

POLITICAL HANDBOOK OF THE WORLD

Parliaments, Parties and Press

as of January 1, 1942



Edited by
WALTER H. MALLORY

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FOREWORD

THE warm welcome which greeted the *POLITICAL HANDBOOK OF THE WORLD* led to the decision to revise and reissue it annually. Thus, despite the extreme difficulty of securing information from many countries in wartime, this edition has been prepared.

No comprehensive periodical survey of the parliaments, parties and press of the world has heretofore been made. When a new Ministry is reported, when an important statement is issued by a public leader, when comment on some current international question is quoted from the foreign press, a reader often is unable to judge the true significance of such items of news. The *Political Handbook* is designed to furnish the necessary factual background for understanding political events.

The sources from which information has been gathered are many and varied. Some of them are official and some private. It is impossible to quote or refer to these sources, but the editor considers them reliable.

In reference to the sections on the press, two points are to be observed. First, an effort has been made to select those papers which are most apt to be quoted abroad; many papers of large circulation and strong local influence are necessarily omitted. Second, in listing the proprietor of a paper, the term has been used to indicate the chief proprietor or controlling shareholder.

One other matter needs mention. In this edition several countries which were previously listed have been omitted. They are: Albania, Estonia, Ethiopia, Latvia and Lithuania. All of them have been overrun by armies of the Axis countries and their governments temporarily destroyed. Their status will not be finally determined until the end of the war. As soon as independent political régimes are established information concerning them will again be included.

The editor wishes to take this occasion to express his sincere thanks to the many correspondents in all parts of the world who have supplied information for this volume, and especially to Frank D. Caruthers, Jr., Edgar Packard Dean and Mrs. Anne Warner, who have most ably assisted with the collection and checking of material and the careful reading of the proofs.

Valuable suggestions have been offered by the readers of previous editions. They are hereby gratefully acknowledged. Many of these have been incorporated in this new issue. Since the *Political Handbook* will be revised and republished at regular intervals, criticisms and suggestions will be welcomed.

WALTER H. MALLORY

The Council House
New York, January 1, 1942

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ARGENTINA

Capital: Buenos Aires
Area: 1,079,965 square miles
Population: 13,129,723 (1939 estimate)

President

DR. ROBERTO M. ORTIZ

Elected September 5, 1937. Assumed office February 20, 1938
for six-year term

Acting President

RAMÓN S. CASTILLO

Assumed office July 3, 1940, to serve during illness of
President Ortiz

Cabinet

Coalition

Appointed September 2, 1940 (Ministers of Foreign Affairs and
Finance appointed March 13, 1941)

PARLIAMENT

(Congreso Nacional)

UPPER CHAMBER (Senado)

*Election of March, 1938 (nine-year term; renewed
by thirds every three years).**

Acting President: ROBUSTIANO PA-
TRON COSTAS

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
National Democratic	13
Antipersonalista	7
Radical	4
Socialist	1
U. C. R. (Bloquista)	1
Vacancies	4
Total	30

LOWER CHAMBER (Cámara de Diputados)

*Election of March, 1940 (four-year term; renewed
by halves every two years).*

President: DR. JOSÉ LUIS CANTILO

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Radical	72
National Democratic	45
Radical (Antipersonalista)	15
Radical (Antipersonalista Legal- ista)	8
Socialist	5
U. C. R. (Tucumán)	4
Vacancies	9

Total 158

* Senators are elected by Provincial Legislatures.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

Presidential elections were held on September 5, 1937, resulting in the election of Dr. Roberto M. Ortiz, former Minister of Finance, who was the nominee of the National Coalition. Ramón S. Castillo, former Minister of Interior,

was elected Vice-President. The Radical candidate, Dr. Marcelo T. Alvear received 128 out of a total of 376 votes in the electoral college. The Socialist party did not win a single seat.

In the present Lower Chamber the National Democratic and the Radical Antipersonalista deputies — totalling 60 — are considered to comprise the Government Concordancia or Coalition. The Radicals, Antipersonalista Legalists, and Socialists — totalling 85 — in general form the opposition. The U. C. R. (Tucumán) usually vote with the Concordancia. Eight Antipersonalistas under Adolfo Lanús have formed a new faction called "Legalists," and generally vote with the opposition.

Acting President Castillo is assisted by the following cabinet: Enrique Ruiz Guinazu (Minister of Foreign Affairs), Miguel Culaciati (Minister of Interior), Carlos Alberto Acevedo (Minister of Finance), Daniel Amadeo y Videla (Minister of Agriculture), Gen. Juan N. Tonazzi (Minister of War), Rear Admiral Mario Fincati (Minister of Marine), Salvador Oria (Minister of Public Works) and Guillermo Rothe (Minister of Justice and Public Instruction).

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Favors revising the constitution with the object of safeguarding the independent authority of the national legislature and judiciary, and of the provinces; improvement of taxation system so as to avoid double taxation; protection of national production against unfair foreign competition; the revision of foreign treaties so as to secure reciprocity and suppression of the most-favored-nation clause; laws for increasing the facility for acquiring land by those who actually cultivate it, and development of natural resources; sound money, reform of system of note issue; reforms in penal laws and arbitration in labor disputes.

Leaders: Antonio Santamarina, Robustiano Patron Costas, José H. Martínez, Alberto Arancibia Rodríguez, Gilberto Suárez Lago and Alberto Barceló.

RADICAL ANTIPERSONALISTA PARTY: Favors direct election of the president, vice-president and senators of the nation; extension of the suffrage to women; changes in the mining code so as to prevent the exploitation or monopolization of oil, coal, waterfalls and other natural resources to the detriment of public interests; encouragement of colonization and division of land.

Leaders: Ricardo Caballero, Guillermo O'Reilly, Juan A. Cepeda, Alejandro Gancedo and Leopoldo Melo.

SOCIALIST PARTY: Favors reform of the constitution to accentuate its democratic and liberal content. Advocates direct election of senators; separation of church from state; division of big estates; nationalization of oil and its exploitation by state or mixed enterprises, reduction of taxes on articles of general consumption, and the reduction of customs duties; taxes on increment value of the land; legal recognition of trade unions; minimum salary for employees established by mixed commissions; compulsory education up to eighteen years; insurance against illness and unemployment; old age pensions; disarmament pact between the countries of America and political rights for women.

Leaders: Drs. Nicolás Repetto, Enrique Dickmann, Mario Bravo, Alfredo L. Palacios and Americo Ghioldi.

PROGRESSIVE DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Has similar program to that of the Socialist Party; its greatest strength is in the Province of Santa Fé.

Leaders: Dr. Luciano Molinas, Juan José Díaz Arana and Ing. Julio R. Noble.

UNIÓN CÍVICA RADICAL PARTY: Favors constitutional reforms; higher taxes

on luxuries for a limited time to develop national production; exemption of agricultural property worth less than ten thousand pesos from all taxation; protection to national production; political rights for women; progressive tax on incomes, abolition of export taxes and the establishment of a tax on absenteeism; change in mining law to authorize the state to own and operate oil wells and presumably mines; special railroad tariffs for slow freight for cereals.

Leaders: Dr. Marcelo T. de Alvear, José Luis Cantilo, Dr. Honorio Pueyrredon (formerly Ambassador to the United States), Dr. Mario M. Guido, Dr. José P. Tamborini, Ernesto C. Boatti, Dr. Amadeo Sabattini and Obdulio F. Siri.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Argentinisches Tageblatt . . .	German; not favorable to present régime in Germany.	Dr. Ernesto F. Alemann (<i>Dir.</i>)
Avisador Mercantil . . .	Commercial daily.	F. Pernecco Parodi (<i>Founder and Dir.</i>) L. Onetti (<i>Ed.</i>) J. J. Rugeroni (<i>Dir.</i>)
Buenos Aires Herald . . .	Independent; long-established British daily.	Henri Papillaud (<i>Dir.</i>) Enrique P. Osés (<i>Ed.</i>) Eduardo Bedoya (<i>Dir.</i>) R. S. Perrota (<i>Prop. and Dir.</i>) Hermann Tjarks & Co. (<i>Prop.</i>)
Courrier de la Plata . . .	Nonpartisan French.	J. J. Rugeroni (<i>Dir.</i>)
Crisol . . .	Pro-Totalitarian.	Alfredo Cabanillas (<i>Dir.</i>)
Crítica (evening) . . .	Independent.	
Cronista Comercial . . .	Commercial daily.	
Deutsche La Plata Zeitung . . .	German; favorable to present régime in Germany.	
Diario . . .	Independent.	
Diario Español . . .	Spanish organ; long-established daily; favorable to present régime in Spain.	
España Republicana . . .	Spanish organ; not favorable to present régime in Spain.	F. R. Venegas (<i>Adm.</i>)
Frontera . . .	Organ of National Democratic Party.	Delfín Ignacio Medina (<i>Ed.</i>)
Hora . . .	Communist.	Oreste Ghioldi (<i>Dir.</i>)
Libertad . . .	Organ of Independent Socialist Party.	Isidoro de la Calle (<i>Dir.</i>)
Libre Palabra . . .	Anti-Totalitarian.	Raúl R. Franchi (<i>Dir.</i>)
L'Italia del Popolo . . .	Anti-Fascist.	Vittorio Mosca (<i>Dir.</i>)
Mattino d'Italia . . .	Fascist organ.	Mario Intaglietta (<i>Dir.</i>)
Mundo . . .	Independent; popular tabloid.	Carlos M. Sáenz Peña (<i>Dir.</i>)
Nación . . .	Independent; long-established, influential journal.	Luis Mitre (<i>Dir.</i>)
Noticias Gráficas (evening) . . .	Independent; widely read.	José Agustí (<i>Dir.</i>)
Pampero . . .	Pro-Totalitarian.	Miguel Osés (<i>Ed.</i>)
Prensa . . .	Independent; long-established, influential journal.	Dr. Ezequiel P. Paz (<i>Prop. and Dir.</i>)
Pueblo . . .	Roman Catholic organ.	P. A. Podesta (<i>Dir.</i>)
Razón (evening) . . .	Independent; widely read.	Dr. Ricardo Peralta Ramos (<i>Dir.</i>)
Standard . . .	British daily; oldest English newspaper in South America.	A. B. Dougall (<i>Dir.</i>)
Vanguardia . . .	Official organ of the Socialist Party.	Enrique Dickmann (<i>Dir.</i>)
Principios (Córdoba) . . .	Catholic.	Ignacio Dutari (<i>Dir.</i>)
Voz del Interior (Córdoba) . . .	Radical.	Eduardo S. Martín (<i>Dir.</i>)
Los Andes (Mendoza) . . .	Independent.	Jorge A. Calle (<i>Dir.</i>)
Acción (Rosario) . . .	Independent.	Francisco Scarabino (<i>Dir.</i>)
Capital (Rosario) . . .	Independent.	Leopoldo Lago (<i>Dir.</i>)
La Gaceta (Tucumán) . . .	Independent.	A. García H. (<i>Dir.</i>)
El Orden (Tucumán) . . .	Independent.	José D. Rosenvald (<i>Prop. and Dir.</i>)

AUSTRALIA

Capital: Canberra

Area: 2,974,581 square miles (not including overseas Territories)

Population: 7,031,159 (June 30, 1940, estimate)

Sovereign

KING GEORGE VI

Governor-General

BRIG. GEN. ALEXANDER GORE ARKWRIGHT, BARON GOWRIE

Assumed office January 22, 1936

Cabinet

Labor

Appointed October 6, 1941

Prime Minister

JOHN CURTIN (Labor Party)

PARLIAMENT

(Federal Parliament)

UPPER CHAMBER

(Senate)

*Election of September 21, 1940 (six-year term;
renewed by halves every three years)*

President: JAMES CUNNINGHAM (Labor)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Coalition Parties	19
Labor	17
Total	36

LOWER CHAMBER

(House of Representatives)

Election of September 21, 1940 (three-year term)

Speaker: WALTER MAXWELL NAIRN
(United Australia Party)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
United Australia Party	24
Labor	34
United Country Party.	14
Independent	2

Total 74

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

A general election, held in September, 1940, failed to clarify the confused political situation in Australia, the United Australia Party-Country Party Government led by Robert G. Menzies being returned with a majority of only one vote. Efforts by Mr. Menzies to form a national government, with Labor participation, failed; and after his return from a visit to London and the United States early in 1941, Mr. Menzies resigned the Prime Ministership, and became Minister for Coördination of Defense in an otherwise unchanged cabinet led by Arthur W. Fadden, former Deputy Prime Minister, Treasurer, and Leader of the Country Party. Mr. Fadden's Cabinet lasted for 37 days, meeting defeat on the Budget, which provided for a system of combined taxation and compulsory loans, which would be repaid after the war.

The Leader of the Labor Party, Mr. John Curtin, formed a government on October 6, having the support of two Independents, whose votes had defeated the Fadden Government. There was no fundamental difference in the two governments' war policies, both being committed to all-out war effort. In the two-year interim of non-Labor administration between the outbreak of war and the appearance of a Labor Government, the general lines of industrial arbitration machinery designed to avoid strikes and industrial holdups had been worked out between the government and Labor. This, in respect of its compulsory mediation features, had been merely built on the existing, almost traditional, arbitration machinery.

The attitude of the Labor Government to the Pacific was if anything sharper in tone towards Japan, but whatever the language, all parties were equally sensitive to the immediate national interest involved in the Japanese threat to peace in the Pacific.

During the thirties, the Labor Party expressed diffident isolationist (actually nationalist) tendencies, which reflected a suspicion of Imperial politics. This tendency went side by side with a vague internationalist sentiment involved in support for the League of Nations, and later, anti-Fascism. Since the outbreak of war the vestiges of this "isolationist" sentiment have been expressed only in moves to stress by administrative measures the national identity of Australian forces fighting overseas. In part, the inter-dependence of all the world theatres of war has served to clarify Labor's traditional attitude to defense. The attitude of both official and unofficial Labor to the war has been profoundly colored by a widespread consciousness of the fate of Labor in defeated countries, and this is reflected in the vigorous attempts by Prime Minister Curtin and other Labor spokesmen to claim this as "Labor's war."

LABOR PARTY: Under the leadership of Mr. John Curtin, Western Australian journalist, the Labor Party from the outbreak of war had given full coöperation to the government, while maintaining the position of an Opposition Party, and declining repeated offers by the then Prime Minister to accept seats in a national government. The Labor Party did, however, accept equal representation on an Advisory War Council with members of the government. The function of this council (which was devised by the Labor Party) was to advise the government on all matters connected with the conduct of the war. A few days after formation of his government, John Curtin outlined three points of the government's foreign policy as: (1) Maintenance of the Australian Imperial Forces abroad at full strength, with the full weight of production and material behind it; (2) increasing contributions in production and material to be made by Australia to the common pool, and (3) vital concern in moves to ensure peace in the Pacific, parallel with efforts to maintain Australia's defensive security. The Labor Government's budget, introduced on October 29, provided war expenditures of £221,485,000 compared with £163,000,000 in the previous year, and £218,000,000 provided in the Fadden Government's Budget. Active pay and allowances of the fighting forces were increased, as were invalid and old-age pensions. Taxation on middle and upper bracket incomes and company taxes were increased steeply. Action was taken to control more strictly the operations of private trading banks. Major estimates of the Fadden Government were adopted, but the compulsory loan plan was abandoned. It was indicated that the system of voluntary enlistment for service abroad, and compulsory service for home defense, would be continued.

Leaders: John Curtin (Prime Minister and Minister for Coördination of Defense), Francis M. Forde (Deputy Prime Minister, Minister for the Army),

J. A. Beasley (Minister for Supply and Development), Joseph B. Chifley (Treasurer), Norman J. O. Makin (Minister for Munitions and Navy), Herbert V. Evatt (Attorney-General and Minister for External Affairs), Richard V. Keane (Minister for Trade and Customs), John J. Dedman (Minister for War Organization), Senator Joseph S. Collings (Minister for Interior), Edward J. Holloway (Minister for Social Services and Health), Arthur S. Drakeford (Minister for Air and Civil Aviation), William James Scully (Minister for Commerce), William Patrick Ashley (Postmaster-General and Minister for Information), Edward J. Ward (Minister for Labor and National Service), Charles W. Frost (Minister for Repatriation and War Service Homes), Donald Cameron (Minister for Aircraft Production, Assistant Minister for Munitions), George Lawson (Minister for Transport and Assistant Postmaster-General), Senator James M. Fraser (Minister for External Territories and Assistant Minister for Commerce) and Hubert P. Lazzarini (Minister for Home Security and Assistant Treasurer).

The members of the War Cabinet are: John Curtin, Francis M. Forde, Joseph B. Chifley, Norman J. O. Makin, Arthur S. Drakeford, Herbert V. Evatt and John A. Beasley.

UNITED AUSTRALIA PARTY: This party, an amalgamation of several non-Labor interests, was brought into being at the close of 1931 through widespread dissatisfaction with Labor policy in the economic crisis. It also afforded an opportunity for the reunion of sections of the Nationalist Party which split apart preceding the 1929 election. Its policy favors "sane government" and is liberal rather than radical. The elimination of overlapping Federal and State powers is advocated. It stands for revision of the industrial arbitration system, the fixing of labor hours and wages by Federal authorities, and other industrial conditions by State authorities. It has advocated a policy of national insurance providing, on a contributory basis, for health, sickness, widowhood, infirmity and old age pensions and introduced, in the second year of war, a system of child endowment. It opposes policy of production restriction for primary products and has proposed a referendum on alteration of the constitution to permit Federal legislation for control of marketing of primary products. In defense as well as foreign policy, it stands for close cooperation with the Imperial Government. This line was followed closely in the Party's war administration. Its program provided for the adequate defense of Australia itself and the fullest possible collaboration with Britain and the other Dominions in the Empire effort. To give effect to the first aim, it reintroduced compulsory military training for home defense and strengthened all arms of the defense forces. To make the second effective, it raised volunteer contingents for service overseas and agreed to train a special Air Force for combatant service outside Australia. The Party favors democratic progress on conservative lines. Following defeat of the Fadden Government, William Morris Hughes, World War I Prime Minister and a signatory of the Versailles Treaty, was elected leader of the Party. Former leader R. G. Menzies was not a candidate.

Leaders: William Morris Hughes (formerly Attorney-General and Minister for the Navy), R. G. Menzies (formerly Prime Minister and Minister for the Coördination of Defense), Phillip A. McBride (formerly Minister for Supply), Percy Claude Spender (formerly Minister for the Army), Sir Frederick Stewart (formerly Minister for External Affairs, Social Services and Health), Eric John Harrison (formerly Minister for Trade and Customs), Senator George McLeay (formerly Vice-President of Executive Council, Postmaster-General and Minister for Repatriation), Harold Edward Holt (formerly Minister for Labor and

National Service) and Senator H. S. Foll (formerly Minister for the Interior and for Information).

UNITED COUNTRY PARTY: Its attitude toward the Empire is the same as that of the United Australia Party. In *federal affairs*, it favors the reduction of tariffs on manufactured goods with the purpose of lowering the costs of production in agriculture. It has absorbed several movements aiming at the creation of new States, particularly in New South Wales. In *domestic policy* it stands for the interests of primary and rural producers, both in matters of production and marketing, favors the decentralization of interests from the big cities, and advocates extension of "home consumption price" to wheat and Federal System of rural rehabilitation by debt relief. It strongly favors constitutional amendment to validate Federal legislation for control of marketing of primary products. The party's views on defense and coöperation with Britain in the war are substantially similar to those of the United Australia Party. A feature of Country Party policy is that it has formed governments under three different UAP Prime Ministers since 1923 and has twice for short periods provided the Prime Minister of a UAP-Country Party Government. In recent years in Victoria a Country Party Government has been kept in power by the Labor Party.

Leaders: Arthur W. Fadden (Leader of the Opposition, Prime Minister September, 1941), Sir Earle Page (former Minister for Commerce, and Ministerial Delegate to Great Britain, Prime Minister April, 1939), John McEwen (formerly Minister for Air and Civil Aviation) and V. C. Thompson.

PRESS

Protection and free trade are no longer realities around which newspaper policies revolve. It should be noted also that "Nationalist" as a policy designation is meant in the special Australian political meaning which could better be translated as "Imperialist" or at least enthusiasm over Imperial ties. Nationalist views in the sense of "Australian isolationist" are decreasingly expressed in the Labor or "left" press — but occasionally in the radical right — of which the *Bulletin* (formerly radical-left) would be an example. These divisions are at best vague. For example, the Conservative *Sydney Morning Herald* and the Independent *Sydney Daily Telegraph*, normally both UAP Government supporters, have been markedly critical of UAP administration of the war effort.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Advertiser (Adelaide)	Nationalist; conservative; largest circulation of any paper in South Australia; politically influential.	Adelaide Newspapers, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) F. Lloyd Dumas (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
News (Adelaide)	Nationalist; liberal; evening paper.	C. J. Morley (<i>Gen. Mgr.</i>) A. K. Thomas (<i>Ed.</i>)
Brisbane Courier-Mail (Brisbane)	Nationalist; conservative; authority on political and commercial affairs in Queensland.	Queensland Newspapers Pty., Ltd. J. P. Williams (<i>Mgr.</i>) J. C. Waters (<i>Ed.</i>)
Telegraph (Brisbane)	Nationalist; conservative; evening paper.	W. E. Kittle (<i>Ed.</i>)
Mercury (Hobart)	Nationalist; liberal; leading newspaper of Tasmania.	Davies Bros., Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) F. Usher (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
Examiner (Launceston)	Nationalist; conservative; daily.	W. R. Rolph & Sons. Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) J. Williams (<i>Ed.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Age (Melbourne)	Independent; moderate labor leanings; authoritative daily with wide circulation.	David Syme & Co. (<i>Prop.</i>) H. A. M. Campbell (<i>Ed.</i>)
Argus (Melbourne)	Nationalist; conservative; influential in state and federal affairs; large circulation.	Argus & Australasian, Ltd. (<i>Propr.</i>) E. G. Bonney (<i>Ed.</i>)
Herald (Melbourne)	Nationalist; liberal; evening daily; large circulation.	Sir Keith Murdoch (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>) R. Simmonds (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sun News Pictorial (Melbourne)	Nationalist; pictorial daily; large circulation.	Herald and Weekly Times, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) George W. Taylor (<i>Ed.</i>) W. E. Lingard (<i>Mgr.</i>) C. E. Sligo (<i>Ed.</i>)
Newcastle Morning Herald . (Newcastle)	Independent; radical leanings.	J. E. Macartney (<i>Ed.</i>)
Daily News (Perth)	Only evening daily in Western Australia.	West Australian Newspaper Co., Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) C. P. Smith (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>) H. J. Lambert (<i>Ed.</i>) W. H. Yelland (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
West Australian (Perth)	Nationalist; liberal-conservative; leading daily of West Australia.	
Recorder (Port Pirie)	Nationalist; liberal.	
Daily Mirror (Sydney)	Independent.	Truth Newspapers, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) Ezra Norton (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>) F. McGinnis (<i>Ed.</i>)
Daily Telegraph (Sydney)	Independent (incorporates Daily News)	Consolidated Press, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) D. F. Packer (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>) Brian Penton (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sun (Sydney)	Independent; evening paper.	Associated Newspapers, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) F. W. Tonkin (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>) T. Gurr (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sunday Sun (Sydney)	Independent Sunday paper; large circulation.	
Sunday Telegraph (Sydney)	Independent; liberal; large circulation.	Consolidated Press, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) Cyril Pearl (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sydney Morning Herald . . . (Sydney)	Nationalist; conservative; Australia's oldest morning paper; large circulation.	John Fairfax & Sons, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) Warwick Fairfax (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>) H. A. McClure-Smith (<i>Ed.</i>)
Chronicle (Adelaide) (weekly)	Illustrated; wide state and interstate circulation.	Adelaide Newspapers, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) F. Lloyd Dumas (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
Australasian (Melbourne) (weekly)	Conservative with country circulation.	Argus & Australasian, Ltd. (<i>Propr.</i>) E. A. Doyle (<i>Ed.</i>)
Leader (Melbourne) (weekly)	Moderate labor; largely country circulation.	David Syme & Co. (<i>Prop.</i>) Charles Meeking (<i>Ed.</i>)
Weekly Times (Melbourne) (weekly)	Illustrated; wide circulation.	Herald and Weekly Times, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) F. Murphy (<i>Ed.</i>)
Bulletin (Sydney) (weekly)	Radical; circulates throughout Australia.	Bulletin Newspaper Co. (<i>Prop.</i>) H. K. Prior (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>) J. E. Webb (<i>Ed.</i>)
Century (Sydney) (weekly)	Official organ of Australian Labor Party.	Mr. Angell (<i>Ed.</i>)
Smith's Weekly (Sydney) (weekly)	Independent; liberal leanings.	Smith Newspapers, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) C. E. F. McKay (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>) George Goddard (<i>Ed.</i>)
Worker (Sydney) (weekly)	Labor.	Australian Workers Union (<i>Prop.</i>) H. E. Boote (<i>Ed.</i>)
Austral-Asiatic Bulletin . . (Melbourne) (bi-monthly)	Political and international affairs.	Australian Institute of International Affairs (<i>Pub.</i>) F. Howard (<i>Ed.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Current Problems (Sydney) (monthly)	Political and economic.	A. M. Pooley (<i>Ed.</i>)
Investment Digest (Sydney) (monthly)	Financial.	David Hampton (<i>Ed.</i>)
Australian Quarterly (Sydney)	Political, economic and cultural.	D. A. S. Campbell (<i>Ed.</i>)
The Economic Record (Semi-annual)	Economic.	D. B. Copland and others (<i>Eds.</i>)

PRESS ASSOCIATION

Australian Associated Press .	Independent; owned and controlled by principal metropolitan dailies of Australia.	Rupert Henderson (<i>Ch.</i>) A. Watkin Wynne (<i>Secy.</i>)
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BELGIUM*

Capital: Brussels

Temporary seat of government: London, England

Area: 11,775 square miles

Population: 8,386,553 (1938 estimate)

Ruler

KING LEOPOLD III

Born November 3, 1901; ascended throne February 23, 1934

Cabinet

National Union (5 Catholics, 4 Socialists, 3 Liberals, and 2 Non-Parliamentarians). Appointed January 5, 1940.

Four ministers who escaped to England now comprise the Cabinet

Premier

HUBERT PIERLOT (Catholic)

PARLIAMENT

(As composed prior to invasion)

UPPER CHAMBER

(Sénat)

Election of 1939 (for four years)

President: R. GILLON (Liberal)

LOWER CHAMBER

(Chambre des Représentants)

Election of April 2, 1939 (for four years)

President: FRANS VAN CAUWELAERT (Catholic)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Catholic (including Christian Democratic)	62
Socialist	61
Liberal	25
Flemish Nationalist	12
Rexist	4
Communist	3
	—
Total	167

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Catholic (including Christian Democratic)	73
Socialist	64
Liberal	33
Flemish Nationalist	17
Communist	9
Rexist	4
Others	2
	—
Total	202

After the invasion of Belgium by the Germans and the subsequent collapse of France, four ministers succeeded in reaching England. They formed the Belgian Government in accordance with article 82 of the Constitution and the law of September 7, 1931. The Cabinet in Great Britain is: Hubert Pierlot (Prime Minister, Minister of Education and of Interior; also in charge of Ref-

* On May 10, 1940, German military forces suddenly invaded Belgium in spite of repeated declarations of the German Government that Belgian neutrality would be respected.

On May 28, 1940, the Belgian army capitulated at Bruges. Since then the king has been a prisoner of war.

In accordance with the Belgian constitution the executive authority is in the hands of the Council of Ministers. The government first moved to Poitiers, then to Vichy and is now in London.

The Belgian Congo is governed by the Minister of Colonies from London.

ugees), Paul-Henri Spaak (Minister of Foreign Affairs of Information and of Labor), Camille Gutt (Minister of Finance of National Defense of Economic Affairs and of Communications) and Albert De Vleeschauwer (Minister of Colonies and of Justice).

Members of the Belgian Parliament who arrived in Great Britain when their country was occupied by the Germans formed a "Belgian Parliamentary Office," under the presidency of M. C. Hysmans. Three Senators and ten parliamentary representatives constitute the "Office Parlementaire Belge." One Senator resides in the Belgian Congo. The President of the Lower Chamber, Frans Van Cauwelaert now resides in New York.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

SOCIALIST PARTY: The activity of the Socialist Party, like that of all the other constitutional parties, has been prohibited by the Germans during the occupation. The socialist program is that of the 2nd International.

Henri de Man, President of the Socialist Party, having proclaimed in a manifesto his faith in a German victory, was publicly denounced by socialist leaders residing in the free countries.

Leaders (Residing outside occupied territory): C. Huysmans (formerly President of the Chamber of Representatives, Minister of Science and Arts, and Burgomaster of Antwerp), Louis de Brouckère (formerly a Senator), Paul-Henri Spaak (Minister of Foreign Affairs), Arthur Wauters (formerly Minister of Information and Editor of "Le Peuple" the Socialist Party organ) and Henri Rolin (Senator).

CATHOLIC PARTY: On October 11, 1936, a general assembly of the Catholic Party approved the reorganization of the party under the name of the Belgian Catholic Bloc. There was a practically autonomous Flemish Catholic branch of the Bloc known as the Flemish Catholic People's Party (Katholieke Vlaamsche Volkspartij) and an equally autonomous branch in the French-speaking districts and Brussels known as the Catholic Social Party (Parti Catholique Social). The two branches were represented in a body known as the Directorate. The Christian Democrats (the Catholic Labor Federation) had independent local organizations but also belonged to the Flemish Catholic People's Party and the Catholic Social Party. Loyalty to the Church was the principal cohesive force in the Catholic Bloc and the new organization was in a measure successful in arresting the disintegration which was rapidly undermining the old Catholic Party. The nobility, Flemish peasants, industrialists and labor group who are believing Catholics, were practically all adherents of the bloc. The Catholic Bloc in general approved the *foreign policy* of freedom from alliances advocated by King Leopold in his speech of October 14, 1936. In *domestic policy* it stood for the defense of the interests of the Catholic Church, state contributions to expenses of religious schools, adequate national defense, conservative social reforms and woman suffrage.

Leaders (Residing outside occupied territory): H. Pierlot (Premier), Frans Van Cauwelaert (Minister of State), George Theunis (formerly Premier, now in New York) and Albert De Vleeschauwer (Minister for Colonies).

LIBERAL PARTY: The program of the Liberal Party is based on the rights laid down in the Belgian Constitution; that is to say it is opposed to all dictatorial measures in the political as well as in the economic field.

Leaders: V. de Laveleye (formerly Minister of Justice), M. H. Jaspar (Belgian Chargé d'Affaires near the Czechoslovakian Government, formerly

Minister of Health), J. Hoste (formerly Minister of Education), R. Motz (member of parliament, Vice-President of the party and now in London), R. Godding (Senator) and H. Speyer (former Senator).

REXIST PARTY: At the 1939 elections the Rexist Party, under the leadership of Léon Degrelle, lost 17 seats out of 21 in the Lower Chamber, and 8 seats out of 12 in the Upper Chamber. Shortly afterwards two members of the Lower Chamber denounced Degrelle for his pro-German attitude. After the occupation of Belgium, Degrelle officially adhered to the National-Socialist "new order" and recruited volunteers to form a legion for war against Russia.

FLEMISH NATIONAL-SOCIALIST PARTY: The former "Frontist" Party, which subsequently became the Flemish Nationalist Party, recognized Hitler as "Fuehrer of the entire Germanic race," and is now called the Flemish National Socialist Party, under the leadership of Staf Declercq.

COMMUNIST PARTY: Since the German aggression against Russia, Communist leaders have been pursued by the Gestapo. No news has come through concerning the leaders, some of whom are in hiding, while others are imprisoned.

PRESS

After the occupation of Belgium, all Belgian papers for a time ceased publication. Since June, 1940, some of these papers have reappeared under German control. In addition many underground newspapers are printed in both French and Flemish. These include "la Libre Belgique" which appeared also during World War I.

The Belgian telegraphic agency (Belga) suspended its activities. On its premises, the Germans have set up an agency, Belga-Press, controlled by the occupation authorities.

The following Belgian publications are at present appearing outside occupied territory:

La Belgique Independante	}	In London
Onafhankelijk België			
Vers l'Avenir			
Naar Wijd en Zijd			
Marine			
Message			
Belgium	}	New York
News from Belgium			
Belgica.			Buenos Aires

Six Belgian newspapers are still appearing in the Congo.

BOLIVIA

Capital: Sucre; La Paz (actual seat of government)

Area: 537,218 square miles

Population: 3,437,000 (1939 estimate)

President

GENERAL ENRIQUE PEÑARANDA DEL CASTILLO

Elected March 10, 1940; assumed office April 15, 1940

Cabinet

Appointed April 15, 1940; reorganized October 1, 1941

PARLIAMENT

(Congreso Nacional)

Election of May 10, 1940

UPPER CHAMBER

(Senado)

(Six-year term; renewed by thirds every two years)

President: ARTURO GALINDO (Liberal)

Number of members 27

LOWER CHAMBER

(Cámara de Diputados)

(Four-year term; renewed by halves every two years)

President: JORGE ARAOZ CAMPERO
(Independent Socialist)

Number of members 109

Note: In accordance with the Bolivian Constitution, one-third of the Senators and one-half of the Deputies were eliminated on November 13, 1941, by drawing lots, and in May 1942 new elections will be held to replace these Representatives and complete the total number established for each house; there are nine Senators and fifty-four Deputies to be elected in May, 1942. At the present time the "Alianza Democrática," a coalition of Liberals, Genuine Republicans, and Socialist Republicans, has a definite majority in both houses. The coalition was formed to oppose the activities and policies of the various socialist parties.

In a bloodless revolution on May 17th, 1936, the government of President Tejada was overthrown. The coup was led by Colonel Germán Busch, Acting Chief of Staff of the Army, and he was supported by the three socialist parties: the Republican Socialists, the National Socialists and the Socialists. A socialist and military junta was formed, and Colonel David Toro was selected as Provisional President. On July 13, 1937, after a second bloodless coup, Colonel Busch assumed the presidency on the resignation of Colonel Toro.

The Senators and Deputies elected in March, 1938, met on May 13, 1938, as a single Constitutional Assembly and adopted a new Constitution. In a decree on April 24, 1939, President Busch suspended the Constitution, dissolved Congress and set up a political and financial dictatorship. He died on August 23, 1939, of a bullet wound said to have been self-inflicted and was succeeded by General Carlos Quintanilla. Presidential elections were held on March 10, 1940. General Enrique Peñaranda del Castillo, the Chaco war hero, was elected. His inauguration in April, 1940 marked the first occasion since 1931 when the government had changed hands without a *coup d'état*.

The members of the Cabinet are: Eduardo Anze Matienzo (Minister of Foreign Affairs and Worship), Adolfo del Vilar (Minister of Interior and Justice), Arturo Pinto Escalier (Minister of Education, Indian Welfare and Fine Arts), Joaquin Espada (Minister of Finance and Statistics), Gen. Miguel Candia (Minister of Defense and Colonization), Alberto Crespo Gutiérrez (Minister of National Economy), Justo Rodas Eguino (Minister of Public Works and Communications) and Abelardo Ibañez Benavente (Minister of Public Health, Work and Social Welfare).

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

LIBERAL PARTY: Founded in 1880; in power from 1898 to 1920 when it was overthrown by the Republican Party in a bloodless revolution. Its *foreign policy* favored peaceful settlement of international disputes by arbitration. Its *domestic policy* tended toward conservatism in financial matters and opposed the more inflationary measures which were brought forward during the depression.

Leaders: Oscar Mariaca Pando (Senator), Thomas Manuel Elio (formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs), Casto Rojas (formerly Minister to Argentina), Manuel Carrasso (Senator), Federico Gutiérrez Granier (formerly Acting Minister of Finance), Juan Muñoz Reyes and Arturo Galindo (President of the Senate).

GENUINE REPUBLICAN PARTY: Founded in 1914 by Dr. Daniel Salamanca and José Maria Escalier and others, formerly Liberals. After the Revolution of 1920 the Republican Party split into two sections: (1) The Saavedristas (also called Government Republicans, Personalist Republicans and Socialist Republicans) who in 1921 elected Dr. Bautista Saavedra President of the Republic, and (2) The Escalieristas (now called the Genuine Republicans), followers of the defeated candidate, Dr. José Maria Escalier. The program of this party as regards *foreign policy* advocated recovery of Bolivian territory under dispute, and a port on the Pacific. In *domestic policy* it advocates freedom of speech and of the press, and highway construction.

Leaders: Demetrio Canelas (Deputy), Luis Calvo (Senator), Joaquín Espada (Minister of Finance) and Rubén Terrazas (Senator).

REPUBLICAN SOCIALIST PARTY: In *foreign policy* advocated firm opposition to Paraguay's claim to the Chaco. In *domestic policy* favors improvement in welfare of Indians, advanced social legislation, and is opposed to larger capitalistic interests in Bolivia.

Leaders: Waldo Belmonte Pool (Senator), Pedro Zilveti Arce (Senator), Edmundo Vásquez (Senator) and Justo Rodas Eguino (Minister of Public Works).

UNITED SOCIALIST PARTY: Formed as a result of a split in the old Nationalist Party and the adhesion of some prominent members of the Republican Socialist Party. Backed by the legion of former soldiers and the followers of General Toro. Advocates in *foreign policy* economic reciprocal pacts with all neighboring nations, and in *domestic policy* a program of advanced social legislation and the betterment of the masses.

Leaders: Alberto Saracho, Roberto Jordan Cuellar (Deputy), Javier Paz Campero (formerly Minister of Public Works) and Enrique Baldivieso (formerly Vice-President).

INDEPENDENT SOCIALISTS: Composed of former members of other Socialist Parties. Radical tendencies. Advocate economic nationalism and are opposed to foreign capital.

Leaders: Victor Paz Estenssoro (Deputy), Carlos Salamanca (Deputy), Jorge Araoz Campero (President of Chamber of Deputies), Rafael Otazo (Deputy) and Fernando Iturralde (Deputy).

PRESS

The following papers are all published in La Paz.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
La Calle.	Socialist.	Armando Arce (<i>Dir.</i>)
El Diario	Independent; oldest paper.	José Carrasco Jiménez (<i>Dir.</i>)
La Noche	Independent.	Mario Flores (<i>Dir.</i>)
La Razon	Conservative; independent; largest circulation.	Guillermo Gutiérrez V. M. (<i>Dir.</i>)
La Republica	Socialist Republican.	Edmundo Vasquez (<i>Dir.</i>)
Ultima Hora	Independent.	Arturo Otero (<i>Dir.</i>)

BRAZIL

Capital: Rio de Janeiro

Area: 3,285,318 square miles

Population: 41,356,600 (1940 census)

President

DR. GETULIO DORNELLES VARGAS

Assumed office November 3, 1930, following overthrow of preceding administration. Elected President July 17, 1934, for four-year term. Proclaimed new constitution November 10, 1937, which increased term to six years; tenure has since been extended until plebiscite is held

Cabinet

Reorganized November 10, 1937

PARLIAMENT

UPPER CHAMBER
(Conselho Federal)

To be composed of 31 members, 1 from each state, elected by the State Assembly, and 10 appointed by the President of the Republic.

Number of members . . . 41

LOWER CHAMBER
(Camara dos Deputados)

To be composed of representatives of the States elected by County Councils, not more than 10 nor less than 3 from each State.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

Revolution broke out in Brazil on October 3, 1930, and the government of Dr. Washington Luis Pereira de Sousa was overthrown on October 24th. A Constituent Congress was formed and a new Constitution for Brazil was promulgated on July 16, 1934. It was similar to the Constitution which was in effect from 1891 to 1930, though it tended to be more nationalistic and there were provisions which aimed to strengthen the unity of the country.

On November 10, 1937, President Vargas promulgated still another new Constitution. It provided increased authority for the President, who may dissolve Congress and call new elections. It created a National Economic Council, composed of trade and production representatives, on the order of a corporative state. It increased the term of President from 4 to 6 years. President Vargas' tenure of office was extended until a plebiscite is held, the date for which was not announced.

Following the promulgation of the new Constitution all political parties were dissolved by decree of the President.

The present Cabinet includes Dr. Francisco Campos (Minister of the Interior and Justice), A. de Souza Costa (Minister of Finance), Gen. Eurico G. Dutra (Minister of War), Adm. Henrique A. Guilhem (Minister of Marine), Gen. João de Mendonça Lima (Minister of Transportation and Public Works), Dr. Oswaldo Aranha (Minister of Foreign Affairs), Dr. Carlos de Souza Duarte (Acting Minister of Agriculture), Dr. Gustavo Capanema (Minister of Education and Public Health), Dr. Marcondes Filho (Minister of Industry and Labor) and Dr. Joaquim Pedro Salgado Filho (Minister of Aeronautics).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

Since the dissolution of political parties, the press has no strict political affiliations.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Correio da Manhã	Independent; large circulation; excellent news service.	P. de Bettencourt (<i>Dir.</i>) Costa Rego (<i>Ed.</i>)
Diário Carioca	Independent; pro-Government.	Horacio de Carvalho, Jr. (<i>Ed.</i>)
Diário da Noite (evening)	Independent.	A. de Athayde (<i>Dir.</i>)
Diário de Notícias	Leading opposition paper.	O. R. Dantas (<i>Dir.</i>)
Gazeta de Notícias	Old-established; said to be German subsidized; conservative.	Wladimir Bernardes (<i>Prop. and Dir.</i>)
O Globo (evening)	Independent; opposition.	Roberto Marinho (<i>Ed.</i>)
O Imparcial	Independent.	J. S. Maciel Filho (<i>Dir.</i>)
O Jornal	Independent; one of best-edited papers in Brazil.	Assis Chateaubriand (<i>Dir.</i>)
Jornal do Brasil	Non-partisan; founded in 1890.	Pires do Rio (<i>Ed.</i>)
Jornal de Commercio	Oldest and most influential commercial daily in Brazil; also widely known outside the country.	Elmano Cardim (<i>Ed.</i>)
A Noite (evening)	Controlled by the Government.	Casto Neto (<i>Ed.</i>)
A Notícia (evening)	Independent.	Joaquim de Salles and Candido Campos (<i>Props. and Eds.</i>)
A Vanguarda	Independent; pro-Government.	Ozéas Motta (<i>Dir.</i>)
Diário da Bahia	Democratic; pro-Government.	Eduardo Tourinho (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Bahia)		
Diário de Notícias	Democratic; pro-Government.	Aloysio de Castro (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Bahia) (evening)		
O Imparcial	Opposition.	Edgard Curvello (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Bahia)		
A Tarde	Opposition.	Ernesto Simões Filho (<i>Prop.</i>)
(Bahia) (evening)		Ranulpho Oliveira (<i>Ed.</i>)
Estado de Minas	Independent.	Dario de A. Magalhães (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Bello Horizonte)		
Folha de Minas	Pro-Government.	Luiz de Bassa and Milton Prates (<i>Eds.</i>)
(Bello Horizonte)		
O Estado (Ceará)	Official.	José Martins Rodrigues (<i>Dir.</i>)
O Dia (Curitiba)	Recently reorganized; independent; largest paper in Paraná.	Caio Machado and Omar Gonçalves da Motta (<i>Dirs.</i>)
A Gazeta (Florianópolis)	Pro-Government.	Jairo Callado (<i>Dir.</i>)
O Estado (Florianópolis)	Independent; long-established.	Altino Flores (<i>Dir.</i>)
(morning)		
A Notícia (Joinville)	Independent.	Aurino Soares (<i>Dir.</i>)
O Estado de Mato Grosso	Pro-Government; recently established.	Archimedes Pereira Lima (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Mato Grosso)		
Folha do Norte	Pro-Government; long-established paper.	Dr. Paulo Maranhão (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
(Pará)		
Diário da Manhã	Independent.	Pedro de Souza (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Pernambuco)		
Diário de Pernambuco	Independent; oldest paper in North Brazil, especially devoted to agricultural and commercial interests of northeast Brazil.	Annibal Fernandes (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Pernambuco)		
Folha da Manhã	Semi-official.	Diniz Perilo (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Pernambuco)		
Jornal do Commercio	Conservative; said to be German subsidized.	Francisco Pessoa de Queiroz (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>)
(Pernambuco)		
Jornal Pequeno	Independent.	Romeu Medeiros (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Pernambuco) (evening)		

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Correio do Povo (Porto Alegre)	Independent; old paper with large circulation.	Dr. Alexandre Alcaraz (<i>Ed.</i>)
Diário de Notícias (Porto Alegre)	Independent; widely read.	Ernesto Corrêa (<i>Ed.</i>)
A Tribuna (Santos)	Independent; founded in 1894.	M. Nascimento, Jr. (<i>Dir.</i>) Giusfredo Santini (<i>Mgr.</i>)
Correio Paulistano (São Paulo)	Pro-Government; founded in 1854.	José Rubião (<i>Ed.</i>)
Deutsche Zeitung (São Paulo) (afternoon)	Nazi organ of the German colony; in German and Portuguese.	Rudolf Troppmair (<i>Prop.</i>) A. Troppmair (<i>Dir.</i>)
Diário da Noite (São Paulo) (evening)	Independent; founded in 1924.	Oswaldo Aranha (<i>Dir.</i>)
Diário de São Paulo (São Paulo)	Independent; founded in 1928.	Carlos Rizzini (<i>Ed.</i>)
Diário Popular (São Paulo) (evening)	Independent; long-established.	Dr. José Maria Lisboa (<i>Dir.</i>)
O Estado de São Paulo (São Paulo)	Controlled by the Government.	Abner Mourão (<i>Ed.</i>)
Fanfulla (São Paulo)	Fascist organ; widely read by Italian population throughout southern Brazil.	Antonio Cuocco (<i>Dir.</i>)
Folha da Manhã and Folha da Noite (São Paulo)	Large circulation.	Octaviano Alves de Lima (<i>Dir.</i>)
A Gazeta (São Paulo) (afternoon)	Pro-Government; pro-British; large circulation.	Dr. Casper Libero (<i>Dir.</i>)
Jornal de Manhã (São Paulo)	Semi-official; recently reorganized.	Amadeu Mendes (<i>Dir.</i>)
A Plateá (São Paulo)	Nazi organ; in Portuguese.	Pedro Cunha (<i>Dir.</i>) Adelavio Sette de Azevedo (<i>Ed.</i>)
A União (weekly)	Roman Catholic.	Ozorio Lopes (<i>Dir.</i>)
Brasil Ferro-Carril (weekly)	Economic and financial.	Felix Celso (<i>Ed.</i>)
Gazetta da Bolsa (weekly)	Financial.	

NEWS AGENCY

Agencia Nacional	Official.	Press Division of Department of Press and Propaganda (<i>Pub.</i>)
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BULGARIA

Capital: Sofia

Area: 44,337 square miles

Population: 6,720,000 (1940 estimate)

Ruler

KING BORIS III

Born January 30, 1894; ascended throne October 3, 1918

Cabinet

Non-Party

Appointed February 16, 1940

Premier

BOGDAN FILOV

PARLIAMENT

(Sobranie)

President: N. LOGOFETOV

Dissolved October 24, 1939; new elections held on December 24, 1939, and January 14, 21 and 28, 1940

Number of members 160

Note: In the last elections the government party of Premier Kiosseivanov won 140 of the 160 seats.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

On May 19, 1934, a group of military men and politicians, assisted by the army, executed a *coup d'état* which overthrew the Mushanov Cabinet. King Boris accepted a dictatorship headed by Kimon Georgiev. All political parties were abolished and the formation of new parties declared illegal by a government decree on June 14, 1934.

There was a cabinet crisis in February, 1940, following the elections and Premier Kiosseivanov was succeeded by Bogdan Filov.

Members of the Cabinet appointed on February 16, 1940, are: Bogdan Filov (Premier and Minister of Education), Ivan Popov (Minister of Foreign Affairs), Peter Gabrovski (Minister of Interior), General Theodosy Daskalov (Minister of War), Dobry Bojilov (Minister of Finance), Slavko Zagorov (Minister of Commerce), Ivan Goranov (Minister of Railways, Posts and Telegraph), Ivan Bagrianov (Minister of Agriculture), Dimitar Vassilev (Minister of Public Works) and Vassil Mitakov (Minister of Justice).

Parties and leaders under former parliamentary régime

DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Composed of moderate middle-class elements and intellectuals.

Leaders: Nicholas Mushanov (formerly Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs), Alexander Gerginov (formerly Minister of Home Affairs), St. Stefanov

(formerly Minister of Finance), B. Pavlov (Secretary of Party) and D. Drensky.

AGRARIAN PARTY: Radical at times; composed mainly of farmers.

Leaders: D. Guichev (formerly Minister of Trade), K. Muraviev (formerly Minister of Agriculture), G. Yordanov (formerly Minister of Public Works) and V. Dimov (formerly Minister of Public Works).

NATIONAL LIBERAL PARTY: Composed in part of more progressive followers of the late Premier Radoslavov.

RADICAL PARTY: Advocated democratic reform tendencies.

Leaders: Stoyan Kosturkov (formerly Minister of Railways), Prof. G. P. Genov and P. Denev (formerly Deputies).

DEMOCRATIC ENTENTE: Composed largely of conservative middle-class elements and intellectuals.

Leaders: Atanas Burov (formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs), Grigor Vassilev (formerly Minister of Agriculture), Prof. Petco Stainov (formerly Minister of Railways) and St. Moshanov (formerly President of Parliament).

TZANKOV PARTY: Advocated parliamentary reform.

Leader: Alexander Tzankov (formerly Premier).

LABOR PARTY: Organized by former members of the Communist Party which was the Bulgarian section of the 3d Internationale in touch with the Moscow organization and which was suppressed in April, 1925.

NATIONAL LIBERAL PARTY (Smilov Group): Composed of more nationalistic and conservative followers of the late Premiers Radoslavov and Stambulov.

Leader: B. Smilov (formerly Minister of Trade).

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Similar in program to British Labor Party.

Leaders: Yanko Sakusov (formerly Minister of Commerce), Krustiu Pastukhov (formerly Minister of Interior) and D. Neykov.

NATIONAL AGRARIAN UNION: A group of extreme agrarians.

Leaders: Kosta Todorov, Al. Obov, N. Atanassov and Chr. Stoyanov.

PRESS

All party organs in Bulgaria have been suppressed.

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Dnevnik	Independent; sensational.	S. Naumov (<i>Ed.</i>)
Mir	A leading paper; conservative; (was organ of M. Geshov).	C. D. Barzitzov (<i>Ed.</i>)
Slovo	Independent.	I. Kojuharov (<i>Ed.</i>)
Turgovsko-Promishlen Glas	Organ of merchants' association.	P. Savadjiev (<i>Ed.</i>)
Utro	Independent; large circulation.	S. Tannev (<i>Ed.</i>)
Dness	Independent but has connection with officials; well informed.	A. Nikolov (<i>Dir.</i>) S. Gruev (<i>Ed.</i>)
Vecher	Independent but has connection with officials; well informed.	A. Nikolov (<i>Dir.</i>) N. Pantchev (<i>Ed.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Zora	Independent; large circulation; well informed.	D. Krapchev (<i>Ed.</i>)
La Parole Bulgare (weekly)	Semi-official government paper; in French.	G. Kirkov (<i>Dir.</i>)
Narodna Otbrana (weekly)	Organ of military circles.	Major Iliev (<i>Ed.</i>)
Otechestvo (weekly)	Nationalist; organ of reserve officers.	E. Kolev (<i>Ed.</i>)
Bulletin of the Bulgarian Economic Society (monthly)	Economic.	N. Stoyanov (<i>Ed.</i>)
Bulletin des Chambres de Commerce et d'Industrie (monthly)	Economic and financial; in French.	Th. Kanev (<i>Ed.</i>)
Bulletin d'Information sur les Finances Publiques (monthly)	Official; in French.	
Bulgarska Missal (monthly)	Political, social and literary.	Prof. Arnaudov (<i>Ed.</i>)
Zlatorog (monthly)	Social and literary.	V. Vassilev (<i>Ed.</i>)

NEWS AGENCIES AND PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

<i>Name</i>	<i>Character</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Association of Journalists of the Capital	Independent.	G. Belchev (<i>Pres.</i>)
Bulgarian Telegraph News Agency	Official.	N. Tolchev (<i>Dir.</i>)
Press Direction	Official; in service of Foreign Office.	J. Mechkarov (<i>Dir.</i>)
Union des Correspondants de la Presse Etrangère	Independent.	V. Tachauer (<i>Pres.</i>)
Union of Bulgarian Provincial Journalists	Independent.	L. Govedarov (<i>Pres.</i>)

BURMA

Capital: Rangoon

Area: 261,610 square miles (including 10 Shan States)

Population: 14,667,146 (1931 census)

Sovereign

KING GEORGE VI

Governor

SIR REGINALD HUGH DORMAN-SMITH

Appointed December 24, 1940

The former Indian Province of Burma was separated from India April 1, 1937. The new constitution of Burma was laid down in the Government of Burma Act, 1935. This act confers a very large degree of responsible self-government upon Burma. The Act set up a Council of Ministers to advise the Governor over the greater part of the field of government. The Ministers are responsible to a Legislature consisting of a wholly elected House of Representatives of 132 members and a Senate of 36 members. Eighteen members of the Senate are elected by the House of Representatives on the proportional representation system, by means of the single transferable vote, and 18 are nominated by the Governor. A few subjects of administration — defense, external affairs, ecclesiastical affairs, the affairs of certain special areas, and the control of monetary policy, currency and coinage — are reserved to the Governor acting at his discretion, and he is further instructed by the Act to exercise his individual judgment as to whether or not he should accept his Ministers' advice in the field of responsible government when it touches upon certain special responsibilities which he is charged to observe, e.g., the safeguarding of the legitimate interests of minorities.

The Governor is directly responsible to the Secretary of State for Burma in the United Kingdom Cabinet and through him to the British Parliament.

POLITICS

There are no caste distinctions among the Burmese. There are different races and special interests such as commerce and labor, the existence of which is recognized by the allocation to them of 41 of the 132 seats in the House of Representatives, but these divisions have not appreciably affected the formation of parties in the present Legislature.

On January 18, 1942, Premier U Saw was detained by British authorities for plotting with the Japanese. On January 19, 1942, the Governor called upon Sir Paw Tun to form a new government.

THE ENGLISH PRINTED PRESS

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Rangoon Daily News . . .	Pro-Indian.	Y. D. Motala (<i>Ed.</i>)
Rangoon Mail	Indian Nationalist.	S. C. Bhattacharjee (<i>Ed.</i>)
Rangoon Gazette	Conservative; British.	J. M. Mac Kinnon (<i>Ed.</i>)
Rangoon Times	Conservative; British.	W. G. Obrien (<i>Ed.</i>)
New Burma	Strongly Nationalist.	Dr. Thein Maung (<i>Prop.</i>)
(tri-weekly) bi-lingual		Maung Mya (<i>Ed.</i>)

CANADA

Capital: Ottawa

Area: 3,694,863 square miles

Population: 11,390,000 (1940 estimate)

Sovereign

KING GEORGE VI

Born in 1895; proclaimed King December 12, 1936

Governor-General

THE EARL OF ATHLONE

Assumed office June 21, 1940

Cabinet

Liberal

In office since October 23, 1935

Prime Minister

WILLIAM LYON MACKENZIE KING (Liberal)

PARLIAMENT

UPPER CHAMBER (Senate)

Summoned for life by Governor-General in Council.

Speaker: GEORGE PARENT (*Liberal*)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Liberal	44
Conservative	43
Vacancies	9
Total	96

* In the 1940 election the Liberals polled 54% of the popular vote, the Conservatives 31.3%, the C.C.F. 8.3%, the Social Credit Party 2.6%.
The House of Commons has a maximum life of five years but it may be dissolved at any time on the advice of the Prime Minister.

LOWER CHAMBER (House of Commons)

*Elected March 26, 1940, and in subsequent by-elections**

Speaker: JAMES ALLISON GLEN (*Liberal*)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Liberal	180
Conservative	39
New Democracy (Social Credit)	10
Coöperative Commonwealth Federation	8
Independent	2
Unity	1
Vacancies	5

Total 245

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

Though there are differences at any one time between the political programs of the parties in Canada, there have been few fundamental differences between the actual policies pursued by Liberal and Conservative administrations. There are radicals and conservatives within each major party, and the legislation sponsored by a party has necessarily been the result of compromise.

The fundamental difference between the parties of Europe and those of

Canada grows out of the federal character of the Canadian Constitution. While each party maintains, at least during general elections, a national organization, it depends basically upon organizations in each province which carry on provincial election campaigns, and also assist the national organization at federal elections. Each provincial organization is autonomous and is relatively free to adopt any platform of principles which it chooses, so that between the provincial organizations there is frequently a diversity of emphasis in the selection of paramount issues. The strength within the major parties of different classes and sections of the community differs, and this difference in party composition explains in large measure those differences in party policies which exist at any given moment. The National Conservative party is based on the English-speaking parts of Eastern Canada and especially on southern Ontario, although even here the Liberals, at present, return a substantial majority of members. The Liberal party secures its most dependable support in French-speaking Canada and particularly in the Province of Quebec. Its second basis of strength is Manitoba and Saskatchewan, although the West is also the stronghold of the radical parties.

LIBERAL PARTY: It is traditionally the low-tariff party, the party of provincial rights, and the party which emphasizes Canada's equality of status with other self-governing states of the British Commonwealth. It has, however, never made very drastic tariff reductions when in office. While supporting public ownership of railways, radio broadcasting, etc., its general policy was formerly one of opposition to growing state intervention in the economic life of the country, and the increased powers of the executive which usually accompany such intervention. Since its resumption of power in 1935, however, the continuing effects of the depression have forced it to adopt unemployment relief and insurance, price guarantees to the farmers, etc. Since the outbreak of war, the Liberal Government has proceeded to direct and control the economic life of the country to an unprecedented extent. Formerly the defender of Provincial rights, it is now favoring the adoption of the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Dominion-Provincial Relations which would alter drastically the present relationship to give greatly increased powers to the Federal government.

Leaders: W. L. Mackenzie King (Prime Minister, President of Privy Council and Secretary of State for External Affairs), Raoul Dandurand (Minister without portfolio and Government Leader in Senate), T. A. Crerar (Minister of Mines and Resources), Louis S. St. Laurent (Minister of Justice and Attorney General), P. J. A. Cardin (Minister of Public Works and Minister of Transport), Colonel J. L. Ralston (Minister of National Defense), Ian A. Mackenzie (Minister of Pensions and National Health), Major C. G. Power (Associate Minister of National Defense and Minister of National Defense for Air), J. L. Hsley (Minister of Finance), J. E. Michaud (Minister of Fisheries), C. D. Howe (Minister of Munitions and Supply), J. G. Gardiner (Minister of Agriculture), J. T. Thorson (Minister of National War Services), Humphrey Mitchell (Minister of Labor), J. A. MacKinnon (Minister of Trade and Commerce), Norman A. McLarty (Secretary of State), W. P. Mulock (Postmaster General), Colin Gibson (Minister of National Revenue) and Angus L. Macdonald (Minister of National Defense for Naval Services).

CONSERVATIVE PARTY: Since 1878 it has been the high-tariff party. It believes in using tariffs to protect Canadian industries against competition from countries with cheap labor and depreciated currencies, thus protecting the

Canadian standard of living and providing an important urban market for Canadian farm products. Since it also believes in tariffs as a bargaining weapon to extract concessions in markets most able to absorb Canada's primary products, it negotiated the Ottawa Agreements and took steps to extend the principle of bargaining tariffs in proposals made to other countries, notably the United States. In its last year of office (1935) it appeared to approve increased state intervention in national economic life by enacting measures to provide for the coöperative marketing of natural products, to safeguard investors, and to secure consumers from exploitation. Since the outbreak of war it has accused the Government of being halfhearted in its war effort and challenged the Prime Minister to form a "National" Government formed from all parties.

Leaders: Arthur Meighen (Former Prime Minister; recently Leader in the Senate; he resigned to stand for election to the House), R. B. Hanson (Acting leader in House of Commons) and John R. MacNicol (Member of Parliament and President of National Conservative Association).

COÖPERATIVE COMMONWEALTH FEDERATION: A federation of Labor, Farmer and Socialist parties; organized in August, 1932. It advocates establishment of planned and socialized economy and favors immediate socialization of all banking and financial machinery; initiation of large scale program of public works; national minimum wage, maximum hours, and social insurance. Although its former leader, Mr. Woodsworth, is personally a pacifist, the acting leader Mr. Coldwell has led his party in support of Canada's part in the war.

Leaders: M. J. Coldwell (National Chairman and Acting Leader in the House of Commons) and J. S. Woodsworth (Honorary President).

NEW DEMOCRACY PARTY (SOCIAL CREDIT): A party established in 1935 and limited for the most part to the Province of Alberta, where it is the majority party. Its political program is the advocacy of social credit monetary theories as a solution of provincial and federal problems. Before the 1940 election it merged with the New Democracy Party organized by W. D. Herridge, former Canadian Minister in Washington, to incorporate many of the policies of the American New Deal. In the election Mr. Herridge and the other candidates from his wing of the party were unsuccessful, and the party has returned to its original form under the leadership of Mr. Blackmore, former Social Credit leader, and with a membership in Parliament reduced from 15 to 10.

Leaders: William Aberhart (Premier of Alberta) and John H. Blackmore (Leader in the House of Commons).

PRESS

PRINCIPAL DAILY NEWSPAPERS

(m. morning; e. evening)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Circulation*</i>	<i>Political Affiliation†</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
ALBERTA			
Albertan (m.)	14,916	Independent.	Albertan Publishers Ltd. (Pub.) Gordon Bell (Pres.) A. C. Ballentine (Ed.)
Herald (e.)	29,553	Independent.	South-Western Publishers Ltd. (Pub.) P. C. Galbraith (Ed.)

* Figures are for average net paid daily circulation (Audit Bureau of Circulations or publishers' sworn statements) as given by Editor and Publisher's *International Yearbook*, 1941.

† Few newspapers in Canada can now be looked on as party organs. If a newspaper gives consistent support to a political party, however, this is indicated.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Circulation</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Bulletin (<i>e.</i>) (Edmonton)	13,882	Independent.	Chas. E. Campbell (<i>Pub.</i>)
Journal (<i>e.</i>) (Edmonton)	32,278	Independent.	Northwestern Publishers Ltd. (<i>Pub.</i>) A. B. Watt (<i>Ed.</i>)
BRITISH COLUMBIA			
News Herald (<i>m.</i>) (Vancouver)	23,641	Independent.	News-Herald Publishing Co. (<i>Prop.</i>) A. Williamson (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sun (<i>e.</i>) (Vancouver)	71,465	Independent Liberal.	Sun Publishing Co. Ltd. (<i>Pub.</i>) Roy W. Brown (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>)
Colonist (<i>m.</i>) (Victoria)	12,940	Conservative.	Colonist Print'g & Pub. Co. Ltd. (<i>Pub.</i>) J. L. Tait (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>)
Times (<i>e.</i>) (Victoria)	13,562	Liberal.	Times Print'g & Pub. Co. Ltd. (<i>Pub.</i>) K. C. Drury (<i>Ed.</i>)
MANITOBA			
Free Press (<i>e.</i>) (Winnipeg)	67,637	Independent Liberal.	Winnipeg Free Press Co. Ltd. Victor Sifton (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>)
Tribune (<i>e.</i>) (Winnipeg)	41,915	Independent.	John W. Dafoe (<i>Ed.</i>) Tribune Newspaper Co. Ltd. (<i>Pub.</i>) W. McCurdy (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>) John Bird (<i>Ed.</i>)
NEW BRUNSWICK			
Gleaner (<i>e.</i>) (Fredericton)	8,859	Independent.	The Gleaner Ltd. (<i>Pub.</i>) J. A. Crocket (<i>Ed.</i>)
Telegraph-Journal (<i>m.</i>)	37,347	Independent.	New Brunswick Pub. Co. Ltd. (<i>Pub.</i>) F. X. Jennings (<i>Ed.</i>)
Times-Globe (<i>e.</i>) (Saint John)		Independent.	
NOVA SCOTIA			
Chronicle (<i>m.</i>)	27,826	Liberal.	Chronicle Co. Ltd. (<i>Pub.</i>) J. R. Macleod (<i>Gen. Mgr.</i>)
Daily Star (<i>e.</i>) (Halifax)		Liberal.	
Herald (<i>m.</i>) (Halifax)	62,246	Independent Conservative.	Halifax Herald Ltd. (<i>Pub.</i>) R. J. Rankin (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
Mail (<i>e.</i>) (Halifax)		Independent Conservative.	
Post-Record (<i>e.</i>) (Sydney)	16,200	Independent.	Halifax Herald Ltd. (<i>Pub.</i>) E. E. Kelley (<i>Ed.</i>) Post Pub. Co. Ltd. (<i>Pub.</i>) H. P. Duchemin (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
ONTARIO			
Expositor (<i>e.</i>) (Brantford)	12,601	Independent.	Preston & Sons Ltd. (<i>Pub.</i>) A. T. Whitaker (<i>Ed.</i>)
Spectator (<i>e.</i>) (Hamilton)	59,247	Independent.	Hamilton Spectator Ltd. (<i>Pub.</i>) F. I. Ker (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>)
Whig-Standard (<i>e.</i>) (Kingston)	11,544	Independent.	Kingston Whig-Standard Co. Ltd. (<i>Pub.</i>) W. Rupert Davies (<i>Pres. and Ed.</i>)
Record (<i>e.</i>) (Kitchener)	14,387	Independent.	News Record Ltd. (<i>Pub.</i>) W. J. Motz (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>)
Free Press (<i>m. and e.</i>) (London)	54,362	Independent Conservative.	London Free Press Ptg. Co. Ltd. (<i>Pub.</i>) A. R. Ford (<i>Ed.</i>)
Citizen (<i>m. and e.</i>) (Ottawa)	37,591	Independent.	Citizen Pub. Co. Ltd. (<i>Pub.</i>) H. S. Southam (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>)
Journal (<i>m. and e.</i>) (Ottawa)	37,379	Independent Conservative.	Journal Pub. Co. Ltd. (<i>Pub.</i>) E. Norman Smith (<i>Ed.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Circulation</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Le Droit (e.) . . . (Ottawa)	18,773	Independent.	Syndicat d'Œuvres Sociales Lté (Pub.) C. Gautier (Ed.)
Examiner (e.) . . . (Peterboro)	8,981	Independent.	Peterboro Examiner Ltd. (Pub.) H. L. Garner (Mg. Dir.)
Standard (e.) . . . (St. Catharines)	12,233	Independent.	St. Catharines Standard Ltd. (Pub.) H. Burgoyne (Mg. Dir.)
Times-Journal (e.) . . (St. Thomas)	8,440	Independent.	Times-Journal Ltd. (Pub.) T. Keith (Ed.)
Beacon-Herald (e.) . . (Stratford)	8,205	Independent.	Beacon-Herald Ltd. (Pub.) C. D. Dingman (Ed.)
Globe and Mail (m.) . . (Toronto)	166,007	Independent.	C. George McCullagh (Pub.) A. A. McIntosh (Ed.)
Star (e.) . . . (Toronto)	234,968	Independent.	J. E. Atkinson (Pres.) H. C. Hindmarsh (Mg. Ed.)
Telegram (e.) . . . (Toronto)	149,243	Independent.	Estate of the late John Ross Robertson (Prop.) C. O. Knowles (Ed.)
Star (e.) . . . (Windsor)	46,480	Independent.	Star Pub. Co. Ltd. (Pub.) Hugh A. Graybiel (Pres.) W. L. Clark (Ed.)

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Guardian (m.) . . . (Charlottetown)	5,969	Independent Conservative.	Island Guardian Pub. Co. Ltd. (Pub.) J. R. Burnett (Mg. Ed.)
Patriot (e.) . . . (Charlottetown)	4,537	Liberal.	Patriot Pub. Co. Ltd. (Pub.) Reuben MacDonald (Mg. Ed.)

QUEBEC

Gazette (m.) . . . (Montreal)	38,394	Independent Conservative.	John Basset (Pres.) Paul E. Bilkey (Ed.)
Herald (e.) (Montreal)	24,035	Independent.	Herald Pub. Co. Ltd. (Pub.) C. L. Sibley (Ed.)
La Presse (e.) . . . (Montreal)	156,041	Independent.	P. R. Du Tremblay (Prop.) Eugene Lamarche (Ed.)
Star (e.) . . . (Montreal)	126,479	Independent.	J. W. McConnell (Prop.) S. Morgan Powell (Ed.)
L'Action Catholique (e.) (Quebec)	59,641	Independent.	Jules Dorion (Dir.) Emile Castonguay (Gen. Mgr.)
Le Soleil (e.) L'Evenement-Journal (m.) } (Quebec)	72,034	Liberal.	Henri Gagnon (Pres. and Mg. Dir.)
Le Nouvelliste (e.) . . (Three Rivers)	10,621	Independent.	A. F. Mercier (Gen. Mgr.) Emile Jean (Pub.)

SASKATCHEWAN

Leader-Post (e.) . . . (Regina)	33,096	Independent.	The Sifton Family (Prop.) David Rogers (Ed.)
Star-Phoenix (e.) . . . (Saskatoon)	21,972	Independent Liberal.	The Sifton Family (Prop.) J. S. Woodward (Ed.)

PRESS ASSOCIATION

The Canadian Press . . . (Toronto, Ontario)	Mutual and coöperative association of daily newspaper publishers. Exchange arrangements with Associated Press; also derives news direct from Reuters.	W. Rupert Davies (Pres.) J. A. McNeil (Gen. Mgr.)
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WEEKLY, MONTHLY, AND QUARTERLY PUBLICATIONS

(w. weekly; m. monthly; q. quarterly)

<i>Name of Journal</i>	<i>Character</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Canadian Banker (q.) . . . (Toronto)	Journal of Canadian Bankers Association.	W. A. Mackintosh (<i>Ed.</i>)
Canadian Home Journal (m.)	Articles and short stories.	William Dawson (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
Canadian Bar Review (m.) . . (Ottawa)	Journal of Canadian Bar Association.	C. A. Wright (<i>Ed.</i>)
Canadian Business (m.) . . . (Montreal)	Magazine of Canadian Chamber of Commerce.	D. L. Morrell (<i>Ed.</i>)
Canadian Forum (m.) . . . (Toronto)	Political, literary, and economic.	Eleanor Godfrey (<i>Ed.</i>)
Canadian Historical Review . (q.) (Toronto)	Historical.	University of Toronto (<i>Prop.</i>) George W. Brown (<i>Ed.</i>)
Canadian Journal of Economics and Political Science (q.) (Toronto)	Journal of Canadian Political Science Association.	V. W. Bladen (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
Country Guide and Northwest Farmer (m.) (Winnipeg)	Farmers' journal.	United Grain Growers Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) W. W. Emerson (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>)
Culture (Quebec)	Political, literary, economic, and religious.	Franciscains du Canada (<i>Eds.</i>)
Dalhousie Review (q.) . . . (Halifax) (Dalhousie University)	Political, literary, and economic.	H. L. Stewart (<i>Ed.</i>)
Family Herald Weekly Star (w.)	Farm paper.	Montreal Star Co., Ltd. (<i>Pub.</i>)
Financial Post (w.) (Toronto)	Financial and economic.	J. B. MacLean (<i>Prop.</i>) Floyd Chalmers (<i>Ed.</i>)
Financial Times (w.) (Montreal)	Financial and economic.	R. E. Cox (<i>Prop.</i>) J. W. Tyson (<i>Ed.</i>)
Free Press Prairie Farmer (w.) (Winnipeg)	Liberal; Farm journal.	The Sifton Family (<i>Prop.</i>) John W. Daeoe (<i>Ed.</i>)
Industrial Canada (m.) . . . (Toronto)	Organ of Canadian Manufacturers' Association.	W. A. Craick (<i>Ed.</i>)
L'Actualité Economique (m.) (Montreal)	Organ of L'École des Hautes Études Commerciales.	
Labour Gazette (m.) (Ottawa)	Labour.	Department of Labour (<i>Pub.</i>)
Le Canada Français (Quebec)	Political, literary and economic.	L'Université Laval (<i>Prop.</i>) L'abbé Aimé Labrie (<i>Dir.</i>)
Le Jour (Montreal) (w.) . . .	Political, literary and general.	Jean Charles Harvey (<i>Ed.</i>)
Monetary Times (w.) (Toronto)	Financial and economic.	L. E. Wismer
Maclean's Magazine (semi-m.) (Toronto)	Articles and short stories.	Maclean Pub. Co., Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) H. Napier Moore (<i>Ed.</i>)
National Home Monthly (m.)	Articles and short stories.	L. E. Brownell (<i>Ed.</i>)
Queen's Quarterly (q.) . . . (Kingston)	Political, literary and economic.	Queen's University (<i>Prop.</i>) W. A. Neville (<i>Ed.</i>)
Revue de L'Université d'Ottawa (q.) (Ottawa)	Literary, philosophical, historical and theological.	R. Leblanc (<i>Ed.</i>)
Revue Trimestrielle Canadienne (q.) (Montreal)	Political, literary, historical, scientific and economic.	Association des Anciens Élèves, École Polytechnique (<i>Prop.</i>) Edouard Montpetit (<i>Ed.</i>)
Saturday Night (w.) (Toronto)	Political, literary and economic.	Consolidated Press (<i>Prop.</i>) B. K. Sandwell (<i>Ed.</i>)
University of Toronto Quarterly (q.)	Political, literary and economic.	A. S. P. Woodhouse (<i>Ed.</i>)
University of Toronto Law Journal (annual)	Legal.	W. P. M. Kennedy (<i>Ed.</i>)
Western Producer (w.) . . . (Saskatoon)	Farmers' Coöperative.	A. P. Waldron (<i>Ed.</i>)

CHILE

Capital: Santiago

Area: 296,717 square miles

Population: 4,643,864 (1939 estimate)

Acting President

GERONIMO MENDEZ (Radical)

Took office on November 10, 1941, on retirement of President Pedro Aguirre Cerda because of ill health.

President Aguirre died on November 25, 1941. New Elections are scheduled for February 2, 1942.

Cabinet

Leftist Coalition of

Radical (7), Socialist (3), and Democratic (1) Parties.

Appointed December 24, 1938; with several subsequent changes

PARLIAMENT

(Congreso Nacional)

UPPER CHAMBER
(Senado)

LOWER CHAMBER
(Cámara de Diputados)

Election of March, 1941 (Eight-year term; renewed by halves every four years)

Election of March, 1941 (Four-year term)

President: FLORENCIO DURAN
(Radical)

President: PEDRO CASTELBLANCO
(Radical)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Leftists	
Radicals	13
Socialists	5
Communists	4
Democratic	2
	—
	24
Rightists	
Conservatives	11
Liberals	8
Agrarians	1
Independents	1
	—
	21
Total	45

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Leftists	
Radicals	44
Socialists	15
Communists	15
Democratic	9
Workers	2
	—
	85
Rightists	
Conservatives	32
Liberals	22
Falangists	3
Agrarians	3
Vanguardists	2
	—
Total	62
	—
Total	147

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

The election of October 30, 1932, of a President and complete new Congress brought a return to constitutional government in Chile. At the time of the

election there were over twenty political parties which number has now been reduced to twelve and includes several groups with relatively small followings. Elections were held in March, 1941, which resulted in a victory for the Leftist or Government parties.

The Popular Front formed in 1936 as a Leftist coalition in opposition to the Right Wing Coalition, then in power, is now composed of the Radical, Socialist, Democratic and Communist Parties; the Workers' Socialist Party, formed in May, 1940, by five Deputies who had seceded from the Socialist Party, also supports the Government. In the Presidential elections of 1938 it supported the Radical, Pedro Aguirre Cerda, who was elected. His opponent, the Liberal Gustavo Ross, was supported by the Right Wing Coalition consisting of the Conservatives, Liberals, Democrats and Agrarians.

President Aguirre Cerda resigned on November 10, 1941, having first appointed Geronimo Mendez Minister of Interior. According to the Chilean Constitution the Minister of Interior acts as Vice President. President Aguirre Cerda died on November 25, 1941. On December 2, 1941, the government designated Sunday, February 2, 1942, for the election of his successor.

RADICAL PARTY: Potentially one of the strongest of the historic parties of Chile. Although at present the leading party in the Popular Front, it might be characterized as of the Center with certain doctrinaire radicalism in respect to religion and social questions. Its program aimed originally at a lay régime under the control of the State. The Constitution of 1925 gave satisfaction to this political aspiration. The former distinction between the Radicals and Dissident Radicals has disappeared and this Party is now united.

Leaders: Pedro Castelblanco (President of the Party and President of Lower Chamber), Dr. Leonardo Guzman (Minister of Interior), Pedro Alfonso, Marcial Mora Miranda (Minister of Finance), Juan Antonio Ríos and Hector Arancibia Laso.

SOCIALIST PARTY: The second party in importance in the Popular Front. Founded in 1931. Its policy conforms in general with that of other Socialist parties. It has three members in the Cabinet.

Leaders: Oscar Schnake (founder of Party, Minister of National Development), Rolando Merino (Minister of Lands and Colonization) and Senator Marmaduke Grove (Secretary General).

DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Formed by a fusion of the Radical Socialist, Democrat and Democratic Parties. The Radical Socialist Party, one of the Left group, was founded in September, 1931. It advocated the suppression of the right of the clergy to vote, expulsion of foreign religious bodies and the confiscation of their property, and condemnation of the present system of loans as a social injustice. The Democrat Party several years ago split into two groups, the Democrat and Democratic, the latter joining the Left coalition. The former supported Gustavo Ross and the latter Pedro Aguirre Cerda in the 1938 elections. The new Democratic Party has 9 members in the Lower Chamber.

Leaders: Juan B. Rosetti (Minister of Foreign Affairs) and Juan Pradenas (Minister of Labor).

COMMUNIST PARTY: This party is now almost 20 years old; it is a member of the Left coalition. The program is that of the traditional Communist parties. The Communist Party is not officially registered as such, but known as the National Democratic Party. This organization does not mention Communism in its party platform.

Leaders: Elias Lafferte (Senator), Carlos Contreras Labarca (Deputy) and Ricardo Fonseca.

CONSERVATIVE PARTY: Composed mainly of men of responsibility, distinction and wealth. This is primarily the party of the Catholic Church and of the old landowning classes. Its economic program is based on individualism. It supported Gustavo Ross in the 1938 Presidential election, and is now in opposition.

Leaders: Fernando Aldunate (Deputy and President of the Party), Hector Rodriguez de la Sotta (Senator, former President of the Party and Presidential candidate in the 1932 elections), Rafael Luis Gumucio and Miguel Cruchaga Tocornal (formerly President of the Senate).

LIBERAL PARTY: There have been divisions in the Liberal Party and two factions were represented in the 1932 elections. They have since united but the division is still perceptible in party councils. The party belongs to the Right in Chilean politics; and Gustavo Ross, its member most experienced in finance, was its candidate for the Presidency of Chile in 1938.

Leaders: Eduardo Moore (Deputy and President of the Party), Pedro Opazo Letelier (Senator), Carlos Acharán Arce, Oscar Valenzuela (Senator), Ladislao Errázuriz, José Maza (Senator), Guillermo Correa Fuenzalida, Matías Silva (Senator) and José Ríos Arias (Senator and former Party President).

MINOR PARTIES: Other parties are: Agrarian, led by Deputy Manuel Bart; the Vanguardia Popular Socialista (formerly known as the Movimiento Nacional Socialista, usually abbreviated to Nacista Party), led by Deputy Jorge González von Marées, who was imprisoned in 1938 for his part in the Nacista uprising against the government; and the Workers' Socialist Party, led by Deputy César Godoy.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Aleman	Pro-Nazi paper	
La Defensa	Pro-Ally and Anti-Nazi	Jorge Pinochet (<i>Dir.</i>)
El Diario Ilustrado	Conservative and Church.	Luis Silva (<i>Dir.</i>)
La Hora	Organ of Radical Party.	Dario Poblete (<i>Ed.</i>)
El Imparcial (evening)	Rightist; independent.	Augusto Ovalle (<i>Ed.</i>)
El Mercurio	Liberal; independent; large circulation; founded at Valparaíso in 1827.	Estate of Agustín Edwards (<i>Prop.</i>)
(Santiago and Valparaíso)		Clemente Díaz Leon (<i>Dir. and Ed.</i> Santiago edition)
		J. Lepeley (<i>Ed.</i> Valparaíso edition)
La Nación	Government organ.	Stock company owned partly by Government
		Horacio Hevia (<i>Pres.</i>)
La Opinion	Radical views.	Juan B. Rossetti (<i>Prop.</i>)
		Luis Mery (<i>Ed.</i>)
El Siglo	Communist.	Jorge Jiles Pizarro (<i>Dir.</i>)
Trabajo	Organ of Nacista Party.	Pedro Foncea (<i>Ed.</i>)
Las Últimas Noticias	Tabloid owned by El Mercurio.	Estate of Agustín Edwards (<i>Prop.</i>)
(evening)		Byron Gigoux (<i>Dir.</i>)
Hoy (weekly)	Independent.	Ismael Edwards Matte (<i>Ed.</i>)
Topaze (weekly)	Satirical; independent.	Jorge Delano (<i>Prop.</i>)
El Mercurio	Formerly connected with El Mercurio of Santiago and Valparaíso; independent.	Sociedad Chilena de Publicaciones (<i>Prop.</i>)
(Antofagasta)		Hugo Silva (<i>Dir.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
La Discusión (Chillán)	Independent; second oldest paper in Chile.	Alfonso Lagos Villar (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
La Patria (Concepción)		Sociedad Periodistica del Sur (<i>Pub.</i>)
El Sur (Concepción)	Formerly organ of Radical Party; now independent.	Ramiro Troncoso (<i>Dir.</i>) Aurelio Lamas (<i>Prop.</i>)
Tarapacá (Iquique)	Commercial.	Luis Silva Fuentes (<i>Ed.</i>) Rodomiro Tomich (<i>Dir.</i>)
La Estrella (Valparaíso)	Evening tabloid of El Mer- curio.	Estate of Agustín Edwards (<i>Prop.</i>) J. Lepeley (<i>Ed.</i>)
La Unión (Valparaíso)	Independent; conservative.	H. Muñoz Montt (<i>Mgr.</i>) Elías González Medina (<i>Ed.</i>)
South Pacific Mail . . . (Valparaíso) (weekly)	Independent; printed in Eng- lish for English speaking communities.	Thomas C. Peddar (<i>Prop.</i>) R. B. Peddar (<i>Ed.</i>)

CHINA

Capital: Nanking

Temporary seat of government: Chungking

Total Area: 4,278,352 square miles (Chinese Post Office estimate)

Population: 457,835,475 (1936 Ministry of Interior estimate)

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA *

(Inaugurated October 10, 1928)

State Council

The State Council is the highest unit of the Government

President of National Government

LIN SEN

Elected 1931; reelected every two years since

The head of the government is chairman of the State Council which consists of from 24 to 36 members.

Under the National Government there are five yüan and such organs as: Academia Sinica and the National Military Affairs Commission.

FIVE YÜAN (BRANCHES) OF THE GOVERNMENT

Executive Yüan: Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek (President), Dr. H. H. Kung (Vice-President) assisted in the executive work of the government by nine ministries, viz.: Interior (Minister, Chow Chung-you); Foreign Affairs (Minister, T. V. Soong); Military Affairs (Minister, Gen. Ho Yingch'in); Finance (Minister, Dr. H. H. Kung); National Economy (Minister, Dr. Wong Wen-hao); Communications (Minister, Chang Chia-ngau); Education (Minister, Ch'en Li-fu); Agriculture and Forestry (Minister, Adm. Shen Hung-lai); Social Affairs (Minister, Ku Cheng-kan); and by three subordinate Commissions, viz.: Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs, Overseas Chinese Affairs and National Relief.

Legislative Yüan: Sun Fo (President).

Judicial Yüan: Chü Cheng (President). Subordinate to the Judicial Yüan are the Ministry of Judicial Administration (Minister, Hsieh Kuan-sheng), Supreme Court, Administrative Court, and Commission for Disciplinary Punishment of Officials.

* The National Government of the Republic derived its original mandate from the Organic Law promulgated at Nanking on October 4, 1928, by the authority of the Kuomintang. The Revised Organic Law was promulgated on December 29, 1931, and it was again revised by mandate dated December 27, 1932. It is by virtue of this basic law that the National Government functions during the "period of tutelage" of the Chinese people. A draft Constitution was published on May 5, 1936. The supreme effective control resides in the National Congress of the Kuomintang, which exercises its authority over the current processes of government through the medium of the Central Executive Committee, the Central Supervisory Committee and the Central Political Council.

Examination Yüan: Tai Chi-t'ao (President).

Control Yüan: Yü Yu-jen (President).

Shortly following the outbreak of hostilities in 1937, a Supreme National Defense Council was created as the highest political organ during the period of emergency. Its functions are the direction of all political and military affairs. Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek has been chairman of the Council since its inception. The heads of all party, political and military organs are ex-officio members of the Council sitting together with other members who are nominated by the chairman and approved by the Council. It takes over all peace-time functions of the Central Political Council of the Kuomintang, plus such additional functions as are necessitated by the exigencies of the war.

PEOPLE'S POLITICAL COUNCIL

Following a resolution at the emergency session of the Kuomintang National Congress held in March, 1938, a People's Political Council was set up. The powers or functions of the Council consist in (1) approving the important policies of the government, (2) making proposals to the government, (3) receiving and requesting reports on political questions from the government, (4) appointing committees of enquiry to investigate matters at the government's request. The Council is composed of 240 councillors (originally fixed at 150) who hold office for one year. Nearly half of the councillors are nominated either by the newly created provincial or municipal assemblies or by provincial or municipal governments in the provinces where such assemblies are not yet set up; the other half being selected directly by the Supreme National Defense Council from among those noted for long service in economic, cultural, or political fields. The Council meets twice a year.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

KUOMINTANG, OR NATIONALIST PARTY (National Government): Advocates program supporting the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen's Three Principles of the People, *i.e.*, Nationalism, Democracy, People's Livelihood; in *foreign policy*, attempts to maintain China's territorial and administrative integrity and to repel Japanese aggression; desires revision of so-called "unequal treaties" and abolition of extraterritoriality; in *domestic policy*, plans reconstruction of internal administration on the basis of a centralized national government with special powers to the provinces under the direction of the central government; has carried on program of modernization in economic, educational and other fields.

Leaders: The Standing Committee of the Central Executive Committee of the Party includes Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek (Director General), Sun Fo, Yü Yu-jen, Chen Kuo-fu, H. H. Kung, Feng Yu-hsiang, Yeh Chu-tsang, Ting Wei-fen, Yen Hsi-shan and Chü Cheng. See also personnel of National Government.

OTHER PARTIES: Five minority parties are in existence and are accorded freedom of assembly and freedom of speech. Leaders of each of the five parties are members, though not official representatives of their parties, in the People's Political Council, which is an advisory body to the government and the nucleus for a future parliament. Since China began her armed resistance against Japan, all five parties have pledged their support to the National Government and the Kuomintang principles. Of the five parties the Communist Party, because of its numbers and remarkable change in policy, has attracted the most attention. The five parties are: Communist Party (leader, Mao Tse-tung); National

Socialist Party (leader, Carson Chang); Young China Party (leader, Tseng Chi); Social Democratic Party (leader, Yang Kan-tao); and Third Party (leader, Chang Pai-chuen).

PUPPET RÉGIMES

"MANCHUKUO" (Manchuria): Established in 1932 by proclamation as an independent state, organized on lines similar to that of a constitutional monarchy, with Henry P'u Yi as Chief Executive. This régime, founded by the Japanese Army, consolidated a *de facto* control over Manchuria (including Jehol Province) in the face of protracted opposition of the ejected Chinese authorities which had ruled the territory prior to the Japanese military occupation in 1931 and of the National Government of the Republic of China. On March 1, 1934, the Chief Executive Henry P'u Yi (last Emperor of the Manchu Dynasty of China) took the title of Emperor under the reign-title of Kang Teh. The government is committed to observance of the Open Door (but the establishment of a Petroleum Monopoly in 1935 and exchange and trade control laws enacted in 1937 excluding Japan from their scope are regarded by the American and British Governments as a violation of this commitment), equal treatment of races, Pan-Asiatic solidarity, and economic and spiritual ("one virtue, one mind") integration with Japan. By unilateral action in 1937, Manchukuo declared extraterritoriality ended. Economically it is moving towards a highly developed form of state capitalism, with a Five-Year Industrial Development Plan dictated by the needs of Japan's economy. The Japanese are administering its government and directing its policies. It has not been recognized by China or the other powers, excepting Japan, Germany, Italy, Spain, Hungary, El Salvador and Rumania.

On March 22, 1940, Wang Ching-wei set up a government in Nanking which has been recognized by Japan and which is maintained with Japanese help. It has not been recognized by the United States or other powers. Its principal officers are as follows: Wang Ching-wei (Acting President and President of Executive Yüan), Chu Min-yi (Vice President of Executive Yüan and Minister of Foreign Affairs), Chen Kung-po (President of Legislative Yüan), Wen Chung-yao (President of Judicial Yüan), Liang Hung-chih (President of Control Yüan), Wang I-tang (President of Examination Yüan) and Yang Kwei-i (Acting Chief of General Staff).

The Japanese have also established other puppet governments in occupied Chinese territory. They are now seeking to unify them under Wang Ching-wei.

PRESS

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Chung Yang Jih Pao . . . (Chungking)	Kuomintang organ.	Kuomintang (<i>Prop.</i>)
China Forum (Chungking) (weekly)	Independent; in English.	Kuo Pin-chia (<i>Ed.</i>)
Shih Shih Hsin Pao (Chungking)	Independent; financed by H. H. Kung.	Tsui Wei-wu (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>)
Current events (monthly) (Chungking)	Pro-Government; in Chinese.	Chen Teng-kao (<i>Ed.</i>)
Hsin Hua Jih Pao (Chungking)	Communist.	Pan Tse-nien (<i>Ed.</i>)
Hankow Herald (Chungking)	In English.	Kuo Pin-chia (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sao Tang Pao (Chungking) . .	Army paper; in Chinese.	Ho Lien-kuei (<i>Ed.</i>)
Ta Kung Pao (Chungking, Kweilin and Hong Kong)	Controlled by Cheng Hsueh Hsi (Political Scholars Group).	

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Chefoo Daily News (Chefoo)	Independent; British.	Douglas Murray (<i>Ed.</i>)
Central China Post (Hankow)	British; in English.	H. J. Archibald (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Tairiku Shimpo (Hankow) . .	Japanese; in Japanese.	R. Komura (<i>Ed.</i>)
Wuhan Pao (Hankow)	Japanese; in Chinese.	Chuang Sze-ch'uan (<i>Ed.</i>)
Great Northern (Harbin) . . .	Japanese; in Chinese.	Junji Ogata (<i>Ed.</i>)
Harbin Nichi Nichi (Harbin) .	Japanese.	Kengo Sakaye (<i>Ed.</i>)
Harbinskoye Vremya (Harbin)	Japanese owned; in Russian.	Kokichi Furuzawa (<i>Ed.</i>)
Pinkiang Daily News (Harbin)	Pro-Japanese; in Chinese.	Chao Chu-hung (<i>Ed.</i>)
Zaria (Harbin)	Anti-Soviet; pro-Japanese; in Russian.	E. S. Kaufman (<i>Ed.</i>)
Manchuria Daily News (Hsinking)	Japanese; in English.	N. Nakano (<i>Ed.</i>)
Manshu Shimbun (Hsinking)	Japanese.	H. Wada (<i>Ed.</i>)
T'ai Tung Pao (Hsinking)	Manchukuo organ.	Chao Chung-chen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Ta Tung Pao (Hsinking) . . .	Japanese; in Chinese.	Soichi Iwata (<i>Ed.</i>)
China Mail (Hong Kong) . . .	British.	G. W. C. Burnett (<i>Ed.</i>)
Daily Press (Hong Kong) . . .	British.	D. J. Evans (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>)
South China Morning Post . . . (Hong Kong)	British.	H. Ching (<i>Ed.</i>)
Telegraph (Hong Kong)	British.	A. Hicks (<i>Ed.</i>)
Wah Kiu Yat Po (Hong Kong)	Independent.	Overseas Chinese Daily News, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>)
Wah Tsz Yat Po (Hong Kong)	Independent.	Chan Chi-lan (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>)
Chin Jih Ping Lun (Kunming) (weekly)	Independent.	Chien Tuan-sheng (<i>Ed.</i>)
Yi Shih Pao (Chungking) . . .	Roman Catholic.	Lo Lung-chi (<i>Ed.</i>)
Central Daily News (Kweiyang)	Kuomintang; in Chinese.	Kuomintang (<i>Prop.</i>)
Hoten Mainichi Shimbun (Mukden)	Japanese.	M. Matsumiya (<i>Prop.</i>)
Hsin Shih Pao (Mukden)	Japanese; in Chinese.	S. Omoto (<i>Ed.</i>)
Manshu Nichi Nichi (Mukden)	Japanese.	Chang Tsu-chi (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sheng Ching Shih Pao (Mukden)	Japanese; in Chinese.	T. Komeno (<i>Ed.</i>)
Ch'en Pao (Peiping)	Press section of Japanese Army.	H. Soneya (<i>Prop.</i>)
Hsin Pei Ch'ing Pao (Peiping)	Privately financed.	T. Kikuchi (<i>Ed.</i>)
Journal de Pekin (Peiping) . .	French.	Chung Wei-chih (<i>Ed.</i>)
Peking Chronicle (Peiping) . .	Japanese control.	Wang Yi-chih (<i>Ed.</i>)
Shih Pao (Peiping)	Privately financed.	A. Nachbaur (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tung Ya Hsin Pao (Peiping) . .	Organ of Japanese Army; in Japanese.	Japanese Editor
Hsin Chih Hsu (Peiping) . . .	Privately financed.	Kuan Yi-hsien (<i>Prop.</i>)
Ya Chow Min Pao (Peiping) . .	Japanese interest; in Chinese.	Togomatsu (<i>Ed.</i>)
China Critic (Shanghai) (weekly)	Chinese; independent; in English.	Ch'en Chen (<i>Ed.</i>)
China Press (Shanghai)	American registered; pro-Chinese; in English.	Lin Keng-yu (<i>Ed.</i>)
China Weekly Review (Shanghai)	American; pro-Chinese; in English.	C. S. Kwei (<i>Ed.</i>)
Chung Hua Jih Pao (Shanghai)	Wang Ching-wei organ.	J. E. Baker (<i>Ch.</i>)
Chung Mei Jih Pao (Shanghai)	American registered; pro-Chinese; in Chinese.	K. T. Woo (<i>Act. Mg. Ed.</i>)
Evening Echo (Shanghai)	British; pro-Wang Ching-wei; in English.	J. B. Powell (<i>Ed.</i>)
Far Eastern Review (Shanghai) (monthly)	American registered; pro-Japanese; in English.	Yen Chia-ting (<i>Pub.</i>)
Hwai Mei Chen Pao (Shanghai)	Sino-American owned; pro-Chinese; in Chinese.	H. M. Stuckgold (<i>Pres.</i>)
		L. L. F. Fearon (<i>Pub.</i>)
		C. J. Laval (<i>Ed.</i>)
		Harold Mills (<i>Pub.</i>)
		Shih Tsao-tai (<i>Ed.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Journal de Shanghai . . .	French.	G. Moresthe (<i>Ed.</i>)
North China Daily News (Shanghai)	British; in English.	R. T. Peyton-Griffin (<i>Ed.</i>)
Oriental Affairs . . .	British; in English.	H. G. W. Woodhead (<i>Ed. and Pub.</i>)
(Shanghai) (monthly)		
Ostasiatischer Lloyd . . .	German; in German.	Dr. Horst Ley (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Shanghai)		
People's Tribune . . .	Wang Ching-wei organ; in English.	Tang Leang-li (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Shanghai) (semi-monthly)		
Revue Nationale Chinoise . .	French; in French.	J. E. Lemiére (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Shanghai) (monthly)		
Russian Daily News . . .	White Russian; in Russian.	V. A. Chilikin (<i>Pub. and Ed.</i>)
Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury	American; in English.	G. C. Bruce (<i>Pub.</i>)
Shanghai Mainichi Shimbun .	Japanese; in Japanese.	S. Fukamachi (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Shanghai Nippo Sha . . .	Japanese; in Japanese.	K. Goto (<i>Ed.</i>)
Shanghai Times . . .	British; pro-Japanese; in English.	E. A. Nottingham (<i>Prop.</i>)
		A. Morley (<i>Ed.</i>)
Shanghai Zaria . . .	Russian; in Russian.	L. V. Arnoldov (<i>Ed.</i>)
Shun Pao (Shanghai) . . .	American registered; pro-Chinese; in Chinese.	N. F. Allman (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sin Shun Pao (Shanghai) . .	Japanese; in Chinese.	S. Ueno (<i>Ed. and Pub.</i>)
Sin Wan Pao (Shanghai) . .	American registered; pro-Chinese; in Chinese.	John C. Ferguson (<i>Pres.</i>)
Ta Mei Wan Pao . . .	American; in Chinese.	Li Hao-jan (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Shanghai)		G. C. Bruce (<i>Pub.</i>)
Ta Wan Pao (Shanghai) . .	British; pro-Chinese; in Chinese.	Randall Gould (<i>Ed.</i>)
		Stanley E. Young (<i>Ed.</i>)
Ta Ying Yeh Pao . . .	British; pro-Chinese; in Chinese.	J. A. E. Sanders-Bates (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Shanghai)		
Voice of New China . . .	Successor of <i>China Outlook</i> ; pro-Japanese; in Chinese and English.	L. K. Kentwell (<i>Pub. and Ed.</i>)
(Nanking) (fortnightly)		
Sian Jih Pao . . .	Kuomintang.	Kuomintang (<i>Pub.</i>)
(Sian)		
Ching Yen Erh Pao . . .	Independent.	Hung Choon-sin (<i>Ed. and Prop.</i>)
(Swatow)		
Deutsche-Zeitung (Tientsin) .	German.	A. F. Wetzel (<i>Ed.</i>)
Keishin Nichi-Nichi Shimbun (Tientsin)	Japanese; in Japanese.	Shota Marikawa (<i>Prop.</i>)
Nasha Zarya (Tientsin) . .	Russian; in Russian.	G. N. Shipkov (<i>Pub.</i>)
North China Star (Tientsin) .	American; in English.	Charles J. Fox (<i>Pres. and Ed.</i>)
Peking and Tientsin Times .	British; in English.	W. V. Pennell (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Tientsin)		
Vozrojenie Asii (Tientsin) .	Japanese; anti-Communist; in Russian.	M. Yuriev (<i>Ed.</i>)
Yung Pao (Tientsin) . . .	Japanese interest; in Chinese.	Nobuhiko Ohya (<i>Dir.</i>)
Santo Mainichi Shimbun . .	Japanese.	K. Hasegawa (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Tsingtao)		
Tsingtao Times (Tsingtao) .	Independent; British owned.	Colin F. Stockwell (<i>Ed.</i>)

NEWS AGENCIES

Central News Agency . . . (Chungking)	Kuomintang; semi-official.	T. T. Hsiao (<i>Mgr.</i>)
Central Press Service . . . (Nanking)	Wang Ching-Wei.	Lin Pai-sheng (<i>Mgr.</i>)

COLOMBIA

Capital: Bogotá
Area: 447,536 square miles
Population: 8,721,752 (1938 census)

President

DR. EDUARDO SANTOS (Liberal)

Elected May 1, 1938; assumed office August 7, 1938
for four-year term

Cabinet

Liberal

Appointed August, 1938
Reorganized October 20, 1941

PARLIAMENT

(Congreso)

UPPER CHAMBER (Cámara del Senado)

Election of May, 1939 (for four years)

President: Changes every 60 days.

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Liberal	37
Conservative.	19
Total	56

LOWER CHAMBER (Cámara de Representantes)

Election of March, 1941 (for two years)

President: Changes every 60 days.

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Liberal	70
Conservative.	48
Total	118

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

LIBERAL PARTY: While the Constitution enacted by the Conservative Party in 1886 and amended in 1910 continues in force under the present Liberal régime, it has been revised in important particulars by a Legislative Act of 1936 and the Liberal Party advocates still further amendments. The Party opposes the interference of the Church in politics; and it is committed to social legislation, more equitable distribution of the burden of taxation and a program of public education.

Leaders: Eduardo Santos (President of the Republic), Alfonso López (formerly President of the Republic) and Gabriel Turbay (formerly Chairman of Liberal Directorate, Ambassador to the United States).

CONSERVATIVE PARTY: Stands for strong central government and the rights of landowners; strong supporter of Roman Catholic Church.

Leaders: Laureano Gómez, Gen. Pedro J. Berrio, Maestro Guillermo Valencia, Primitivo Crespo and Augusto Ramirez Moreno (Dissident Faction).

The members of the Cabinet are: Jorge Gártner (Minister of Government), Luis López de Mesa (Minister of Foreign Affairs), Carlos Lleras Restrepo (Minister of Finance), Gonzalo Restrepo (Minister of War), Marco Aurelio

Arango (Minister of National Economy), José Joaquín Caicedo Castilla (Minister of Labor), Luis Buenahora (Minister of Posts and Telegraphs), José Gómez Pinzón (Minister of Public Works), German Arciniegas (Minister of National Education) and Nestor Pinedo (Minister of Mines and Petroleum).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
El Espectador (evening) . . .	Liberal.	Luis Cano (<i>Dir.</i>)
El Liberal (morning) . . .	Liberal.	Alberto Lleras Camargo (<i>Dir.</i>)
La Razon (morning) . . .	Liberal.	Juan Lozano y Lozano (<i>Dir.</i>)
El Siglo (morning) . . .	Conservative.	Laureano Gómez and José de la Vega (<i>Dir.</i>)
El Tiempo (morning) . . .	Liberal.	Roberto García Peña (<i>Dir.</i>)
El Heraldo . . .	Liberal.	Juan B. Fernández (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Barranquilla) (morning)		
La Prensa . . .	Independent; Conservative.	Carlos Martínez Aparicio (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Barranquilla) (morning)		
El Deber . . .	Conservative.	Juan C. Martínez and
(Bucaramanga) (morning)		Jenaro Niño Nieto (<i>Dir.</i>)
La Vanguardia Liberal . . .	Liberal.	Alejandro Galvis Galvis (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Bucaramanga) (morning)		
Diario del Pacífico . . .	Conservative.	Primitivo Crespo (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Cali) (morning)		
El Relator . . .	Liberal.	Jorge and Hernando Zadwazky
(Cali) (evening)		(<i>Dir.</i>)
Diario de la Costa . . .	Independent; Conservative.	Carlos Escallon (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Cartagena)		
Comentarios . . .	Liberal.	José Manuel Villalobos (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Cúcuta)		
La Tarde . . .	Liberal.	José Ma Pinzón P. (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Cúcuta) (morning)		
La Patria . . .	Conservative.	Silvio Villegas and
(Manizales)		Joaquín Estrada (<i>Dir.</i>)
El Colombiano . . .	Conservative.	Fernando Gómez Martínez (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Medellín) (morning)		
La Defensa . . .	Conservative.	Horacio Tobar H. (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Medellín) (evening)		
El Diario . . .	Liberal.	Emilio Jaramillo (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Medellín)		
El Heraldo de Antioquia . . .	Liberal.	Jesús Tobón Quintero (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Medellín) (morning)		
El Liberal . . .	Liberal.	Hernán Ríos (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Popayán) (evening)		
El Estado . . .	Liberal.	Gabriel Echeverría (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Santa Marta) (morning)		
El Anunciador . . .	Liberal.	Eugenio Quintero Acosta (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Sincelejo) (evening)		
La Voz Católica . . .	Conservative.	José D. Rojas (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Cali) (weekly)		
Bodegon . . .	Independent.	Jacob del Vallee (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Cartagena) (weekly)		

COSTA RICA

Capital: San José

Area: 23,000 square miles

Population: 656,129 (1940 estimate)

President

DR. RAFAEL ANGEL CALDERON GUARDIA (Republican Nacional)

Elected February 9, 1940; assumed office May 8, 1940,
for four-year term

Cabinet

Republican Nacional

Appointed May 8, 1940

PARLIAMENT

(Congreso Constitucional)

Election of February, 1940 (four-year term; renewed by halves every two years)

President: TEODORO PICADO (Republican Nacional)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Administration (Republican Nacional)	43
Opposition	2
Total	45

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

The political parties of Costa Rica (with the exception of the Communists) do not have well-defined programs. They are temporary groups formed around personages.

The Cabinet is composed as follows: Alberto Echandi Montero (Minister of Foreign Affairs and of Justice), Carlos Manuel Escalante (Minister of Finance), Luis Demetrio Tinoco (Minister of Education), Francisco Calderon Guardia (Minister of Government), Alfredo Volio Mata (Minister of Agriculture and Public Works) and Dr. Mario Lujan Fernandez (Minister of Public Health and Social Security).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Diario de Costa Rica	Independent.	Otilio Ulate (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
La Epoca	Catholic.	Guillermo Angulo Marín (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Revista de Agricultura	Agricultural.	Luis Cruz B. (<i>Prop.</i>)
La Gaceta	Official.	The Government (<i>Prop.</i>)
La Hora	Independent.	Jaime Carranza (<i>Ed.</i>)
Novedades	Independent.	Rafael Soley (<i>Prop.</i>)
La Prensa Libre	Independent.	José Borrásé (<i>Prop.</i>)
La Raza	Independent.	Maximiliano von Lowenthal (<i>Ed.</i>)
La Razon	Independent.	José Maria Pinaud (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
La Tribuna	Independent.	José Maria Pinaud (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
El Heraldo (Puntarenas) . .	Independent.	F. L. Enríquez (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Eco Catolico (weekly) . . .	Catholic.	Carlos Borge (<i>Ed.</i>)
Trabajo (weekly)	Communist.	Costa Rica Communists (<i>Pub.</i>)
Voz del Atlantico	Independent.	Rogelio Gutierrez R. (<i>Prop.</i>)
(Port Limón) (weekly)		
Ariel (monthly)	Literary.	Froilan Turcios (<i>Ed.</i>)
CNA (Centro Nacional de Agricultura) (monthly)	Government publication.	
El Repertorio Americano . .	Literary.	Joaquin García Monge (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
(monthly)		
Revista del Instituto de Café	Agricultural.	Instituto de Defensa de Café
(monthly)		(<i>Pub.</i>)

CUBA

Capital: Havana

Area: 44,164 square miles (including Isle of Pines and surrounding keys)

Population: 4,227,587 (1938 estimate)

President

FULGENCIO BATISTA Y ZALDÍVAR

Took oath of office October 10, 1940, following his election on
July 14, 1940

Cabinet

Appointed October 10, 1940; reorganized July 17, 1941

PARLIAMENT

UPPER CHAMBER

(Senate)

Election of July, 1940, plus one-half of previous Senate

President: DR. ANTONIO BERUFF
MENDIETA (Partido Unión Nacion-
alista

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Government	34
Opposition	14
Independent	5

Total 53

LOWER CHAMBER

(House of Representatives)

Election of July, 1940, plus one-half of previous House

Speaker: CARLOS MARQUEZ STERLING
(Partido Liberal)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Government	161
Opposition	80

Total 241

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

Constitutional Government, under a Constitution promulgated by a Constituent Assembly of delegates of the people, was restored during the year 1940, when, on October 10, the new Constitution went into full effect. This was preceded by seven years of provisional and *de facto* governments, during the last four of which, commencing on May 20, 1936, when President Miguel Mariano Gómez was inaugurated, Cuba was governed by an administration elected by the people but functioning under constitutional decree-laws promulgated by the Executive in 1934 and 1935.

The electoral contest of 1940 was between the Socialist Democratic Coalition, formed by seven pro-government parties (the Liberal, the Union Nacionalista, the Conjunto Nacional Democrático, the Demócrata Republicano, the Popular Cubano, the Nacional Revolucionario [Realistas], and the Union Revolucionaria Comunista), which nominated Colonel Fulgencio Batista for President and Dr. Gustavo Cuervo Rubio, a prominent member of the late General Mario G. Menocal's Partido Demócrata Republicano, for Vice President; and the opposition bloc (composed of the Partido Revolucionario Cubano, led by Dr. Ramón Grau San Martín, the A. B. C., and the Partido Acción Republicana of ex-President Dr. Miguel Mariano Gómez), which nominated Dr.

Ramón Grau San Martín for President and Dr. Carlos E. de la Cruz for Vice President.

Following the death of General Menocal in 1941, the Partido Demócrata Republicano united with the Conjunto Nacional Democrático to form a new party called the Partido Democrático. Dr. Gustavo Cuervo Rubio, the Vice President of the Republic is the President of the new party.

The 1940 Constitution now in effect is democratic and republican in principle. It contains a series of detailed social and labor provisions which are innovations in Cuba, but many of which call for the enactment of supplementary legislation to become effective. The form of government is semi-parliamentary, embodying features both of the American type of presidential system and of the parliamentary system which exists in some European nations.

The following are members of the Cabinet: Dr. Carlos Saladrigas Zayas (Prime Minister), Dr. José Manuel Cortina (Minister of State), Dr. Federico Laredo Brú (Minister of Justice), Dr. Victor Vega Ceballos (Minister of the Interior), Dr. Oscar García Montes (Minister of Finance), José A. Mendigutia (Minister of Public Works), Andrés Rivero Agüero (Minister of Agriculture), Dr. Alfredo Jacomino (Minister of Commerce), Dr. Oscar Gans (Minister of Labor), Dr. Juan J. Remos (Minister of Education), Dr. Sergio García Marruz (Minister of Health and Public Welfare), Dr. Marino López Blanco (Minister of Communications), Dr. Domingo Ramos (Minister of National Defense), Amadeo López Castro (Minister of the Presidency). Senators Daniel Compté, Ramón Vasconcelos and Santiago Verdeja Neyra and Dr. Andrés Domingo y Morales del Castillo (Ministers without Portfolio).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Character</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Acción	A. B. C. opposition.	Antonio Rousseau (<i>Mgr.</i>)
Alerta	Independent.	Jorge Fernandes de Castro (<i>Ed.</i>)
El Avance	Independent.	Dr. Oscar Zayas (<i>Dir.</i>)
El Crisol	Liberal.	Julio C. Gonzalez Reboul (<i>Dir.</i>)
La Discusion	Independent.	Dr. Juan A. Esterez (<i>Ed.</i>)
Diario de la Marina	Independent; conservative; oldest paper in Cuba; represents commercial interests of the Spanish colony.	José I. Rivero (<i>Dir.</i>)
Havana Post	Independent; English-language daily; carries full Associated Press service.	C. Clark Pessino (<i>Gen. Mgr.</i>)
Hoy	Organ of Worker's Confederation and Communist Party.	Anibal Escalante (<i>Ed.</i>)
Finanzas	Independent; business journal.	Manuel Camio (<i>Dir.</i>)
Información	Independent.	Dr. Santiago Claret (<i>Ed.</i>)
Luz	Auténtico opposition.	Manuel Braña (<i>Ed.</i>)
Mañana	Independent.	J. Lopez Vilaboy (<i>Ed.</i>)
El Mundo	Independent; nationalistic.	Pedro Cué Abreu (<i>Ed.</i>)
Noticiero Mercantil	Independent.	Juan Borotau (<i>Dir.</i>)
El Pais	Liberal.	Alfredo I. Hornedo (<i>Prop.</i>)
El Pueblo	Leftist opposition.	Dr. L. Frau Marsal (<i>Dir.</i>)
El Camagueyano	Independent.	R. Rodríguez Blanco (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Camaguey)		
El Comercio	Independent.	Juan G. Posada (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Cienfuegos)		
La Correspondencia	Independent.	Julio Velis López (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Cienfuegos)		
Adelante	Independent.	Ramón de la Paz y Castillo (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Santiago de Cuba)		

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Character</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Diario de Cuba (Santiago de Cuba)	Independent.	E. Abril Amores (<i>Ed.</i>)
Bohemia (weekly)	Illustrated; large circulation.	Miguel A. Quevedo (<i>Dir.</i>)
Carteles (weekly)	Illustrated; large circulation.	Eduardo F. Quilez (<i>Dir.</i>)
Cuba Importadora é Indus- trial (bi-monthly)	English-language mercantile journal.	J. B. Suris (<i>Dir.</i>)
Times of Cuba, P A R — Pan-American Review (monthly)	English-language magazine with Spanish sections.	E. F. O'Brien (<i>Prop.</i>)
PRESS ASSOCIATION		
Asociacion de la Prensa	Association of newspaper pub- lishers.	Luís S. Varona (<i>Pres.</i>)

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Capital: Praha (Prague)
Temporary Seat of Government: London, England
Area in 1938: 54,244 square miles
Population in 1938: 15,250,000 (1937 estimate)

President

DR. EDVARD BENEŠ

Assumed office in London, July 21, 1940

Cabinet

Appointed July 21, 1940

Premier

MONSIGNORE JAN ŠRÁMEK

STATE COUNCIL

Formed on December 11, 1940

President: PROKOP MAXA

Number of Members 40

The present cabinet is composed of: Monsignore Jan Šrámek (Premier), Jan Masaryk (Minister for Foreign Affairs), General Sergěj Ingr (Minister for National Defense), Dr. Juraj Slávik (Minister of the Interior), František Němec (Minister of Social Welfare), Jaromír Nečas (Minister for Economic Reconstruction), Dr. Ladislav Feierabend (Minister of Finance), Dr. Edvard Otrata (Minister of State, entrusted with matters of Ministry of Trade, Industry and Commerce), Prof. Dr. Jaroslav Stránský (Minister of State, entrusted with matters of Ministry of Justice), Dr. Hubert Ripka (Minister of State in the Ministry for Foreign Affairs), General Rudolf Viest (Minister of State in the Ministry of National Defense), Jan Lichner (Minister of State), Dr. Štefan Osuský (Minister of State) and Jan Bečko (Minister of State entrusted with the Supreme Control Office).

Czechoslovakia was partitioned as a result of the Munich Conference of September 29, 1938, and of Polish demands on October 1, 1938, and of Hungarian demands on November 2, 1938. Czechoslovakia lost to Germany 11,071 square miles of territory and a population of 3,653,292; to Poland, 419 square miles and a population of 241,698; and to Hungary, 4,566 square miles and a population of 1,027,450 — a total loss of 16,056 square miles of territory and a population of 4,922,440.

The name of the country was changed to Czecho-Slovakia and three autonomous governments were set up: (a) Bohemia and Moravia (capital, Prague), (b) Slovakia (capital, Bratislava), and (c) Carpatho-Ukraine (capital, Hust).

On March 15, 1939, German troops invaded Bohemia and on March 16, Chancellor Hitler declared by proclamation that Czecho-Slovakia had ceased to exist and set up the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia with a Reich Protector as chief ruler of the country. He undertook to "protect" Slovakia and signed a treaty at Vienna on March 18, 1939 with Dr. Josef Tiso, former

Premier of the autonomous Slovak Government; German troops subsequently entered Slovakia. On March 14, 1939, Hungary invaded Carpatho-Ukraine and incorporated this territory.

Following the Munich Conference, Dr. Edvard Beneš resigned as President of Czechoslovakia and went to England and the United States. On the outbreak of the war between Great Britain and Germany in September, 1939, he declared from London that the Czech people were at war with Germany. He set up a Provisional Czechoslovak Government and started negotiations with Great Britain and France for its recognition, and for permission for the Czechoslovak army, then being recruited, to take its place on the Western front as a separate unit. On October 7, 1939, Dr. Beneš announced an agreement with the French Government made on October 2 "authorizing us to reconstitute the Czechoslovak army in France."

On November 17, 1939, the Czechoslovak National Committee was formed in Paris, Dr. Beneš was recognized as head of the Committee. In addition to Dr. Edvard Beneš the members of the Committee were Monsignore Jan Šrámek (Vice President, former Czechoslovak Minister and leading politician of the Czechoslovak Catholic movement), General Sergěj Ingr (former divisional commander of the Czechoslovak army), Dr. Štefan Osuský (Czechoslovak Minister to France), Dr. Eduard Outrata (Managing Director of the Czechoslovak Arms and Munitions Factory), Dr. Hubert Ripka (former Editor of the *Lidové Noviny*), Dr. Juraj Slávik (Czechoslovak Minister to Poland) and General Rudolf Viest (former Inspector General of the Slovak army).

The Committee's first act was to declare that President Hácha's agreement with Germany was "null and void" and that Czechoslovakia politically, juridically and diplomatically still existed. It does not recognize the creation of Bohemia-Moravia as a protectorate of Germany or the creation of Slovakia as an independent State.

At a meeting in Paris on December 19, 1939, the Allied Supreme War Council decided to recognize and coöperate with the Czechoslovak National Committee, and on December 20, 1939, the British Foreign Office made an official announcement of its recognition by the British Government. On February 18, 1940, the Union of South Africa recognized the National Committee.

After the collapse of France in June 1940, the Czechoslovak National Committee was transferred to London and the Czechoslovak army was evacuated from France to England. On July 23, 1940, the British Government recognized the National Committee as the Provisional Government with Dr. Beneš as President.

On October 25, 1940, the Czechoslovak Government signed a military agreement with Great Britain. On November 5, 1940, the Czechoslovak Council of State (40 members) was set up by President Beneš as a consultative and controlling body. On November 11, 1940, the Czechoslovak and Polish Governments made a joint declaration concerning close military and political coöperation and a project "to enter, as independent and sovereign states, into closer political and economic association, to become a basis for the new order in Central Europe and the guarantee of its stability" — at the conclusion of the present war.

On July 18, 1941, the British Government announced its full recognition of the Czechoslovak Government in London, which hitherto had had the status of a Provisional Government.

On July 18, 1941, an agreement was signed by the Soviet Ambassador in London and the Czechoslovak Minister of Foreign Affairs, covering: the

immediate exchange of Ministers by the Russian and Czechoslovak Governments; mutual Russian-Czechoslovak aid in the war; constitution of Czechoslovak military units in Russia under a Czechoslovak commander.

On July 31, 1941, formal U. S. recognition of the Czechoslovak Government in London was accorded.

On September 2, 1941, the Chinese Government accorded formal diplomatic recognition of the Czechoslovak Government in London.

The governments in Czechoslovakia set up in 1939 under German protection are as follows:

PROTECTORATE OF BOHEMIA AND MORAVIA¹

Capital: Prague

Area: 19,058 square miles

Population: 6,804,876 (1930 census)

Deputy Reichsprotektor

REINHARD HEYDRICH

Appointed by Chancellor Hitler, September 28, 1941

State Secretary

KARL HERMANN FRANK

President

DR. EMIL HÁCHA

Elected by Czecho-Slovak National Assembly, November 30, 1938

Premier

GENERAL ALOIS ELIÁŠ²

REPUBLIC OF SLOVAKIA³

Capital: Bratislava

Area: 14,848 square miles

Population: 2,450,096 (1930 census)

President

THE REVEREND JOSEF TISO

Elected by Slovak Parliament, October 26, 1939

¹ Setup by Germany on March 16, 1939. Not recognized by France, Great Britain, the United States, and other powers.

² Arrested and shot on October 1, 1941, by the German Volksgerecht in Prague for "conspiring against the German Reich."

³ The Parliament declared Slovakia's independence as the Republic of Slovakia on March 14, 1939. On March 16, 1939, Germany undertook to "protect" Slovakia and a treaty carrying this into effect was signed by Chancellor Hitler and Dr. Tiso on March 18, 1939. The Slovak Republic has not been recognized by France, Great Britain, the United States, and other powers.

Premier

BÉLA TUKA

Assumed office vacated by Josef Tiso
on October 26, 1939

PARLIAMENT

*Set up when Slovakia was granted regional autonomy
in November, 1938, by Czechoslovakia.*

Number of members 61

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in Prague.

Although Czech and Slovak papers have the same appearance as before the war, they are now all organs of the German Ministry of Propaganda.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Character</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
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PAPERS IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA

České Slovo	Former organ of National Socialist Party.	
Lidové Listy	Former organ of Populist (Catholic) Party.	Jan Scheinost (<i>Ed.</i>)
Lidové Noviny (Prague and Brno)	Formerly non-party paper; liberal.	Leopold Zeman (<i>Ed.</i>)
Národní Politika	Conservative; formerly nearest to Party of National Unity.	Dr. Václav Crha (<i>Ed.</i>)
Národní Střed	Formerly organ of National Centre.	L. Hájek (<i>Ed.</i>)
Polední List	Formerly extreme nationalist.	Jiří Strábrný (<i>Pub.</i>)
Venkov	Formerly organ of the Agrarian Party.	Rudolf Halík (<i>Ed.</i>)
Slovák (Bratislava)	Official Slovak organ.	Dr. Aladár Kočíš (<i>Ed.</i>)

GERMAN PAPERS IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Der Neue Tag (Prague) . . .	German official organ.	Dr. Walter Wannenmacher (<i>Ed.</i>)
Grenzbote (Bratislava) . . .	Organ of the National Socialist Party in Slovakia.	

FREE CZECHOSLOVAK PRESS

In Great Britain

Náše Noviny	Organ of the Czechoslovak Army in Great Britain.	
Čechoslovák (London) . . .	Independent Weekly.	Bohuš Beneš
The Central European Observer (London) . . .	Fortnightly Review.	Dr. Ivo Ducháček
Nová Svoboda (London) . . .	Independent monthly.	Rudolf Bechyně
The Spirit of Czechoslovakia (London)	Monthly Review.	Dr. F. M. Hník

DENMARK *

Capital: Copenhagen
Area: 16,576 square miles
Population: 3,813,000 (1939 estimate)

Sovereign

KING CHRISTIAN X

Born in 1870; ascended throne May 14, 1912

Cabinet

National Coalition (Social Democratic, Radical, Liberal and Conservative Parties). Formed July 8, 1940

Premier

TH. STAUNING (Social Democrat)

PARLIAMENT

(Rigsdag)

(As constituted prior to German occupation)

UPPER CHAMBER

(Landsting)

Election of April 3, 1939 †

Speaker: CHARLES PETERSEN (Social Democrat)

LOWER CHAMBER

(Folketing)

Election of April 3, 1939 (for four years)

Speaker: HANS RASMUSSEN (Social Democrat)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Social Democratic.	35
Liberal	18
Conservative	13
Radical	8
Faroe Representative	1
Peasants' Party	1
Total	76

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Social Democratic	64
Liberal	30
Conservative	26
Radical	14
Peasants' Party.	4
Justice League	3
Communist†	3
National Socialist	3
Others.	2

Total 149

† Term eight years. 19 members elected by Chamber itself. Half the remainder elected every fourth year.

‡ Communist Party abolished by law in 1941.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

In June, 1940, the four large political parties (Social Democratic, Liberal, Conservative and Radical) and the Justice League discarded their political programs for the time being and issued a joint proclamation that they would "abandon all points of disagreement and unite to secure the independence and integrity promised our country."

* In the early hours of April 9, 1940, German troops, without warning, invaded Denmark, landed in Copenhagen from transports and gave the Danish Government one hour to submit to occupation of the country. It was impossible to consult Parliament or to convene the full Cabinet. The King with three members of the Cabinet submitted to the Germans, under protest, in order to save the country from destruction. Denmark has been under occupation since that date.

The present members of the Cabinet are: Th. Stauning (Prime Minister), E. Scavenius (Minister of Foreign Affairs), Knud Kristensen (Minister of Interior), Halfdan Hendriksen (Minister of Commerce and Industry), Gunnar Larsen (Minister of Transport and Public Works), Johs. Kjaerbøl (Minister of Labor and Social Affairs), S. Brorsen (Minister of Defense), V. Buhl (Minister of Finance), E. Thune Jacobsen (Minister of Justice), K. Bording (Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries), Jørgen Jørgensen (Minister of Public Instruction) and Vilhelm Fibiger (Minister of Ecclesiastical Affairs).

PRESS

(The affiliations of the press are given as they were prior to the German occupation.)

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Berlingske Tidende . . .	Conservative.	Sv. Aage Lund and E. Woldbye (Eds.)
Børsen	Conservative; commercial.	H. Stein (Ed.)
Kristeligt Dagblad . . .	Religious; conservative.	
Nationaltidende	Conservative.	A. Schoch (Ed.)
Politiken	Radical.	N. Hasager and Povl Graa (Eds.)
Socialdemokraten	Organ of Social Democratic Party.	Peter Tabor (Ed.)
Heimdal (Aabenraa) . . .	Liberal.	Bjørn Hanssen (Ed.)
Aalborg Amtstidende . . .	Liberal.	T. Lassen (Ed.)
(Aalborg)		
Aalborg Stiftstidende . . .	Conservative.	Schiöttz-Christensen (Ed.)
(Aalborg)		
Aarhus Amtstidende . . .	Liberal.	J. Martin (Ed.)
(Aarhus)		
Aarhus Stiftstidende . . .	Conservative.	L. Schmidt (Ed.)
(Aarhus)		
Demokraten (Aarhus) . . .	Social Democratic.	Frede Højmark (Ed.)
Jyllandsposten (Aarhus) . .	Conservative.	H. Hansen (Ed.)
Jydske Tidende (Kolding) . .	Conservative.	A. Sørensen (Ed.)
Fyns Stiftstidende (Odense) . .	Conservative.	P. Dreyer (Ed.)
Fyns Tidende (Odense) . . .	Liberal.	S. P. Qvist (Ed.)
Fyns Socialdemokrat	Social Democratic.	Johs. Christensen (Ed.)
(Odense)		
Fyns Venstre Blad (Odense) . .	Radical.	C. Brixtofte (Ed.)
Sorø Amtstidende	Liberal.	H. Jensen (Ed.)
(Slagelse)		
Finanstidende (weekly) . . .	Political, economic, and financial.	Carl Thalbitzer (Ed.)
Ugeskrift for Landmænd . . .	Agricultural.	L. O. Pedersen (Ed.)
(weekly)		
Gads Danske Magasin	Political and literary.	G. Helweg Larsen (Ed.)
(monthly)		
Økonomi og Politik	Economics and political science.	Institutet for Historie og Samfundsøkonomi (Prop.)
(quarterly)		

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Journalistforbundet	Copenhagen Union of Journalists.	Gunnar Nielsen (Ch.)
Provins-Journalistforeningen .	Provincial Pressmen's Association.	Niels Hansen (Ch.)
Ritzaus Bureau	Independent news agency.	Lauritz Ritzau (Mg. Dir.)

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Capital: Ciudad Trujillo (Santo Domingo)

Area: 19,332 square miles

Population: 1,654,993 (1939 estimate)

President

MANUEL DE JESÚS TRONCOSO DE LA CONCHA
Elected Vice-President May 16, 1938; assumed office as
President on March 8, 1940, following death of
President Jacinto B. Peynado

Cabinet

Partido Dominicano

PARLIAMENT

(Congreso Nacional)

Last regular election May, 1938

UPPER CHAMBER
(Senado)

LOWER CHAMBER
(Cámara de Diputados)

President: PORFIRIO HERRERA

The Senado is composed of 16 members, one for each province and one for the District of Santo Domingo, elected for four years. A vacancy is filled by the body itself from a list of three names submitted by the chief of the party with which the retiring member was affiliated.

President: ABELARDO R. NANITA

The Cámara is composed of 41 members, one for each 30,000 of population, or fraction of more than 15,000, with the provision that no province shall be represented by less than two. They are elected for four years and vacancies are filled in the same manner as in the Senado.

POLITICAL PARTIES AND LEADERS

Following the revolution of 1930, the old political organizations disappeared with the formation of the single government party — Partido Dominicano — which is headed by Generalissimo Rafael Leonidas Trujillo Molina, whose official title given by Congress is Benefactor of the Fatherland. In November, 1940, another party — Partido Trujillista — was organized within the framework of the Partido Dominicano. It is composed only of those elements of the Partido Dominicano judged to be the most faithful to Generalissimo Trujillo. Generalissimo Trujillo did not run for President in 1938, his candidate, Dr. Jacinto B. Peynado, being elected.

A presidential election will be held in 1942. Generalissimo Trujillo's candidacy has been announced, and no opposition has as yet appeared.

Besides the President, the following are the members of the Cabinet: Col. Teófilo Pina Chevalier (Secretary of State for the Interior and Police), Andrés Pastoriza (Secretary of State for the Presidency), Arturo Despradel (Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs), Virgilio Alvarez Pina (Secretary of State for the Treasury and Commerce), Mario Cáceres (Secretary of State for

Agriculture, Industry and Labor), Dr. Wenceslao Medrano (Secretary of State for Health and Welfare), Víctor Garrido (Secretary of State for Public Education and Fine Arts), Nicolás Vega (Secretary of State for the Office of the Generalissimo) and General Héctor B. Trujillo (Secretary of State for War, Air and Navy).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Listín Diario	Pro-Government; founded in 1889.	Arturo Pellerano Sardá (<i>Dir.</i>)
La Nación	Pro-Government; founded in 1940.	Rafael Vidal (<i>Dir.</i>)
La Opinion	Pro-Government; founded in 1922.	José Ramón Estella (<i>Dir.</i>)
El Este (San Pedro de Macorís)	Pro-Government; founded in 1929.	Francisco Xavier Martínez M. (<i>Ed.</i>)
La Informacion (Santiago)	Pro-Government; founded in 1915.	Franco Hermanos (<i>Dir.</i>)

ECUADOR

Capital: Quito

Area: 116,000 square miles (excluding area under dispute)

Population: 2,756,552 (1936 estimate)

Provisional President

DR. CARLOS A. ARROYO DEL RIO

Assumed office on September 1, 1940

Cabinet

Predominantly Liberal-Radical

Conservative and Socialist Parties also represented

Reorganized on August 20, 1941

PARLIAMENT

(Congreso)

UPPER CHAMBER

(Senado)

President: JULIO MORENO

LOWER CHAMBER

(Cámara de Diputados)

President: DR. ANDRES CORDOVA

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

The *coup d'état* of 1925 resulted in military control of the government; Congress was suspended. In 1928 Provisional President Ayora authorized a return to the constitutional régime and convoked a National Constituent Assembly which adopted a new Constitution, and reelected Dr. Ayora President. The dissension between the Executive and Congress which had been chronic since 1929, culminated on August 20, 1935, when President Velasco Ibarra tried to assume dictatorial powers, to dissolve Congress, to annul the 1929 Constitution, and to convoke a Constituent Assembly. However, the armed forces immediately voiced their objection and arrested the President. Congress accepted his resignation and recognized his Minister of Government, Dr. Antonio Pons, as Acting Chief Executive. Presidential elections were called but before they could be held Dr. Pons accepted the resignation of his entire Cabinet and then resigned to the armed forces. The armed forces accepted the resignation, dissolved Congress and delegated the power to Señor Federico Páez, who took office on September 26, 1935, as Supreme Chief of the Republic. The 1906 Constitution was declared in force in so far as it did not conflict with social, administrative and other reforms contemplated.

A Constituent Assembly was elected and began its sessions on August 10, 1937. Señor Páez was elected Temporary President on the same day and took office at once. A new Constitution was considered but had not yet been approved when Señor Páez resigned to the Assembly on October 23, 1937, under pressure from the armed forces. The resignation was accepted. General G. Alberto Enríquez in the name of the armed forces took office as Supreme Chief of the Republic on the same day and dissolved the Assembly. He declared the 1906 Constitution to be in force. A Cabinet consisting mainly of military officers but with two civilian members was appointed. The Constituent Assembly called early in 1938 by the Supreme Chief, General G. Alberto Enríquez,

met on August 10, 1938, and General Enríquez resigned his office. The Assembly elected Dr. Manuel María Borrero Provisional President of the Republic. The Constituent Assembly proceeded to draft a Constitution but devoted much time to political discussion and disputes about the various presidential candidates. Following a disagreement between the Assembly and President Borrero, the latter resigned and on December 2, 1938, the Liberal and Socialist members of the Assembly elected Dr. Aurelio Mosquera Narváez Constitutional President of the Republic, the Conservatives abstaining from voting. On December 14, President Mosquera dissolved the Constituent Assembly on the grounds that it had completed its duties and its continuance would violate provisions of the new Constitution. In order to pacify elements of the armed forces which considered his action unconstitutional, the President called elections for a Congress to meet on February 1, 1939. This Extraordinary Congress approved Dr. Mosquera's procedure and the ordinary session of Congress met on the customary date of August 10.

Dr. Mosquera died in office and his place was taken by the President of the Senate Dr. Carlos Arroyo del Río as Provisional President.

Presidential elections were held on January 10 and 11, 1940. Dr. Carlos Arroyo del Río, who had resigned as Provisional President to run as the Liberal Party candidate, was elected and assumed office on September 1, 1940.

General elections for the Lower Chamber and for Senators for the States of Azuay, Napo Pastaza and Santiago Zamora were held on May 11, 1941, resulting in a victory for the Liberal Party.

LIBERAL RADICAL PARTY: Advocates complete economic reconstruction through: revision of tax laws by emphasis on national rehabilitation rather than on increasing the national revenue; establishment of a monetary system, savings banks, and consumers' coöperatives; proportional taxation on the earnings of capital and a progressive inheritance tax; establishment of a technical organization to study the development of agriculture; partition of uncultivated lands; establishment of a system of roads; protective tariff; a national mercantile marine; prompt enactment of laws for the welfare and security of workers, foundation of a Bureau of Labor and Labor Statistics, and recognition of the right to strike; educational reconstruction through the formation of primary and night schools, popular universities, schools of arts and crafts, and public libraries; obligatory school attendance to the age of 14 years; reform of the penal system, including creation of correctional institutions and indemnity for those detained or condemned unjustly; prohibition; suppression of gambling; obligatory military service; rehabilitation of the native race; and autonomy of municipalities and universities.

Leader: Dr. Carlos Arroyo del Río (President).

CONSERVATIVE PARTY: Advocates social reforms for improving the condition of the people; recognition of the legal jurisdiction of the Catholic Church, and tolerance of other religions not inimical to public order and morals; universal and compulsory suffrage; establishment of Catholic schools for all children whose parents do not definitely oppose it; personal liberty, including the right of habeas corpus; freedom of the press, except for immoral, unpatriotic, or anarchistic utterances; legislation for reorganizing and improving the conditions of labor, and establishing procedures to regulate and eliminate strikes; protection of agriculture through increased instruction, agricultural coöperatives, and laws in regard to irrigation; organization of national production, with a study of the methods of utilizing mineral resources and sources

of hydraulic power; severe economy in the management of public revenues; general revision of tax schedules and protection of national industries; increase in road building; autonomy of municipalities; compulsory military service; reform of penal laws; cultivation of friendly relations with the Holy See and with foreign states, and promotion of solidarity in Hispanic-American relations.

Leader: Jacinto Jijón Caamaño (Presidential candidate in 1940 elections).

SOCIAL PARTY: Advocates a conventional Socialist program modified to meet economic and social conditions prevailing in Ecuador.

The members of the Cabinet, which was reorganized on August 20, 1941, are: Dr. Aurelio Aguilar Vasquez (Minister of Interior), Dr. Julio Tobar Donoso (Minister of Foreign Affairs), Abelardo Montalvo (Minister of Education), Vincente Illingworth (Minister of Finance), José Gomez Gault (Minister of Public Works), Dr. Carlos Andrade Marin (Minister of Social Welfare), Ricardo Crespo Ordonez (Minister of Agriculture and Industry) and Col. Carlos Guerrero (Minister of War).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Comercio	Independent; commercial; founded in 1906.	Carlos Mantilla & Sons (<i>Props. and Eds.</i>)
El Debate	Conservative.	Mariano Suarez Veintimilla (<i>Dir.</i>)
El Dia	Liberal.	Ricardo Jaramillo (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Cronica	Independent.	Dr. Tarquino Toro Navas (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Ambato) (weekly)		
Globo	Liberal.	Gonzalo Centeno M. (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Bahia de Caráquez)		
Mercurio	Independent.	Sarmiento Bros. (<i>Prop.</i>)
(Cuenca)		
Prensa	Liberal.	Pompilio Ulloa (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
(Guayaquil)		
Telegrafo	Liberal; widely read; dean of Ecuadoran newspapers.	Castillo & Sons (<i>Prop.</i>)
(Guayaquil)		
Universo	Liberal; widely read.	Ismael Perez Pazmiño (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
(Guayaquil)		
Provincia	Liberal.	Zambrano Barcia (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Portoviejo)		
La Razón	Liberal.	Luis Alberto Falconi (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
(Riobamba)		

EGYPT

Capital: Cairo
 Total Area: 383,000 square miles
 Settled Area: 13,600 square miles
 Population: 15,904,525 (1937 census)

Ruler

KING FARUQ I

Born February 11, 1920
 Succeeded to the throne on April 28, 1936

Cabinet

Coalition (Saadists — 5, Liberals — 5 and Independents — 5)
 Appointed November 15, 1940; reorganized August 5, 1941

Premier

HUSSEIN SIRRY PASHA

PARLIAMENT

(Barlaman)

UPPER CHAMBER (Senate)

*Election of May 17, 1936 **

President: MAHMUD KHALIL BEY
 (Independent)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Wafd	69
Saadist	15
Liberal Constitutional	13
Ittehad Esh Shaabi (Popular Union)	6
Watani (Nationalist)	1
Independents	33
Undecided	8
Vacancies	2

Total 147

LOWER CHAMBER (Chamber of Deputies)

Elections of March 31 (Upper Egypt) and April 2 (Lower Egypt), 1938, five-year term

Speaker: AHMED MAHER PASHA
 (Saadist)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Liberal Constitutional	93
Saadist	89
Ittehad Esh Shaabi	19
Wafd	13
Watani	3
Independents	47
Total	264

* Two-fifths of the Senators are nominated by the Crown and three-fifths are elected, in both cases for ten years. Half of the Senate is renewed every five years.

On December 12, 1935, the late King Fuad I by royal decree restored the 1923 Constitution and parliamentary government in Egypt. Three days previously a United Front Government of all parties (except the small Watani or extreme Nationalist Party) had been formed under the leadership of Nahas Pasha, leader of the Wafd Party. The first task of the government was to appoint a delegation to represent Egypt in negotiations with the British Gov-

ernment in London. The delegation as constituted included leaders or prominent members of all political parties except the Watani. The negotiations resulted in the signature of a treaty in London on August 26, 1936, which was ratified in Cairo on November 14, 1936.

This treaty provided notably as follows:

1. Establishment of a military alliance between Egypt and Great Britain. In the event of war, the assistance Egypt is obliged to furnish her Ally is limited to supplying, in Egyptian territory, all of the facilities and assistance of which Egypt is capable.

2. The British forces in Egypt will be transferred to the Suez Canal Zone. After twenty years, the two countries will decide whether their continued presence is required to assure freedom and security of navigation through the Canal. The normal peace-time strength of the British force in Egypt is set at 10,000 troops and 400 airplane pilots, but no limit is set in time of war, when war is imminent, or when an urgent international necessity exists.

On May 8, 1937, a multilateral convention was signed at Montreux, declaring that the Capitulations were at an end, and providing for a transitional period of twelve years during which the Mixed Courts of Egypt would continue to exercise jurisdiction in cases involving defendants who are nationals of the former capitulatory powers or of eight other specified powers. The jurisdiction of the consular courts in Egypt was abolished except as regards personal status matters (marriage, divorce, inheritance, etc.).

The Montreux Convention came into effect on October 15, 1937, thus bringing to an end a capitulatory régime in Egypt which had evolved during many centuries, the modern form of which dated from the Franco-Ottoman Treaty of 1535.

During May, 1937, Egypt was admitted to membership in the League of Nations.

Since the entry into force of the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty of Alliance and the Montreux Convention, the efforts of Egypt have centered upon adjusting the life of the country to its newly won independent status. The first requisite was to settle upon a political combination to define and to carry out suitable policies.

On December 30, 1937, the Wafdist Cabinet of Nahas Pasha was dismissed and replaced by a coalition group (in which all parties except the Wafd were represented) under the Premiership of Mohamed Mahmud Pasha. To this Cabinet was entrusted the duty of holding new elections.

Shortly after the date mentioned, a group headed by Dr. Ahmed Maher and Nokrashy Pasha broke away from the Wafd on an issue of party discipline and formed the Saadist Wafd (so-called Saadist Party) which asserted its adherence to the first principles of the original Wafd of the great Egyptian nationalist, Saad Zaghlul Pasha.

The elections for the Chamber of Deputies which were held on March 31 and April 2, 1938, resulted in an overwhelming victory for the Cabinet coalition and the Saadists. The latter declined, however, to participate when the Cabinet was re-formed at the end of April to take account of the elections. The new government represented, in the main, a greater concentration of power in the hands of the Liberal Constitutionalists. The single Watani member was dropped.

Although the Saadist attitude in the Chamber was that of a benevolent opposition, the government proved to be unworkable without their participation in the Cabinet. It was re-formed on June 24, 1938, to comprise five Liberal Constitutionalists, five Saadists, and three Independents, Mohamed Mahmud Pasha remaining Premier.

On August 12, 1939, Mohamed Mahmud Pasha resigned, and six days later Aly Maher Pasha, who had twice previously been Prime Minister, formed a Cabinet. The Liberal Constitutional Party refused to join the new administration, which included only Saadists and Independents. On the outbreak of war between Great Britain and Germany, Egypt, although she did not declare war on Germany, fulfilled her treaty obligation to Great Britain by declaring a state of siege. Aly Mahir Pasha, as Military Governor, became invested with very wide powers. These acts by the government have since received the sanction of both houses of parliament.

On June 23, 1940, Aly Maher Pasha resigned, and on July 27 Hassan Sabry Pasha was named Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs. The new ministry was a coalition of all parties but the Wafd. In September, 1940, the Saadist members of the Cabinet resigned because they desired Egypt's entrance into the war on the side of Great Britain. On November 14, 1940, Premier Hassan Sabry Pasha died and the following day Hussein Sirry Pasha was appointed Premier.

The Cabinet, which was reorganized in August, 1941, and again includes five members of the Saadist Party, is composed as follows: Hussein Sirry Pasha (Premier and Minister of Interior), Salib Samy Pasha (Minister of Foreign Affairs), Abdel Hamid Badawi Pasha (Minister of Finance), Ibrahim Dessouki Abazi (Minister of Social Affairs), Ibrahim Abdel Hady (Minister of Public Works), Ahmed Khachaba Pasha (Minister of Communications), Mohamed Hussein Haikel Pasha (Minister of Education), Mustapha Abdul Razek Bey (Minister of Wakfs), Dr. Abdel Rahman Omar (Minister of Commerce and Industry), Ragheb Attiah Bey (Minister of Agriculture), Dr. Hamed Mahmud (Minister of Public Health), Hassan Sadek Pasha (Minister of National Defense), Abdel Kawi Ahmed Pasha (Minister of Civil Defense), Mahmud Ghaleb Pasha (Minister of Justice) and Hamed Gouda (Minister of Supply).

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

Political parties in Egypt revolve around personalities. Their programs are much influenced by personal considerations. Some differences, however, have developed since the war in attitudes toward Great Britain, the Palace, and the Demos — the three main forces in Egyptian life. Inasmuch as the relationship of Egypt towards Great Britain has finally been defined in a Treaty supported by all parties with the single exception of the Watanists, and since the major remaining problems of foreign policy have been dealt with, including ending the Capitulations and membership in the League of Nations, Egyptian parties are faced with a redefinition of their programs in which national defense, finance, and social reform are receiving careful attention.

WAFD PARTY: Founded in 1924 by Zaghlul Pasha, Egypt's leading modern statesman, incident to the recrudescence of the nationalist movement after the war. It is supported by the great body of Egyptians.

Leaders: Mustapha An Nahas Pasha (President of Party, formerly Premier), Makram Ebeid Pasha (formerly Minister of Finance), Abdel Hamid Abdel Haqq (leader of the Opposition in the Chamber), Osman Moharrem Pasha (formerly Minister of Public Works) and Hamdi Seif El Nasr Pasha (formerly Minister of War).

LIBERAL CONSTITUTIONAL PARTY: Supported by upper classes and intellectuals. In general pursues a policy of moderation.

Leaders: Abdel Sziz Fohmy Pasha (President of Party, formerly Minister of

Justice), Ahmed Mohamed Khashaba Pasha (formerly Minister of Justice), Mohamed Hussein Heikal Pasha (Minister of Education), Rashwan Mahfuz Pasha (formerly Minister of Agriculture), Sheikh Mustapha Abdel Razek Bey (Minister of Waqfs).

SAADIST PARTY: Formed in 1938 following a scission in the Wafd. Claims adherence to first Wafdist principles.

Leaders: Dr. Ahmed Maher Pasha (President of Party, Speaker of Lower Chamber), Mahmud Fahmy El Nokrashy Pasha (formerly Minister of Education), Mahmud Ghaleb Pasha (Minister of Justice) and Dr. Hamed Mahmud (Minister of Public Health).

POPULAR UNION PARTY (ITTEHAD ESH SHAABI): Result of the fusion in 1938 of the Ittehad and Shaab parties following the resignation from the leadership of the latter of its founder, Ismail Sidky Pasha.

Leader: Hilmy Issa Pasha (formerly Minister of Justice; former leader of the Ittehad Party).

NATIONAL PARTY (WATANI): Oldest and most extreme party; opposes all negotiation with Great Britain until her troops are withdrawn. Advocates complete independence of Egypt and the Sudan and the cession of such regions as Berber and Zeila on the Red Sea. Party now has very few supporters.

Leader: Fikry Abaza Bey (President of Party).

Members of the Cabinet not listed as party leaders include: Hussein Sirry Pasha (Premier and Minister of the Interior), Abdel Hamid Badawi Pasha (Minister of Finance), Hassan Sadek Bey (Minister of National Defense), Abdel Kawi Ahmed Bey (Minister of Civil Defense) and Salib Samy Bey (Minister of Foreign Affairs).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in Cairo.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
ARABIC		
Ahram (Al)	Independent; large circulation.	Gabriel Takla Pasha (<i>Prop.</i>) Anton El-Gumail Bey (<i>Ed.</i>)
Akher Saa (weekly)	Satirical political review; pro-Wafdist.	M. Et Tabei (<i>Ed.</i>)
Balagh (Al)	Independent.	Abdel Qader Hamza Pasha (<i>Founder</i>)
Bassir (Al)	Mainly commercial.	M. Schmeil (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
(Alexandria)		
Dustur (Ad)	Saadist; small circulation.	Mtre. Mohamed Khaled (<i>Ed.</i>)
Lataif El Musawara (Al) . .	Wafdist.	Dr. I. Makarius (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
(weekly)		
Misr (Al)	Independent.	C. and S. Mankabadi (<i>Eds.</i>)
Misri (Al)	Wafdist; popular.	Maitre Suliman El Yamany (<i>Ed.</i>)
Mokattam (Al) *	Independent; one of leading Arabic papers.	Dr. Faris Nimr Pasha, and Messrs. Sarruf and Makarius (<i>Props.</i>)
Moqtataf (Al) (monthly) . .	Literary and scientific review.	Dr. Faris Nimr Pasha and Makarius Bey (<i>Props.</i>)
		Fuad Sarruf (<i>Ed.</i>)
Rosa Al Yussef.	Satirical political review.	Rosa Al Yussef (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
(weekly)		
Wafd Al Misri (Al)	Wafdist; large circulation.	Maitre Abdul Latif Muhammad Sadiq (<i>Ed.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
NON-ARABIC		
Bourse Egyptienne	Independent; in French.	Jean Lugol (<i>Ed.</i>)
Egyptian Gazette	Independent; liberal; in English.	A. Stanley Parker (<i>Ed.</i>)
Egyptian Mail	Independent; conservative; in English.	D. Goldstein (<i>Ed.</i>)
Giornale d'Oriente	Fascist; in Italian.	G. Galassi (<i>Dir.</i>)
Images (weekly)	Illustrated; in French.	C. and E. Zeida (<i>Props. and Eds.</i>)
Le Journal d'Egypte	In French.	E. Gallad (<i>Prop.</i>) N. Nahas (<i>Ed.</i>)
Journal Officiel du Gouvernement Egyptien	Official Government paper; in French and Arabic.	Egyptian Government (<i>Prop.</i>)
La Patrie	Pro-Wafdist; in French.	Namé Ganem (<i>Prop.</i>) Raphael Souranio (<i>Ed.</i>)
La Réforme	In French.	Comte de Saab (<i>Prop.</i>)
La Semaine Financière	Political, economic, financial; in French.	R. Kahil (<i>Ed.</i>)
(weekly)		
Sphinx (weekly)	Social, political, economic; in English.	P. S. Taylor (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tachydromos	Liberal; in Greek.	B. Tinios (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)

EIRE (IRELAND)

Capital: Dublin

Area: 26,601 square miles (exclusive of larger rivers and lakes)

Population: 2,965,854 (1936 census)

President

DOUGLAS HYDE

Elected with support of all parties on May 4, 1938

Assumed office June 25, 1938

Cabinet

Appointed June 30, 1938

Prime Minister

EAMON DE VALERA (Fianna Fáil)

Elected by Dail Eireann on June 30, 1938

(Formerly President of Executive Council, 1932-1937)

PARLIAMENT

(Oireachtas)

UPPER CHAMBER

(Seanad Eireann)

Election of August, 1938

Number of members. 60

Forty-three members are elected on a vocational basis, six are elected directly by the National and Dublin Universities; the remaining eleven are nominated by the Prime Minister.

LOWER CHAMBER

(Dail Eireann)

Last general election, June, 1938 (five-year term)

Speaker:† FRANK FAHY (Fianna Fáil)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Fianna Fáil	77
United Ireland	45
Labor	9
Independent	5
Farmer	2

Total 138

†The Speaker is not required to vacate his seat at a general election.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

FIANNA FÁIL PARTY: Advocates the fostering of Irish agriculture and industries by means of tariffs, import restrictions and subsidies; the promotion of the Irish language and culture; the development of the mineral and power resources of the country; the reestablishment of the unity of Ireland, and the achievement of the status of an independent republic on friendly relations with Great Britain.

Leaders: Eamon de Valera (Prime Minister, and Minister for External Affairs), Seán T. O'Kelly (Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Finance), Seán McEntee (Minister for Local Government and Public Health), Seán Lemass (Minister for Supplies and Minister for Industry and Commerce),

Gerald Boland (Minister for Justice), Oscar Traynor (Minister for Defense), Frank Aiken (Minister for Coördination of Defensive Measures), Thomas O. Derrig (Minister for Lands and Minister for Education), Dr. James Ryan (Minister for Agriculture), Patrick J. Little (Minister for Posts and Telegraphs), Kevin Haugh (Attorney-General) and Senator William Quirke (Honorary Secretary of Party).

UNITED IRELAND PARTY (Fine Gael): Advocates promotion of friendly relations with Northern Ireland (six counties of Ulster) leading towards political unity of Ireland as an independent State-member of the British Commonwealth of Nations; urges development of the country as a separate economic unit, with Irish language and culture; economic, educational and civic progress; assistance to home industry by tariffs and otherwise; full development of agriculture including marketing of Irish products; development of natural resources.

Leaders: William T. Cosgrave, T.D. (President of Party, formerly President of the Executive Council), James M. Dillon, T.D., Dr. T. F. O'Higgins, T.D., and Gen. R. Mulcahy, T.D. (Vice Presidents of Party), Peter Nugent, B.L., and Timothy Linehan (Hon. Secretaries of Party).

LABOR PARTY: Has a socialistic program advocating advancement of labor's interests; similar to British Labor Party.

Leader: William Norton, T.D.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Evening Herald	Independent; nationalist.	J. J. Murphy (<i>Ed.</i>)
Evening Mail	Independent; conservative.	Joseph Anderson (<i>Ed.</i>)
Irish Independent	Independent; nationalist.	Frank Geary (<i>Ed.</i>)
Irish Times	Conservative; formerly Unionist.	R. Maire Smyllie (<i>Ed.</i>)
The Irish Press	Supports Fianna Fáil.	W. Sweetman (<i>Ed.</i>)
Cork Examiner (Cork)	Independent; nationalist; former Parliamentary paper backing John Redmond.	Thomas Crosbie & Co., Ltd. (<i>Props.</i>)
Evening Echo (Cork)	National daily.	P. J. Kelly (<i>News Ed.</i>)
Irish Weekly Independent and Sunday Independent	Only Sunday newspaper in Ireland.	Hector G. C. Legge (<i>Ed.</i>)
The Leader (weekly)	Nationalist and protectionist.	Miss N. Moran (<i>Ed.</i>)
The Standard (weekly)	Catholic.	Peadar O'Curry (<i>Ed.</i>)
Free State Farmer (monthly)	Independent; farmer's organ.	Wilson Hartnell Co. (<i>Pub.</i>)
Irish Trade Journal (quarterly)	Economic and commercial.	Department of Industry and Commerce (<i>Pub.</i>)
Studies (quarterly)	Political, economic, literary, and scientific.	Rev. Fr. Connolly, S.J. (<i>Ed.</i>)

FINLAND

Capital: Helsinki (Helsingfors)

Area: 134,253 square miles (after the cession of 13,558 square miles to the Soviet Union under the

Treaty of Moscow of March 12, 1940)

Population: 3,888,366 (1939 estimate)

President

RISTO RYTI

Assumed office as Acting President on November 28, 1940,
following resignation of President Kallio. Elected
President by electoral college on December 19,
1940, for term ending March 1, 1943.

Cabinet

Coalition (Social Democratic, Agrarian, National Progressive,
Swedish People's and National Coalition Parties)
Appointed January 4, 1940

Premier

JOHAN WILHELM RANGELL

PARLIAMENT

(Eduskunta)

Election of July, 1939 (for three years but later postponed until 1944)

Speaker: VÄINÖ HAKKILA (Social Democrat)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Social Democratic	85
Agrarian	56
National Coalition	25
Swedish People's	18
Patriotic National Movement	8
National Progressive	6
Small Farmers	2
Total	200

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Constitutional socialistic program; represents the interests of the working class; adherent of 2d International.

Leaders: Kaarlo Harvala (Chairman of Party), V. Tanner, (formerly Premier and Minister for Foreign Affairs), A. Aaltonen (Secretary of Party), J. V. Keto, Gunnar Andersson, V. Salovaara (Minister of Communications and Public Works), M. Pekkala (Minister of Finance), Sylvi-Kyllikki Kilpi. *Diet Group:* P. Salmenoja and O. Reinikainen (Chairmen of Diet Group), H. Aattela

and J. Lonkainen (Secretaries of Diet Group), A. Lehtokoski (Treasurer, Diet Group), Hilma Koivulahti-Lehto, V. Rantala and T. Bryggari (Auditors, Diet Group), V. Hakkila, V. Voionmaa (formerly Minister of Commerce) and Aino Lehtokoski (Members of the Drafting Committee of the Diet Group).

AGRARIAN PARTY: A center party representing agricultural interests; supports the cooperative movement; favors strong national defense.

Leaders: Villiam Kalliokoski (Minister of Agriculture, Chairman of Party), Toivo Helojärvi (Secretary of Party), Juho Niukkanen (formerly Minister of Defense, Vice-Chairman), Uuno Hannula (formerly Minister of Education), Urho Kekkonen (formerly Minister of Interior), Tyko Reinikka (formerly Minister of Finance), Artturi Leinonen. *Diet Group:* J. Niukkanen (Chairman of Diet Group), V. Vesterinen and J. Leppälä (Vice Chairmen), S. Salo, J. Koivuranta and K. Määttä (Secretaries of Diet Group), E. Nurmesniemi (Treasurer, Diet Group), V. H. Kivioja and K. Määttä (Auditors, Diet Group). Members of the Permanent Delegation of the Diet Group: Chairmen of Diet Group, 1st Secretary of Diet Group, A. Suurkonka, K. Kämäräinen, M. Miikki V. Kalliokoski, E. M. Tarkkanen, J. Leppälä, A. Junus and M. Tolpainen.

NATIONAL COALITION PARTY: Represents a combination of elements of two former parties in one conservative organization, with a program emphasizing national integrity and security, a strong defense system, and social progress based on economic principles of individualism.

Leaders: Pekka Pennanen (Chairman of Party), Yrjö Leiwo (Secretary of Party), Prof. Edwin Linkomies (Vice Chairman of Party), Dr. J. Jännes, O. G. Nevanlinna, Yrjö Koskelainen, Ville Mattinen, Arvi Oksala (formerly Minister of Defense), Kalle Soini, Dr. Arvi Vartiovaara. *Diet Group:* Pekka Pennanen (Chairman of Diet Group), E. Linkomies (Vice Chairman), A. Honka and E. Paavolainen (Secretaries of Diet Group), Kyllikki Pohjala (Treasurer, Diet Group), Members of the Permanent Delegation of the Diet Group: K. Moilanen, P. Virkkunen and K. Soini.

SWEDISH PEOPLE'S PARTY: Represents the interests of the Swedish-speaking minority; divided on political and social questions, with conservatives in majority.

Leaders: Baron Ernst von Born (Chairman of Party, formerly Minister of Interior), Karl Ekman (Secretary of Party), Dr. Eirik Hornborg, Jan Gästrin, Prof. Hugo E. Pipping, and K. F. Nyman. *Diet Group:* Prof. R. Furuhielm (Chairman of Diet Group), L. Jern (Vice Chairman of Diet Group), Ebba Östenson (Secretary of Diet Group) and C. O. Frietsch (Treasurer, Diet Group).

PATRIOTIC NATIONAL MOVEMENT: Nationalist with fascist tendencies; constitutes the extreme right of the Diet and represents especially the younger chauvinistic Finnish elements dissatisfied with the moderate conservatism of the National Coalition Party. Successor of the Lapua Movement.

Leaders: Dr. V. Annala (Chairman of Party), Prof. B. A. Salmiala, J. Nikkola. *Diet Group:* Dr. V. Annala (Chairman of Diet Group), K. R. Kares (Vice Chairman of Diet Group), R. G. I. Kalliala (Secretary of Diet Group), P. Susitaival (Vice Secretary), Y. Saarinen (Treasurer, Diet Group).

NATIONAL PROGRESSIVE PARTY: A center party, with a liberal democratic program and a strong tendency to favor progressive social reforms. Represents mainly intellectual circles and has more influence than its small representation in Diet would indicate.

Leaders: Prof. A. K. Cajander (Chairman of Party), L. Levämäki (Secretary of Party), E. Rydman (Vice Chairman of Party), Bruno Sarlin, Mandi Hannula, Sakari Tuomioja (Treasurer). *Diet Group:* S. Heiniö (Chairman of Diet Group), Mandi Hannula (Vice Chairman of Diet Group), A. Ketonen (Secretary and Treasurer, Diet Group).

SMALL FARMERS' PARTY: Represents the interests of small farmers. Stands between the Agrarian and Social Democratic Parties.

Leaders: E. Rytinki (Chairman of Party).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Ajan Suunta	Patriotic National Movement.	Niilo Vapaavuori (<i>Ed.</i>)
Helsingin Sanomat	National Progressive.	Yrjö Niiniluoto (<i>Ed.</i>)
Hufvudstadsbladet	Swedish People's.	Amos Anderson (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Kaupparehti	Commercial.	Einar Inkeroinen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Maaseudun Tulevaisuus	Agricultural.	Onni Koskikallio (<i>Ed.</i>)
Suomen Sosialidemokraatti	Social Democratic.	Eino Kilpi (<i>Ed.</i>)
Svenska Pressen	Swedish People's.	Fredrik Valros (<i>Ed.</i>)
Uusi Suomi	National Coalition.	Lauri Aho (<i>Ed.</i>)
Karjala	National Coalition.	O. J. Brummer (<i>Ed.</i>)
Kaleva (Oulu)	National Progressive.	Jussi Oksanen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Satakunnan Kansan (Pori)	National Coalition.	Antero Lamminen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Aamulehti (Tampere)	National Coalition.	Jaakko Tuomikoski (<i>Ed.</i>)
Abo Underrättelser (Turku)	Swedish People's.	Sigurd Portin (<i>Ed.</i>)
Turun Sanomat (Turku)	National Progressive.	A. M. Ketonen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Uusi Aina (Turku)	National Coalition.	Ilmari Merenlinna (<i>Ed.</i>)
Ilkka (Vaasa)	Agrarian.	Artturi Leinonen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Vaasa (Vaasa)	National Coalition.	Jaakko Ikola (<i>Ed.</i>)
Mercator (weekly)	Economic; in Swedish.	Amos Anderson (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Pellervo (weekly)	Coöperative; agricultural.	Niilo Liakka and Emil Hynninen (<i>Eds.</i>)
Suomen Kuvalehti	Popular non-political weekly.	Ilmari Turja (<i>Ed.</i>)
Yhteishyvä (weekly)	Coöperative.	Erkki Virta (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nya Argus (monthly)	Political and literary; in Swedish.	Ragnar Furuholm (<i>Ed.</i>)
Valvoja-Aika (monthly)	Political and literary.	Rafael Koskimies (<i>Ed.</i>)
Unitas (quarterly)	Economic; in English.	Verner Lindgren (<i>Ed.</i>)

NEWS AGENCIES

Finlandia Uutistoimisto	Semi-official.	N. J. J. Leppo (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>)
Suomen Tietotoimisto (STT)	Semi-official.	E. A. Berg (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>)
Presscentralen	Independent.	Marcus Toller (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>)
Työväen Sanomalehtien Tietotoimisto (TST)	Social Democratic.	Kalle Hautamäki (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>)

FRANCE

Capital: Paris

Temporary seat of Government: Vichy

Area: 212,659 square miles (prior to German invasion)

Population: 41,907,056 (1936 census)

Head of State

MARSHAL PHILIPPE PÉTAIN

Appointed by National Assembly at Vichy on July 10, 1940

THE CONSTITUTION

The Constitution of 1875 has been abrogated by the National Assembly which convened at Vichy and voted the following Constitutional Law:

Single Article — The National Assembly grants all power to the Government of the Republic, under the authority and the signature of Marshal Pétain, with a view to promulgation, through one or more acts, of a new constitution for the French State. This constitution shall guarantee the rights of work, family, and native country.

It shall be ratified by the Nation and applied by the Assemblies which it shall create.

The present Constitutional Law, passed and adopted by the National Assembly, shall be executed as a statute of the State.

Done at Vichy, July 10, 1940

By the President of the Republic:

ALBERT LEBRUN.

Marshal of France, President of the Council:

PH. PÉTAIN.

In accordance with this Constitutional Law, the motto of the French State is now "Travail, Famille, Patrie," although the old motto, "Liberté, Egalité, Fraternité" has never been officially given up.

In accordance with this Law, and pending the enactment of a new constitution, the administrative and political reorganization of France is carried out by Constitutional Acts, ten of which have been promulgated by Marshal Pétain, Head of the French State, bearing the numbers: 1, 2, 3, 4 (modified three times by Acts 4bis, 4ter, 4quater), 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10.

[The removal of Pierre Laval in December, 1940, as Foreign Minister, Vice-President of the Council and Successor to Marshal Pétain as Head of the French State, has caused the abrogation of Constitutional Acts 4 and 4bis.]

Constitutional Act No. 1 constitutes the acceptance by Marshal Pétain of the power granted to him by the Constitutional Law of July 10, 1940, and reads as follows:

We, Philippe Pétain, Marshal of France,
By authority of the Constitutional Law of July 10, 1940,
Declare that we assume the functions of Head of the French State.
Therefore, we decree:

Article 2 of the Constitutional Law of February 25, 1875, shall be repealed.
[The text of this article is as follows: "The President of the Republic shall be

elected through majority vote by the Senate and Chamber of Deputies convened in National Assembly. He shall be chosen for seven years. He shall be reëligible.”]

Constitutional Act No. 2 deals with the powers of the Head of the French State, and reads as follows:

We, Marshal of France, Head of the French State,
By authority of the Constitutional Law of July 10, 1940,
Decree:

Article 1 — § 1 — The Head of the French State shall have plenary governmental powers. He shall appoint and remove Ministers and Secretaries of State, who shall be responsible only to him.

§ 2 — He shall in ministerial council exercise legislative power:

1. Until the formation of new Assemblies;

2. After such formation, in case of foreign tension or of grave internal crisis, upon his decision alone and in the same form. In the same circumstances, he shall have power to decree all stipulations of a budgetary and fiscal nature.

§ 3 — He shall promulgate the laws and see to their execution.

§ 4 — He shall fill all civil and military positions for which no other method of choice has been provided by law.

§ 5 — He shall command the armed forces.

§ 6 — He shall have the right of pardon and amnesty.

§ 7 — Envoys and ambassadors of foreign powers shall be accredited to him.

§ 8 — He shall have power to declare martial law in one or more parts of the land.

§ 9 — He shall not have power to declare war without the previous assent of the Legislative Assemblies.

Article 2 — There shall be repealed all stipulations of the Constitutional Laws of February 24, 1875, February 25, 1875, and July 16, 1875, inconsistent with the present act. [This refers, for the most part, to various provisions vesting similar powers in the President of the Republic.]

Done at Vichy, July 11, 1940.

PH. PÉTAIN.

Constitutional Act No. 3 deals with the fate of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies, and reads as follows:

We, Marshal of France, Head of the French State,
By authority of the Constitutional Law of July 10, 1940,
Decree:

Article 1 — The Senate and the Chamber of Deputies shall continue to exist until there shall have been formed the Assemblies provided by the Constitutional Law of July 10, 1940.

Article 2 — The Senate and the Chamber of Deputies shall be adjourned until further order.

They shall hereafter be convened only on call of the Head of the State.

Article 3 — Article 1 of the Constitutional Law of July 16, 1875 shall be repealed. [The text of this article is as follows: “The Senate and Chamber of Deputies shall be convened each year on the second Tuesday in January, unless a previous call shall be made by the President of the Republic. The two Cham-

bers shall be called into session at least five months each year. The session of one shall begin and end at the same time as that of the other.”]

Done at Vichy, July 11, 1940.

PH. PÉTAIN.

Constitutional Act No. 5 deals with the Supreme Court of Justice, and reads as follows:

We, Marshal of France, Head of the State,
By authority of the Law of July 10, 1940,
Decree:

Article 1 — Article 9 of the Law of February 24, 1875 (1) and Article 12 of the Law of July 16, 1875 (2) shall be repealed.

Article 2 — A Supreme Court of Justice shall be set up of which the organization, competence and procedure shall be regulated by a law. (3)

Done at Vichy, July 30, 1940.

PH. PÉTAIN.

[(1) — The text of this article is as follows: “The Senate may be set up as a court of justice to try either the President of the Republic or the Ministers and to take cognizance of attacks committed against the security of the State.”]

(2) — This article reads as follows: “The President of the Republic may be impeached only by the Chamber of Deputies and may be tried only by the Senate. The ministers may be impeached by the Chamber of Deputies for offenses committed in the performance of their duties. In this case they shall be tried by the Senate. The Senate may be constituted into a court of justice, by a decree of the President of the Republic issued in the Council of Ministers, to try all persons accused of attempts upon the safety of the State. If proceedings should have been begun in the regular courts, the decree convening the Senate may be issued at any time before the granting of a discharge. A law shall determine the method of procedure for the accusation, trial and judgment.”]

(3) — The law referred to was a decree of the same date setting up a court to try officials of all classes for crimes, misdemeanors or betrayal of duty in connection with the exercise of their functions, and all persons charged with attacks against the security of the State or crimes connected therewith. It may sit in secret session “whenever the public interest calls for it.”]

Constitutional Act No. 6 deals with the disqualification of Parliamentarians and reads as follows:

We, Marshal of France, Chief of the French State,
By authority of the Law of July 10, 1940,
Decree:

Single article: In cases calling for the disqualification of a Senator or a Deputy, this disqualification shall be enforced by a decree issued at the suggestion of the Minister of Justice and Privy Seal of the Minister of the Interior.

Done at Vichy, December 1, 1940.

PH. PÉTAIN.

Constitutional Act No. 7 deals with the necessity of high officials of State to take an oath before the Chief of State and reads as follows:

We, Marshal of France, Chief of the French State,
By authority of the Law of July 10, 1940,
Decree:

Article 1 — The Secretaries of State, high dignitaries and high officials of State shall take an oath before the Chief of State. They shall swear fidelity to his person, and pledge themselves to discharge their duties for the good of the State in accordance with the rules of honor and of honesty.

Article 2 — The Secretaries of State, high dignitaries and high officials of State are personally responsible to the Chief of State. This responsibility involves their persons and property.

Article 3 — In case one of them should betray his duties, the Chief of State, after an inquiry whose procedure he shall prescribe, may pronounce any civil reparation and of the following, any fines or punishments, which may be either temporary or permanent:

Deprivation of political rights.

Confinement in residence under guard in France or the colonies.

Administrative internment.

Detention in a fortified citadel.

Article 4 — The sanctions which may be taken by virtue of the preceding article will not prevent prosecution that may be taken by regular legal process for crimes or infractions which may have been committed by the same person.

Article 5 — Articles 3 and 4 of the present act are applicable to former Ministers, high dignitaries and high officials who have held office within the past ten years.

Done at Vichy, January 21, 1941.

PH. PÉTAIN.

Constitutional Act No. 8 deals with the necessity for those admitted to army service to take an oath of fidelity to the Chief of State and reads as follows:

We, Marshal of France, Chief of the French State,
In view of the constitutional law of July 10, 1940:
Decree:

No one can be admitted to service in the army unless he takes the oath of fidelity to the Chief of State.

The formula of the oath is the following:

"I swear fidelity to the person of the Chief of State, promising to obey him in everything he asks of me for the good of the service and the success of the arms of France."

Done at Vichy, the 14th of August 1941.

PH. PÉTAIN.

Constitutional Act No. 9 deals with the necessity for magistrates to take an oath of fidelity to the Chief of State and reads as follows:

We, Marshal of France, Chief of the French State,
In view of the constitutional law of July 10, 1940:
Decree:

No one may exercise the functions of magistrate unless he takes the oath of fidelity to the Chief of State.

The formula of the oath is the following:

"I swear fidelity to the person of the Chief of State. I swear and promise to fulfill my duties well and honestly, to keep religiously a secret the deliberations and to conduct myself at all times as a worthy and loyal magistrate."

Done at Vichy, the 14th of August 1941.

PH. PÉTAÏN.

Constitutional Act No. 10 deals with extension of the obligation to take the oath of fidelity to the Chief of State to civil servants of all kinds and reads as follows:

We, Marshal of France, Chief of the French State

In view of the constitutional law of July 10, 1940:

Decree:

The obligation to take the oath of fidelity to the Chief of State, as outlined in article 1 of Constitutional Act No. 7, may, to the exclusion of the provisions contained in articles 2 to 5 of the same act, be extended by subsequent laws to civil servants of all kinds who are not affected by Constitutional Acts 7, 8 and 9 and by the decree of August 14, 1941, as well as to the administrative personnel of public utilities.

Done at Vichy, October 6, 1941.

PH. PÉTAÏN.

THE LEGISLATURE

Parliament, although not in session, is not legally dissolved. Senators and deputies are to receive a provisional compensation amounting to approximately half their normal compensation up to June 1, 1942, when the present Parliament, which was elected in April, 1936 for four years and prolonged for two years just before the war, will be legally dissolved.

Whereas it is difficult to speculate as to the plans of the French Government regarding the organization of the legislative power, it is essential to remember that the basic constitutional law of July 10, 1940, mentions the "Assemblies which the new Constitution shall create," and that Constitutional Act No. 2 gives the legislative power to the Chief of State only "until the formation of new Assemblies."

Pending the enactment of the new Constitution and the setting up of the new assemblies mentioned above, a new body referred to as the "Conseil National," or National Advisory Council, was created by a law of January 22, 1941, to act provisionally as an advisory body to the Chief of State. Its function and work are defined and regulated by a law and a decree dated March 22, 1941.

Members of the Conseil National are chosen and appointed by the Chief of State, Marshal Pétain. The rules of the Conseil National are evolved by the Chief of State and its function is purely advisory, not legislative. It deliberates exclusively on such matters as are referred to it and its conclusions are not binding on the Chief of State.

Deliberations of the Conseil National are not public. Its minutes are submitted to the Chief of State, who decides whether, in the national interest, they should be published. He also fixes by decree the date, place and duration of the sessions. Its members receive a daily indemnity during sessions plus traveling expenses.

The Conseil National, except when so summoned by the Chief of State, does not sit in plenary session. Its work is carried out by special committees set up

for a given task. To date, such committees have been working on the administrative reorganization of France [regions], the professional organization, the drafting of a new constitution, and the drafting of general economic data for the Chief of State's information.

Lyons has been chosen as the seat of this new assembly, whose membership has not been fixed by law. However, together with the law creating it, the *Journal Officiel* published a decree appointing 188 persons to it, composed thus:

Senators	27
Deputies	44
Specialists in agriculture	32
Businessmen	17
Professional men	21
Representatives of French colonies	3
Army and Navy men	6
Labor leaders	16
Artisans and manual workers	7
War veterans	6
Miscellaneous	9
Total	188

To these, a decree of March 22, 1941, added 4 Moslem members representing North Africa. On November 3, 1941, Marshal Pétain added 20 new members, and eliminated 17. Thus the total membership should now be 195.

THE CABINET

After several modifications, the governmental reorganization, under way since July, 1940, was fixed more definitely by a Law of February 10, 1941. This law states that a certain number of Secretaries of State designated by subsequent decrees shall enjoy the rank and prerogatives of Ministers. Each of these Ministers shall coordinate and supervise the work of a certain number of Secretaries of State. One of the Ministers is appointed Vice-President of the Council of Ministers.

The "Council of Ministers" is presided over by the Chief of State or, in his absence, by the Vice-President of the Council. Secretaries of State may be asked to attend when necessary. The "Council of Cabinet" is composed of all the Ministers and Secretaries of State sitting together under the presidency of the Vice-President of the Council of Ministers.

After various cabinet shakeups, which took place along the lines set above on February 23, July 18, and August 11, 1941, the present "Government" is composed thus:

The Cabinet is composed of 17 "Secretaries of State," of whom only 7 also have the rank of "Minister." These 7 "Minister-Secretaries-of-State" are:

ADMIRAL DARLAN, Vice-President of the Council, Minister of National Defense, Minister of the Navy, and Minister of Foreign Affairs

PIERRE PUCHEU, Minister of the Interior

JOSEPH BARTHELEMY, Minister of Justice

YVES BOUTHILLIER, Minister of National Economy and Finance

PIERRE CAZIOT, Minister of Agriculture

LUCIEN ROMIER, Minister of State in charge of activities for the National Council

HENRI MOYSSET, Minister of State in charge of Coördinating new Institutions

The 10 Secretaries of State, whose activities are supervised by a Minister, as indicated in parenthesis, are:

JEROME CARCOPINO, Education (Interior)
 DR. SERGE HUARD, Family and Health (Interior)
 ADMIRAL DARLAN (Acting), War (National Defense)
 GENERAL BERGERET, Aviation (National Defense)
 REAR ADMIRAL PLATON, Colonies (National Defense)
 RENE BELIN, Labor (National Economy and Finance)
 FRANÇOIS LEHIDEUX, Industrial Production and National Equipment
 (National Economy and Finance)
 JEAN BERTHELOT, Communications (National Economy and Finance)
 PAUL CHARBIN, Food Supply (Agriculture)
 JACQUES BENOIST-MECHIN, Secretary of State for the Vice-Presidency
 of the Council, in charge of Franco-German
 Relations (Vice-Presidency of the Council)

In addition to the Ministers and Secretaries of State, Marshal Pétain appointed two Delegates-General who were responsible to him and who enjoyed the rank and prerogatives of Ministers as they sat with the Council of Ministers while in Vichy. One of them was GENERAL MAXIME WEYGAND, who resigned as Delegate-General for North Africa in November, 1941. (This post was then abolished and for it was substituted a General Secretariat for French Africa now headed by Vice-Admiral Jacques Fenard.) The other is JACQUES BARNAUD, Delegate-General for Franco-German Economic Relations.

Secretaries-general are high officials who, not necessarily belonging to the Civil Service, are put in charge of one important branch of a "civilian ministry." A law of July 15, 1940, published in the *Journal Officiel* of July 15, 1940, stated that there could be 21 of them and that they would be answerable to their Minister or Secretary of State. This figure was raised to 22 by a law of February 16, 1941.

One of the most important among the general secretaries is the one in charge of Information and Censorship, under the authority of the Vice-President of the Council of Ministers.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

Although no actual, official ban was placed upon political parties, most of them have practically withdrawn from the political scene. Two laws of July 18 and August 11, 1941 have subjected any gathering, either public or private, to a special authorization granted by the Ministry of the Interior.

The Communist Party, previously dissolved by a decree of September 26, 1939, is still banned and its reported underground activities cause many arrests and round-ups.

The Socialist Party seems to be scarcely articulate, with its leader, Léon Blum, arrested. But such of its former prominent members as Paul Faure and Charles Spinasse have founded a newspaper called *L'Effort* in which their cry is "The Socialist party is dead but socialism remains alive."

The Radical Socialist party is in abeyance.

The Parti Social Français, Colonel de La Rocque's party, changed its name to Progrès Social Français.

Jacques Doriot's French Popular Party seems to be still alive, with strong anti-British and anti-semitic leanings. Marcel Déat, who for some time was out of active politics, has taken over the publication of *L'Oeuvre*, a former radical-socialist organ, in which he urges a single-party system.

Monarchist circles seem to enjoy a certain degree of popularity and they have rallied around Marshal Pétain's government.

As to the middle-of-the-road and conservative parties, little is known about their present activity.

Besides these "tendencies," two new political bodies were created to organize the political life of the country.

One of them, the Comité de Rassemblement National was set up by the government to form organizations supporting the new régime throughout the country. It was composed of "forty men of thought and action," headed by Henry du Moulin de la Barthète, chief of the civil cabinet of Marshal Pétain; and later by Jean-Louis Tixier-Vignancourt. It is now understood that this party has fallen apart.

Concurrently with the above committee, a rival body, said to be sponsored by Marcel Déat and Jacques Doriot, was formed in Paris, under the name of Rassemblement National Populaire, to support a policy of all-out collaboration with Germany and of hostility towards what they call the "Vichy gang."

The most important effort at reviving some sort of political party, however, has been made by the French Legion of War Veterans, with 1,200,000 members in the unoccupied zone. It has strongly rallied behind Marshal Pétain who, on August 31, 1941, urged them to extend their membership to all those ready to volunteer their services for the new French régime. This move has generally been regarded as creating an official "single party." The Legion has been barred from all activity in the occupied zone by the Germans.

THE SUPREME COURT

By an act of July 30, 1940, published in the *Journal Officiel* of July 31, 1940 under the heading "Constitutional Act No. 5," a Supreme Court of Justice has been created as a permanent body to pass judgment upon such ministers or high officials as have failed in their duty, particularly during the events that brought about the passage from peace to war prior to September, 1939, and upon all individuals guilty of attempts against the security of the State.

The body thus created is vested with the functions hitherto occasionally exercised by the French Senate. [Article 9 of the Constitutional Law of February 24, 1875, now repealed, read as follows: "The Senate may be set up as a Court of Justice to try either the President of the Republic or the Ministers and to take cognizance of attacks committed against the security of the State."]

The Supreme Court of Justice is composed of one president, one vice-president, five regular members and three substitutes. Except for the president, who is *de jure* the president of the "chambre criminelle de la Cour de Cassation," the highest French Civil and Criminal Court, its members are appointed for life.

The Supreme Court is summoned by an order of the Council of Ministers, which also decrees who shall be judged and for what reasons, which can date as far back as ten years. The defendant can be assisted by a lawyer and the trials are public, except when the Court considers it advisable to sit in camera.

PRESS

At the time of the evacuation of Paris in June, 1940, all Paris newspapers ceased to appear in Paris and many of them went to the provinces. The greater part of the Paris newspapers, as well as the principal magazines, are now being published in provincial centers.

The following Paris newspapers are now published in the provinces:

Le Figaro, Lyon, (L. Romier)
 Paris-Soir, Lyon, (J. Prouvost)
 Le Journal des Débats, Clermont-Ferrand, (E. de Nalèche)
 L'Action Française, Lyon, (Ch. Maurras)
 L'Effort (New, Socialist), (Paul Faure and Charles Spinasse)
 Le Journal, Lyon, (Guimier)
 Le Petit Journal, Clermont-Ferrand, (de la Rocque)
 Le Jour-Echo de Paris, Marseille (F. Laurent)
 Le Temps, Lyon, (J. Castenet and E. Mireaux)
 Le Croix, Limoges, (P. Feron-Vrau)

Since the German occupation, many Paris newspapers reappeared, under German control:

Le Petit Parisien, (J. Dupuy)
 L'Oeuvre, (Marcel Déat)
 Paris-Soir, (no connection with former paper, H. Saison)
 Le Matin, (Bunau Varilla)
 La France au Travail, (Ch. Dieudonne) (new)
 Le Cri du Peuple, (Jacques-Doriot)
 Emancipation Nationale, (weekly, Doriot)
 Les Nouveaux Temps, (Jean Luchaire)
 Aujourd'hui, (Georges Suarez)
 France Socialiste, (new, collaborationist)

The following provincial newspapers continue to be published:

Le Moniteur du Puy de Dôme, Clermont-Ferrand, (P. Laval)
 Le Nouvelliste de Lyon, Lyon, (R. Rambaud)
 Le Progrès, Lyon, (L. Delaroche)
 Le Courrier du Centre, Limoges
 La Petite Gironde, Bordeaux, (R. Chapon)
 La Dépêche de Toulouse, Toulouse
 L'Eclaireur de Nice, Nice
 La France de Bordeaux, Bordeaux, (Astier)
 Le Petit Dauphinois, Grenoble, (Besson)
 L'Echo du Nord, Lille, (Dubar)
 Le Petit Marseillais, Marseille, (G. Bourrageas)
 Le Petit Provençal, Marseille, (V. Delpuech)

The following weeklies, semi-monthly, and monthly publications are being published:

L'Illustration, Paris, (Bashet)
 La Gerbe, Paris, (A. de Chateaubriand) (new)
 Le Fait, Paris, (Drieu de la Rochelle) (new)
 Le Pilon, Paris, (de Lestandi) (new)
 La Terre Française, Clermont-Ferrand (new)
 Le Reveil du Peuple, Clermont-Ferrand (new)
 Cité Nouvelle, (Lyon) (new)
 Gringoire, Marseille
 Ric et Rac, Clermont-Ferrand
 Journal de la Femme, Clermont-Ferrand
 Candide, Clermont-Ferrand
 La Revue des Deux Mondes, Royat
 La Revue Universelle, (Vichy)

NEWS AGENCIES

Office Français d'Information Official.
(formerly Havas)

Henri Mouchet (*Dir.*)

Agence Fournier
Inter-France Features.

Edouard de Vorney (*Dir.*)
Dominique Sordet (*Dir.*)

[N.B. — *These lists are not offered as complete, but are established upon publications of which we have definite knowledge. It seems that most provincial papers are still being published as before the war.*]

On November 3, 1940, a Decree was promulgated revising the 1881 law on the freedom of the press. It provides sentences of from three months to two years and fines ranging from 100 to 3,000 francs for "offending the Chief of State by publication of slurs or attacks" on him. Ordinary press misdemeanors were at the time removed from the jurisdiction of the Assizes Court and placed in the hands of correctional police courts. This applies particularly to articles inciting to riot, pillage, arson, murder or assault.

By a decree of November 3, 1940, the Havas News Agency passed under government financial control.

On December 20, 1940, the French Government created the new Office of French Information to centralize all French news distribution, including the Havas Agency.

GERMANY

Capital: Berlin

Area: 224,953 square miles (land area; October, 1938, estimate)

Population: 78,700,000 (October, 1938, estimate)

Fuehrer and Chancellor

ADOLF HITLER (National Socialist)

Cabinet

National Socialist

Appointed January 30, 1933; since reorganized several times

PARLIAMENT

(Reichstag)

Elections of March 29, 1936, April 10, 1938 and December 4, 1938

President: HERMANN W. GOERING (National Socialist)

Number of members 855*

* Including new Deputies to represent Austria and Sudetenland.

There was a general election in Germany on November 12, 1933, after the Government's withdrawal from the League of Nations, to vote on two questions: (1) Whether the voters endorsed as their own the policy of the Hitler government, (2) Whether they would vote for the National Socialist list of candidates — the only list put before them — for new members of the Reichstag. On question (1), 93.4 percent, and on question (2), 92.2 percent of the votes cast were affirmative.

After the death of President von Hindenburg on August 2, 1934, Chancellor Adolf Hitler added the functions of President to those of Chancellor and incorporated the two offices in the title Fuehrer und Reichskanzler. This act was subsequently submitted to the German people in a plebiscite held on August 19, 1934. The vote was as follows: "Yes," 38,363,195 (88.1 percent of votes cast); "No," 4,294,727 (9.8 percent of votes cast); invalid 872,310 (2 percent of votes cast).

There was another general election on March 29, 1936, after the remilitarization of the Rhineland. The only names on the ballot were those of the Nazi list, and there were no other candidates. The official list polled 98.8 percent of the votes cast (44,461,278, or 99 percent of persons entitled to vote). The Chancellor and other spokesmen for the régime said that the balloting constituted a vote of confidence not only for remilitarization of the Rhineland, but also in general.

UNION WITH AUSTRIA

The annexation of Austria on March 12, 1938, was legalized by the following measures:

1. Law of March 13 of the Austrian Government, reading as follows:

"Constitutional Federal Law for the Reunion of Austria with the German Reich.

"On the grounds of Article 3, Section 2 of the Federal Constitutional Law, regarding extraordinary measures within the framework of the Constitution (Federal Legal Gazette 1, 255, 1934) the Federal Government has provided:

"Article 1. Austria is a Land of the German Reich.

"Article 2. A free and secret plebiscite takes place on Sunday, April 10, 1938, among the men and women of Austria of more than 20 years of age on the reunion with the German Reich.

"Article 3. The plebiscite is decided by a majority of the votes cast.

"Article 4. The measures necessary for the execution and elaboration of this Constitutional Law will be taken in the form of decrees.

"Article 5. This Constitutional Law goes into effect on the day of its promulgation. The Federal Government is entrusted with the execution of this Federal Constitutional Law."

This law was signed by all members of the Federal Austrian Government and went into effect March 13, 1938.

2. This law was thereupon followed by a German Law, dated Linz, March 13, and signed by Hitler, Frick, Ribbentrop (already then foreign minister) and Hess, reading as follows:

"Law for the Reunion of Austria with the German Reich of March 13, 1938.

"The Reich Government has adopted the following Law, which is hereby promulgated:

"Article 1. The Constitutional Federal Law for the Reunion of Austria with the German Reich, adopted by the Austrian Federal Government on March 13, 1938, is hereby declared a German Reich Law; it has the following text:

(Here follows the law given above, cited here as part of Article 1 of the Reich Law.)

"Article 2. The law in effect in Austria remains in effect until further notice. The introduction of Reich law into Austria will occur through the Fuehrer and Reichchancellor or the ministers empowered for this purpose by him.

"Article 3. The Reich Minister of the Interior is empowered to issue the necessary legal and administrative regulations for the execution and elaboration of this law, in agreement with the Reich Ministers concerned.

"Article 4. The law goes into effect on the day of its promulgation."

3. The third stage in the legal incorporation of Austria into the Reich consisted of the plebiscite and Reichstag elections of April 10, 1938. In the Reichstag election, there was, as usual, only the one, National Socialist list, with 813 candidates, all of whom were declared elected.

The balloting was as follows:

In Austria: the plebiscite: "Yes," 4,443,208 (99.7 percent of votes cast); "No," 11,807; invalid 5,763. In the "Old Reich": the plebiscite: "Yes," 44,362,667 (99.0 percent of the votes cast); "No," 440,429; invalid 66,606.

The Reichstag election: Austria plus "Old Reich": For the Nazi list 48,751,587 (99.1 percent of the votes cast); against the Nazi list 452,170; invalid 75,170.

OTHER ACCESSIONS OF TERRITORY

In October, 1938, as a result of the Munich Conference, an area of some 16,000 square miles of Czechoslovakian territory and a population of about 4,000,000 were added to Germany.

On March 14, 1939, Bohemia was invaded and subsequently Chancellor Hitler set up a Reich Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia and of Slovakia. (See Czechoslovakia, p. 47.)

On March 22, 1939, Lithuania ceded the Memel territory to Germany.

On September 1, 1939, the German Army entered Poland and in a rapid campaign, and with the aid of Soviet Russia, forced the Polish Government to flee to Rumania on September 18, 1939. Danzig and other former German areas were taken over by the Reich and the rest of Poland divided between Germany and Soviet Russia.

On April 9th, 1940, German troops occupied Denmark and Norway. These countries are now under German control.

On May 10th, 1940, German troops attacked Luxemburg, Belgium and The Netherlands. The European territories of these countries are now under German control. Subsequently Germany invaded France and is now in occupation of about a half of French territory in Europe. The overseas possessions of these countries are still free.

In April, 1941, German and Italian troops attacked Yugoslavia and Greece; those countries are now under German and Italian control.

In June, 1941, German troops attacked Soviet Russia. The territories which formerly comprised Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia were wrested from the Russians and these together with a large area of European Russia are now in German hands.

The delimitations of territory and the administration of all these areas will not be settled until the end of the war.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

NATIONAL SOCIALIST PARTY (Nazis): The only legal party, the political backbone of the state. The Chancellor is the party leader. The National Socialist Militia (the Sturm Abteilung [SA or "brown shirts"] and the Schutz Staffel [SS or special guards]) are integral parts of the party organization. In *domestic policy* the Party stands for a strongly centralized and unified German Reich. Power and responsibility lie with the Leader. Parliament, by the act of March 24, 1933, delegated its legislative power to the government for a period of four years; and extended the period for a further four years on January 30, 1937. It now has nominal consultative functions only. The National Socialist state is based on the concept of racial purity; non-Aryans have been eliminated from German economic and social life. The economic system has been reformed to give wide powers to employers and government labor authorities. Trade-unions and employers-unions have been replaced by the Deutsche Arbeitsfront, a national organization which already includes a large majority of laborers and employees and which is intended ultimately to include all employers as well. In *foreign policy* the Party, before coming into power, advocated an aggressive, nationalistic policy, demanding particularly the abolition of the Versailles Treaty, equality of armaments, and the eventual union of all Germanic peoples in the German State.

Leaders: Adolf Hitler (Leader of Party, Chancellor, Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces), Hermann W. Goering (Special Commissioner for Four Year Plan, Minister-President of Prussia, Minister of Aeronautics), Rudolf Hess (Deputy Leader of Party, Reich Minister [Hess flew to England in 1941, and is now a prisoner there]), Joseph Goebbels (Minister of Public Enlightenment and Propaganda), Dr. Wilhelm Frick (Minister of the Interior), Joachim von Ribbentrop (Minister of Foreign Affairs), Dr. Bernhard Rust (Minister of Science, Education and Public Instruction), R. Walther Darré (Minister of Agriculture), Dr. Franz Guertner (Minister of Justice), Julius Heinrich Dorpmüller (Minister of Transportation), Dr. Hans Frank (Reich Minister in Charge of Judicial Reform), Wilhelm Ohnesorge (Minister for Post and Telegraph), Walther Funk (Minister of Economics and President of the

Reichsbank), Dr. Robert Ley (Councillor of State, Organization Leader of the National Socialist Party and Leader of the Labor Front), Heinrich Himmler (Leader of the SS and of the State Police), Artur Axmann (Leader of the Hitler Youth Organization), Alfred Rosenberg (Head of Party Foreign Political Office) and Victor Lutze (Leader of the SA).

Others working with the Government but not regarded as Nazi Party leaders are: Baron Konstantin von Neurath (President of the Privy Council), Count Schwerin von Krosigk (Minister of Finance), Franz Seldte (Minister of Labor), Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel (Chief of Staff), Hans Heinrich Lammers (Reich Minister and Chief of Reich Chancery) and Dr. Otto Meissner (Minister of State and Chief of the Praesidial Chancery of the Chancellor).

On August 30, 1939, an Inner Council for Defense was formed by decree of Chancellor Hitler. Its members are: Field Marshal Goering (Chairman), Rudolf Hess (now a prisoner in England), Dr. Wilhelm Frick, Dr. Walther Funk, Dr. Hans Heinrich Lammers and Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

The press in Germany has been "coordinated," and thus ceases to have any political affiliations other than National Socialist.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Character</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Berliner Boersen-Zeitung . .	Financial.	Dr. Richard Jügler (<i>Ed.</i>)
Berliner Lokalanzeiger . .		Fritz Lucke (<i>Ed.</i>)
Das Schwarze Korps . . .	Organ of the SS.	Gunter d'Alquen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Der Angriff	Berlin organ of Labor Front.	Kurt Kränzlein (<i>Ed.</i>)
Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung		Dr. Karl Silex (<i>Ed.</i>)
Deutscher Reichsanzeiger und Preussischer Staatsanzeiger	Daily; publishes texts of laws and official announcements, also articles, summaries, etc.	
Kölnische Volkszeitung . . . (Cologne)	Catholic.	Max Horndasch (<i>Ed.</i>)
Kölnische Zeitung (Cologne)		Dr. Alfred Neven Doumont (<i>Prop.</i>)
Frankfurter Zeitung (Frankfurt)		Dr. Johann Schäfer (<i>Ed.</i>) Frankfurter Societäts Druckerei G. m. b. H. (<i>Pub.</i>)
Hamburger Fremdenblatt . . (Hamburg)		Dr. Rudolf Kircher (<i>Ed.</i>) Dr. Sven von Müller (<i>Ed.</i>)
Leipziger Neuste Nachrichten (Leipzig)		Edgar Herfurth & Co. (<i>Pub.</i>)
Hamburger Nachrichten . . . (Hamburg)		Dr. Hans Drexler (<i>Ed.</i>)
Hamburger Tageblatt (Hamburg)		Dr. Hermann Hartmeyer (<i>Prop.</i>) Fritz Rossberg (<i>Ed.</i>) Hermann Okrass (<i>Ed.</i>)
Münchner Neueste Nachrichten (Munich)		Dr. Giseler Wirsing (<i>Ed.</i>)
Völkischer Beobachter . . . (Munich and Berlin)	Organ of National Socialist Party.	Franz Eher Nachf. G. m. b. H. (<i>Pub.</i>) Alfred Rosenberg and Wilhelm Weiss (<i>Eds.</i>)
Der Deutsche Volkswirt . . . (weekly)	Economic and financial.	Dr. Hans Baumgarten (<i>Ed.</i>)
Reich (weekly)	Sponsored by Propaganda Ministry; large circulation.	Deutscher Verlag (<i>Pub.</i>) E. Mündler (<i>Ed.</i>)
Der Stürmer (weekly) . . .	Anti-Semitic organ.	Julius Streicher (<i>Pub.</i>) Ernst Hiemer (<i>Ed.</i>)
Der Wirtschaftsring (weekly).		Heinrich Freiherr von Gleichen (<i>Ed.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Character</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Berliner Monatshefte (monthly)	Study of war origins.	August Bach (<i>Ed.</i>)
Europäische Revue (monthly)	Foreign politics.	Dr. Joachim Moras (<i>Ed.</i>)
Hochland (monthly)	Catholic.	Prof. Carl Muth (<i>Ed.</i>)
Ost-Europa (monthly)	Study of Eastern European questions.	Dr. Werner Markert (<i>Ed.</i>)
Zeitschrift für Geopolitik	Geographical.	Prof. Dr. Karl Haushofer (<i>Ed.</i>)
Zeitschrift für Politik		Wilhelm Ziegler (<i>Ed.</i>)

NEWS AGENCIES

Deutsches Nachrichten Bureau	Official	Deutsches Nachrichten Büro G. m. b. H. (<i>Pub.</i>) Dr. Otto Mejer (<i>Director General</i>)
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AUSTRIAN PRESS

PUBLISHED IN VIENNA

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Character</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Die Stunde	Mildly sensational.	Kronos Verlag A. G. (<i>Prop.</i>) Dr. Marc Siegelberg (<i>Ed.</i>)
Grosse Volkszeitung	Serious; large circulation.	Steyrermuehlges (<i>Prop.</i>) Franz Mach (<i>Ed.</i>)
Neuigkeits Weltblatt	Liberal Catholic.	August Kirsch (<i>Prop.</i>) Hans Kerschbaum (<i>Ed.</i>)
Neues Wiener Journal	Conservative; widely read outside Vienna and abroad.	O. Loewenstein & Co. (<i>Prop.</i>) Ladislau Krejci (<i>Ed.</i>)
Neues Wiener Tagblatt	Old established; large circulation; represents financial and middle-class interest.	Steyrermuehl A. G. (<i>Prop.</i>) Dr. Emil Loeb (<i>Ed.</i>)
Reichspost	Strongly and authoritatively Roman Catholic.	Herold Komm. Ges. (<i>Prop.</i>) Dr. Friedrich Funder (<i>Ed.</i>)
Telegraf	Boulevard paper; sensational.	Karl Frank Bondi (<i>Prop.</i>) Dr. Gustav Canaval (<i>Ed.</i>)
Wiener Neuste Nachrichten.	Pan-German; anti-semitic.	Wiener Neueste Nachrichten Verlags, A. G. (<i>Prop.</i>) Dr. Leonhard Olscha (<i>Admin.</i>) Hans Mauthe (<i>Ed.</i>)
Der Wiener Tag	Pseudo-democratic.	"Der Tag" Verlags A. G. (<i>Prop.</i>) Vinzenz Ludwig Ostry (<i>Ed.</i>)
Die Boerse (weekly)	Economic and financial.	Kronos Verlag A. G. (<i>Prop.</i>) Josef Gellert (<i>Ed.</i>)
Der Morgen (weekly)	Same control and policy as "Der Wiener Tag."	"Der Morgen" Verlags G. m. b. H. (<i>Prop.</i>) Maximilian Schreier (<i>Ed.</i>)
Oesterreichischer Volkswirt (weekly)	Political, economic and financial.	Frau Maria Klausberger (<i>Ed.</i>)
Wiener Boersen Kurier (weekly)	Economic and financial.	E. H. Sommert Verlag (<i>Prop.</i>) Dr. Fritz Rodeck (<i>Ed.</i>)
Wiener Wirtschaftswoche	Economic and financial.	Paul Szemere (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Wirtschaftliche Nachrichten (thrice monthly)	Economic; liberal.	Waldheim Eberle A. G. (<i>Prop.</i>) Franz Geissler (<i>Ed.</i>)
Monatsberichte des Oesterreichischen Institutes fuer Konjunkturforschung (monthly)	Economic, trade cycles; covers international developments; emphasizes statistical data.	Oesterr. Institut fuer Konjunkturforschung (<i>Prop.</i>) Prof. Dr. Oskar Morgenstern (<i>Ed.</i>)
Statistische Nachrichten (monthly)	Economic; statistical.	Federal Bureau of Statistics (<i>Prop.</i>) Aulic Councilor Felix Klezl (<i>Ed.</i>)

PROVINCIAL NEWSPAPERS IN AUSTRIA

Grazer Tagespost (Graz)	Anti-semitic.	Dr. Zaversky (<i>Ed.</i>)
Grazer Volksblatt (Graz)	Catholic; Clerical.	Dr. Rochus Kohlbach Bischoeflicher Geistlicher Rat (<i>Ed.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Character</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Kaerntner Tagblatt . . . (Klagenfurt)	Catholic; Clerical.	Monsignore Michal Paulitsch (<i>Ed.</i>)
Klagenfurter Freie Stimmen . . . (Klagenfurt)	Anti-semitic.	Dr. Heinz Paller (<i>Ed.</i>)
Linzer Volksblatt (Linz) . . .	Catholic; Clerical	Hochw. Franz Baldinger (<i>Ed.</i>)
Linzer Tagespost (Linz) . . .	Anti-semitic.	Dr. Ludwig Simkowsky (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tiroler Anzeiger (Innsbruck) . . .	Catholic; Clerical.	Franz Baldauf (<i>Ed.</i>)
Innsbrucker Nachrichten . . . (Innsbruck)	Anti-semitic.	Joseph Ernst Langhans (<i>Ed.</i>)
Salzburger Chronik . . . (Salzburg)	Catholic; Clerical.	Reg. Rat Hochw. Fr. Leonhard Steinwender (<i>Ed.</i>)
Salzburger Volksblatt . . . (Salzburg)	Anti-semitic.	Hans Glaser (<i>Prop.</i>)
Vorarlberger Volksblatt . . . (Bregenz)	Catholic; Clerical.	Dr. Reinhold Glaser (<i>Ed.</i>)
Vorarlberger Tagblatt . . . (Bregenz)	Anti-semitic.	Vorarlberger Pressverein (<i>Prop.</i>) Hochw. Georg Schelling (<i>Ed.</i>) Dr. Hans Naegele (<i>Ed.</i>)

UNITED KINGDOM OF
GREAT BRITAIN
AND NORTHERN IRELAND *

Capital: London
Area: 94,277 square miles (including Northern Ireland)
Population: 47,098,000 (1936 estimate including Northern Ireland)

Sovereign

KING GEORGE VI

Born in 1895; proclaimed King December 12, 1936
on the abdication of Edward VIII

Cabinet

National

Assumed office in November, 1935; reorganized in September,
1939; widened to include Labor and Liberal
opposition in May, 1940

Prime Minister

WINSTON CHURCHILL (Conservative)

PARLIAMENT

UPPER CHAMBER

(House of Lords)

Lord Chancellor: VISCOUNT SIMON (National Liberal)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Approximate Representation</i>
Conservative	520
Liberal	56
Liberal National	13
Labour	16
National Labour	7
National	5
Independent	11
Politics not stated, including Archbishops and Bishops	140
Minors (not seated)	24
Total	792

Note: Party alignment in the House of Lords is not certainly fixed. Attendance is seldom more than 100, with an overwhelming National majority.

* See also section on Northern Ireland, on page 89.

LOWER CHAMBER

(House of Commons)

*Last general election November, 1935, for five-year term, prolonged in November, 1940.**Speaker:* CAPT. RT. HON. EDWARD A. FITZROY (Conservative)

<i>Parties and Leaders</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Government	
Conservative (Winston Churchill)	372
Labour (C. R. Attlee)	168
Liberal National (Viscount Simon)	31
Liberal (Sir Archibald Sinclair)	20
Independent	10
National Labour (Malcolm MacDonald)	7
National	3
	— 611
Opposition	
Independent Labour (James Maxton)	3
Communist	1
	— 4
Total	615

Note: In the general election of November, 1935, the polling at contested elections was: *Government* — Conservatives 10,496,300; Liberal Nationals 887,331; National Labour 339,811; Independent Nationals 86,716. *Opposition* — Labour 8,325,941; Independent Labour 139,577; Liberals (including Independent Liberals) 1,422,116; Independents 272,595; Communist 27,117.

Immediately following the declaration of war on Germany on September 3, 1939, Neville Chamberlain, the then Prime Minister, set up a small War Cabinet of nine members to replace the former Cabinet of 22 Ministers. Mr. Chamberlain resigned as Prime Minister in May, 1940, and was succeeded by Winston Churchill. The War Cabinet now comprises the following:

Winston Churchill (Prime Minister and Minister of Defense), Sir John Anderson (Lord President of the Council), C. R. Attlee (Lord Privy Seal), Anthony Eden (Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs), Arthur Greenwood (Minister without Portfolio), Lord Beaverbrook (Minister of Supply), Sir Kingsley Wood (Chancellor of the Exchequer), Ernest Bevin (Minister of Labour and National Service), Oliver Lyttelton (Minister of State) and Viscount Halifax (Ambassador to the United States).

The following heads of Government departments are not members of the Cabinet, although in peacetime they would be in the Cabinet.

A. V. Alexander (Admiralty), R. S. Hudson (Agriculture and Fisheries), Sir Archibald Sinclair (Air), Leopold Amery (Burma), Lord Moyne (Colonies), Viscount Cranbourne (Dominion Affairs), A. Duff Cooper (Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster), Hugh Dalton (Economic Warfare), R. A. Butler (Education), Lord Woolton (Food), Ernest Brown (Health), Herbert Morrison (Home Affairs and Home Security), Leopold Amery (India), Brendan Bracken (Information). Law Officers: Sir Donald Somervell (Attorney-General), Sir William Jowitt (Solicitor-General), Viscount Simon (Lord Chancellor), Sir Walter Womersley (Pensions), W. S. Morrison (Post Office), Tom Johnston (Scotland), Lt.-Col. J. T. C. Moore-Brabazon (Aircraft Production),

Lord Leathers (War Transport), Capt. H. D. R. Margesson (War), Lord Reith (Works and Building), Sir Arthur Rae Duncan (Trade).

This War Cabinet is responsible for the coördination of all branches of the nation's war effort and for carrying on the war to the utmost ability of the country. It is assisted in these duties by Committees of Ministers usually presided over by a member of the Cabinet.

Coöperation with the governments of the Dominions has been continuous. Ministerial representatives of each Dominion and India came to London to consult with Ministers of the British Government as to the best method whereby Britain and the Dominions could each progressively make their most effective contribution to the common cause by way of man-power and material resources. This coöperation is being carried on by the Dominion High Commissions assisted by military and economic specialists.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

Parties Supporting the National Government

For the history of the National Government (formed August 25, 1931) and the alignment of parties see previous issues of the Political Handbook.

CONSERVATIVE PARTY: Likewise called the Unionist Party; forms the large majority of the supporters of the National Government; successor to the Tory Party of the 18th and 19th centuries; opposes innovations based on theory or idealistic purposes as distinct from reforms based on inherited and tried institutions; opposes socialism, nationalization of property, and the interference by the state with individual rights.

Leaders: Winston Churchill (Prime Minister, First Lord of the Treasury, and Minister of Defense), Earl Baldwin of Bewdley, Viscount Halifax (Ambassador to the United States), Anthony Eden (Foreign Secretary), Oliver Stanley, Sir Kingsley Wood (Chancellor of the Exchequer), W. S. Morrison (Postmaster General), Earl Winterton, Capt. H. D. R. Margesson (Secretary for War), Sir Douglas Hacking Bt. (Chairman of Party Organization), R. S. Hudson (Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries), Lt. Col. J. T. C. Moore-Brabazon (Minister of Aircraft Production), R. H. Cross (High Commissioner in Australia), A. Duff Cooper (Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster), the Marquess of Londonderry and Lord Beaverbrook (Minister of Supply).

LABOUR PARTY: Composed of the membership of national organizations (trade unions, socialist, and coöperative societies) and local organizations (constituency and local labour parties), the constituent organizations nominating and financing candidates who, following endorsement by the National Executive, run as official Labour candidates; also has an agreement with the Co-operative Party (representing the interests of consumers organized in coöperative societies), whose members in Parliament form part of the Labour Party.

The Party supports the war aims of the National Government, of which it is a member, as it hopes for a world in which henceforth law shall rule instead of force. It does not desire increased power for Britain in the world or to destroy the German people. It has laid down six principles for a final peace settlement which may be summarized as follows: (1) Restitution to victims of aggression, but no revenge; peace by agreement of all nations, not by dictation of a few. (2) Recognition of the right of all nations to live and to develop their own civilization. (3) Complete abandonment of aggression; outlawry of war; acceptance of the rule of law. (4) Protection of minority rights by international

authority. (5) Europe must federate or perish. (6) No imperialism; equal access for all nations to markets and raw materials.

Leaders: C. R. Attlee (Lord Privy Seal), E. Bevin (Minister of Labour and National Service), Arthur Greenwood (Minister without Portfolio), Lord Addison (Leader in House of Lords), J. S. Middleton (Secretary of the Party), Herbert Morrison (Secretary of State for Home Affairs and Home Security), Hugh Dalton (Minister for Economic Warfare), W. Wedgwood Benn, A. V. Alexander (First Lord of the Admiralty), F. W. Pethick-Lawrence, Tom Johnston (Secretary of State for Scotland), Emmanuel Shinwell, Lord Snell, Sir William Jowitt (Solicitor General), Sir Charles Edwards, David Grenfell, James Griffiths, Ellen Wilkinson, P. Noel-Baker, Barbara Gould, George Lathan, Harold Laski and George Dallas.

LIBERAL NATIONAL PARTY: Originally composed of a group of Liberal Members of Parliament who believed that the National Government should have complete freedom in approaching national problems without restraint of party views. Formed a separate party in 1933 after the Liberals supporting Sir Herbert Samuel (afterwards Viscount Samuel) had gone into opposition.

Leaders: Viscount Simon (Lord Chancellor), Viscount Runciman, Ernest Brown (Minister of Health), Leslie Hore-Belisha (formerly Secretary for War), E. L. Burgin (formerly Minister of Supply), Sir Andrew Rae Duncan (President, Board of Trade), G. H. Shakespeare (Dominions Under-Secretary), Lord Hutchinson of Montrose, R. H. Bernays and Lord Teviot.

NATIONAL LABOUR: The National Labour group was originally formed of those Labour Ministers and members, and their supporters, who helped in 1931 to establish the National Government.

Leaders: Malcolm MacDonald (High Commissioner in Canada), Earl de la Warr, Kenneth Lindsay and Harold Nicolson.

NATIONALS (not actually a party): Individual members support the government. They include Sir John Anderson (Lord President of the Council), Lord Chatfield (Admiral of the Fleet) and Lord Reith (Minister of Works and Buildings).

LIBERAL PARTY: Successor to Whig Party. The former Independent (Lloyd George) Liberals rejoined the Liberal Party when Parliament convened after the 1935 election. The Liberal Party joined the National Government in May, 1940.

The Liberal Party regards its first aim in the War as the utter destruction both of Nazi-Germany, because it is the irreconcilable enemy of freedom, and of German designs on the hegemony of Europe, because those designs have been the cause of five wars in the last seventy-five years, in all of which Germany was the aggressor. After the war it hopes that victors, vanquished and neutrals will share in the work of creating a new order and in the responsibility of maintaining it. It demands that the injuries done to the Poles and Czechoslovaks should be repaid, that the people of Austria should be enabled to decide their own fate. It does not desire territory from Germany or to humiliate or impoverish that country. It regards it as essential that Britain must have permanent security from the recurring horror of war.

Leaders: Sir Archibald Sinclair (Minister for Air), Sir Percy Harris, Viscount Samuel, David Lloyd George, Major G. Lloyd George (Parliamentary Secretary to Ministry of Food), Marquess of Crewe, Harcourt Johnstone (Secretary for Overseas Trade), Graham White and D. M. Foot.

Parties Opposing the Government

INDEPENDENT LABOUR PARTY: A small group advocating more direct advance toward socialism; opposed to war and political truce.

Leaders: James Maxton, J. McGovern, Campbell Stephen, G. Buchanan and A. Fenner Brockway.

COMMUNIST PARTY: In 1935 elections the Party elected one member (W. Gallacher) of the House of Commons. Supports Government on War issues.

PRESS

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
I. DAILIES — LONDON		
Daily Express 2,665,249 *	Independent; Imperialist.	Lord Beaverbrook (<i>Controlling shareholder</i>) A. Christiansen (<i>Ed.</i>) Odhams Press, Ltd. and Trade Union Congress (<i>Props.</i>) Percy Cudlipp (<i>Ed.</i>)
Daily Herald 1,750,000	Labor.	Hon. Esmond Harmsworth (<i>Controlling shareholder</i>) (Assoc. Newspapers, Ltd.) (<i>Prop.</i>) S. Prew (<i>Ed.</i>)
Daily Mail 1,441,648	Independent.	Lord Camrose (<i>Prop.</i>) Arthur E. Watson (<i>Ed.</i>)
Daily Telegraph & Morning Post 837,185	Independent Conservative.	British section of the 3d International (<i>Pub.</i>)
Daily Worker †	Communist.	Hon. Esmond Harmsworth (<i>Controlling shareholder</i>) (Assoc. Newspapers, Ltd.) (<i>Prop.</i>) Frank FitzHugh (<i>Ed.</i>)
Evening News 825,000	Independent.	Lord Beaverbrook (<i>Controlling shareholder</i>) Frank Owen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Evening Standard 410,446	Independent; Conservative tendency; Imperialist.	Financial Newspaper Proprietors, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) Eyre & Spottiswoode (<i>Controlling shareholders</i>)
Financial News	Independent.	Hargreaves Parkinson (<i>Ed.</i>) Lord Camrose (<i>Controlling interest</i>)
Financial Times	Independent.	A. G. Cole (<i>Acting Ed.</i>) Daily News Ltd., L. J. Cadbury (<i>Chairman</i>)
News Chronicle 1,250,000	Liberal.	Gerald Barry (<i>Ed.</i>) Sir Walter Layton (<i>Chairman</i>) A. Cranfield (<i>Ed.</i>)
Star (evening) 480,621	Liberal.	
Times 195,936	Very influential; independent; moderate Conservative; supports Government so far as possible; correspondence from men of all parties.	Major J. J. Astor, J. Walter (<i>Controlling shareholders</i>) R. G. Barrington-Ward (<i>Ed.</i>)

II. DAILIES — ENGLAND AND WALES

Birmingham Post (Birmingham)	Conservative.	E. W. Record (<i>Ed.</i>)
Yorkshire Observer (Bradford)	Liberal.	S. Oddy (<i>Ed.</i>)
Western Mail (Cardiff)	Conservative.	J. A. Sandbrook (<i>Ed.</i>)

* The circulation figures are taken from *Editor & Publisher, International Year Book, 1941.*

† At present banned under Defense Regulations.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Yorkshire Post (Leeds)	Conservative.	Yorkshire Conservative News- paper, Ltd. (<i>Controlling share- holder</i>) W. K. Andrews (<i>Ed.</i>) John Macleay (<i>Ed.</i>)
Liverpool Post and Mercury (Liverpool)	Liberal and independent.	
Daily Dispatch (Manchester)	Conservative.	Allied Newspapers, Lord Kems- ley (<i>Chairman</i>) A. Nicol (<i>Ed.</i>) W. P. Crozier (<i>Ed.</i>)
Manchester Guardian (Manchester)	Advanced Liberal; influential newspaper; well informed on foreign affairs.	
Newcastle Journal and North Mail (Newcastle)	Conservative.	J. C. Grant (<i>Ed.</i>)
Western Morning News . . . (Plymouth)	Independent.	James L. Palmer (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sheffield Telegraph and Inde- pendent (Sheffield)	Conservative.	Subsidiary of Allied Newspapers. F. K. Gardiner (<i>Ed.</i>)
Yorkshire Herald (York)	Conservative.	A. Cobham (<i>Ed.</i>)

III. DAILIES — SCOTLAND

Aberdeen Press and Journal . (Aberdeen)	Conservative.	Associated Company of Allied Newspapers. W. Veitch (<i>Ed. in Chief</i>) John Ritchie & Co. (<i>Controlling shareholders</i>) George A. Waters (<i>Ed.</i>)
Scotsman (Edinburgh)	Conservative.	Associated Company and Allied Newspapers. C. B. Livingstone (<i>Ed.</i>)
Daily Record and Mail . . . (Glasgow)	Independent Conservative.	George Outram & Co., Ltd. W. D. Robieson (<i>Ed.</i>)
Glasgow Herald (Glasgow)	Independent Conservative; moderate.	

IV. PERIODICALS

Economist (weekly)	Independent, moderately Lib- eral; favors free trade; more financial and statistical than political.	Shares so distributed between Financial Newspaper Proprie- tors, Ltd., and individual shareholders as to ensure edi- torial independence. Geoffrey Crowther (<i>Ed.</i>) Kenneth Williams (<i>Ed.</i>)
Great Britain and the East .	Devoted to British interests in the Near, Middle, and Far East.	
Manchester Guardian Weekly (Manchester)	Liberal.	H. Lockett (<i>Ed.</i>)
New Statesman & Nation . . (weekly)	Independent; radical, with Labor tendency.	Kingsley Martin (<i>Ed.</i>)
News of the World (weekly on Sunday)	Independent.	Maj. Percy Davies (<i>Ed.</i>)
Observer (weekly on Sunday)	Independent; Conservative; influential.	Viscount Astor (<i>Controlling shareholder</i>) J. L. Garvin (<i>Ed.</i>) Odhams Press (<i>Prop.</i>) H. Ainsworth (<i>Ed.</i>) S. R. Elliott (<i>Ed.</i>) H. Wilson Harris (<i>Ed.</i>)
People (weekly on Sunday)	Independent.	
Reynolds (weekly)	Coöperative.	Patrick FitzGerald (<i>Ed.</i>) Allied Newspapers (<i>Prop.</i>) J. W. Drawbell (<i>Ed.</i>)
Spectator (weekly)	Non-partisan; Conservative tendency.	Hon. Esmond Harmsworth (<i>Con- trolling shareholder</i>) Charles Eade (<i>Ed.</i>)
Statist (weekly)	Financial and economic.	
Sunday Chronicle and Sunday Referee (weekly)	Independent.	
Sunday Dispatch (weekly) .	Independent; Imperialist.	

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Sunday Express (weekly)	Independent; Imperialist.	Lord Beaverbrook (<i>Controlling shareholder</i>) J. R. Gordon (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sunday Graphic (weekly)	Independent.	Lord Kemsley Group (<i>Props.</i>) R. Simpson (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sunday Mail (Glasgow) (weekly)	Conservative.	Lord Kemsley (<i>Chairman</i>) D. Sutherland (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sunday Pictorial (weekly)	Independent.	R. Stuart Campbell (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sunday Times (weekly)	Independent; Conservative; influential.	Lord Kemsley (<i>Controlling shareholder</i>) (Allied Newspapers, Ltd.) (<i>Prop.</i>) W. W. Hadley (<i>Ed.</i>) J. E. McInnes (<i>Ed.</i>)
Times Weekly Edition	Independent; Conservative.	Royal Institute of International Affairs (<i>Pub.</i>)
Bulletin of International News (fortnightly)	Independent; international affairs.	Hugh Latimer (<i>Ed.</i>) Dr. G. P. Gooch, Rev. Dr. J. Scott Lidgett (<i>Eds.</i>)
Contemporary Review (monthly)	Liberal.	Viscountess Milner (<i>Prop.</i>) W. Horsfall Carter (<i>Ed.</i>)
National Review (monthly)	Imperialist; Conservative.	
Fortnightly Review (monthly)	Independent.	
Labour (monthly)	Labor.	Trades Union Congress (<i>Pub.</i>)
Nineteenth Century and After (monthly)	Independent.	F. A. Voigt (<i>Ed.</i>)
Onlooker (monthly)	Conservative.	Conservative Central Office (<i>Pub.</i>)
United Empire (monthly)	Imperial.	Royal Empire Society (<i>Pub.</i>) Edward Salmon (<i>Ed.</i>)
World Review (monthly)	Independent.	E. Hulton (<i>Ed.</i>)
Economic Journal (quarterly)	Economic.	Royal Economic Society (<i>Pub.</i>) J. M. Keynes (<i>Ed.</i>)
Political Quarterly	Progressive.	W. A. Robson and Leonard Woolf (<i>Eds.</i>)
Quarterly Review	Political and general.	Sir John Murray and C. E. Lawrence (<i>Eds.</i>)
The Round Table (quarterly)	A review of the politics of the British Commonwealth.	H. V. Hodson (<i>Ed.</i>)

NEWS AGENCIES

British United Press, Ltd.	Independent.	C. F. Crandall (<i>Pres.</i>) Herbert Bailey (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
Exchange Telegraph Co., Ltd.	Independent.	Wilfred King (<i>Ch. and Mg. Dir.</i>) Philip E. Burn (<i>Ed.</i>)
Press Assn., Ltd.	Independent.	E. W. Davies (<i>Gen. Mgr.</i>) H. Martin (<i>Ed.</i>)
Reuters, Ltd.	Independent.	Owned jointly by the Press Association and the Newspaper Proprietors Association. Ralph Deakin, W. R. Derwent, A. McLean Ewing, W. J. Haley, H. N. Heywood and R. J. Prew (<i>Dirrs.</i>)

NORTHERN IRELAND

Capital: Belfast
 Area: 5,450 sq. miles
 Population: 1,279,753 (1937 estimate)

Sovereign

KING GEORGE VI

Born in 1895; proclaimed King December 12, 1936

Northern Ireland is represented in the United Kingdom Parliament in London by 13 members of the House of Commons (elected for each Parliament) and Irish representative peers (at present 16, elected for life). A separate Parliament and executive government for Northern Ireland was provided by the Government of Ireland Act, 1920, as amended by the Irish Free State (Consequential Provisions) Act, 1922, to consist of a governor (exercising the executive powers of the King), a Senate and a House of Commons. Certain legislative and fiscal functions are reserved to the United Kingdom Parliament.

Governor

DUKE OF ABERCORN

Prime Minister

J. M. ANDREWS

PARLIAMENT

UPPER CHAMBER

(Senate)

The Mayors of Belfast and Londonderry and 24 members elected by the House of Commons.

Number of members 26

LOWER CHAMBER

(House of Commons)

Last general election, February 9, 1938, for five-year term, subject to dissolution of Parliament.

Parties Representation

Unionists	39
Nationalists	8
Independent Unionists	2
Labour	1
Independent Labour	1
Independent	1

Total 52

PRESS

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Belfast News-Letter	Unionist.	Belfast News-Letter, Ltd. (Prop.), W. H. McKee (Ed.)
Belfast Telegraph (evening) .	Unionist.	W. & G. Baird, Ltd. (Prop.) Robert M. Sayers (Ed.)
Derry Standard (thrice weekly) (Londonderry)	Unionist.	Derry Standard, Ltd. (Prop.)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Irish News and Belfast Morning News	Nationalist.	Irish News, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>)
Northern Whig and Belfast Post	Unionist.	Northern Whig, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>)
Irish Weekly and Ulster Examiner (Belfast)	Nationalist.	Irish News, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>)
Ulster Gazette and Armagh Standard (Armagh)	Unionist.	Executors of late W. J. Greer (<i>Props.</i>)

GREECE *

Capital: Athens

Temporary Seat of Government: London, England

Area: 50,270 square miles

Population: 7,200,000 (1941 estimate)

Ruler

KING GEORGE II

Born in 1890; succeeded to throne September 22, 1922
On December 18, 1923, the King was obliged to leave Greece as the result of revolution, and a Republic was proclaimed on March 24, 1924. The Monarchy was reestablished on October 10, 1935, and confirmed by a plebiscite. The King returned to Greece and resumed his rule on November 25, 1935

Cabinet

Formed in Athens on April 21, 1941, and constituted in London, on September 24, 1941

Premier

E. J. TSOUDEROS

PARLIAMENT

Abolished by Royal Decree of August 4, 1936

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

After the return of the King, Parliament was dissolved, and the new elections held January 26, 1936, gave 143 seats to the Venizelists, 141 to the anti-Venizelist groups and 15 to the Communists. As neither major group was able to form a cabinet or to agree with its opponents on a coalition, the non-partisan cabinet of Premier Demerdjis was continued in office, with General John Metaxas as Secretary of War. Deaths followed in fairly rapid succession of the ex-Regent, General Kondylis, Mr. Venizelos, Premier Demerdjis, and the ex-Premier and Leader of the Populist Party, Mr. Tsaldaris. Mr. Metaxas was appointed Premier on April 13, 1936, the non-party cabinet continuing in office. On August 4, 1936, Royal decrees were issued dissolving Parliament and suspending the constitutional rights of citizens. All laws have since been enacted by Royal decree. All political parties were abolished.

On October 28, 1940, General Metaxas rejected an Italian ultimatum, and Greece was invaded over the Albanian frontier. The Greek Army soon took the initiative and effectively repulsed the Italian attack, being in occupation of

* Greece was invaded by Germany in April, 1941. The King removed his government to Crete on April 23, 1941, thence to Egypt and finally to Great Britain, where he arrived on September 22, 1941.

one-third of Albania when Germany invaded Greece over the Bulgarian frontier on April 6, 1941. M. Koryzis, who succeeded to the Premiership on the death of General Metaxas on January 29, 1941, rejected the German ultimatum. German mechanized divisions, advancing rapidly from the North, occupied Salonica on April 9, and in spite of determined and fierce resistance from Greek and British and Imperial Forces which had been landed in Greece, entered Athens on April 27. An air-borne attack was subsequently launched on Crete on May 20; the King and the Greek Government — formed by M. Tsouderos on April 21st, 1941, after the death of M. Koryzis — escaped to Egypt, whence they proceeded via South Africa to Great Britain, arriving there on September 22, 1941.

The Cabinet is composed as follows: E. J. Tsouderos (Prime Minister, Minister of Foreign Affairs), Rear Admiral A. Sakellariou (Vice-President of the Council, Minister of Marine), K. Varvaressos (Minister of Finance), S. Dimitrakakis (Minister of War, Minister of Justice), General P. Nicolaides (Minister of Air), A. Dimitratos (Minister of Labor), Ch. Simopoulos (Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs), A. Michalopoulos (Under-Secretary for Information) and S. Theophanides (Under-Secretary for Shipping).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Acropolis	N. B. Botsis (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
Athinaica Nea	Dem. Lambrakis (<i>Prop.</i>)
	Dem. Fteris (<i>Ed.</i>)
Eleftheron Vima	Dem. Lambrakis (<i>Prop.</i>)
	G. Syriotis (<i>Ed.</i>)
Ethnos (evening)	C. N. Economides (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
Hellenicon Mellon	N. P. Efstratiou (<i>Ed.</i>)
Hestia (evening)	A. and K. Kyrou (<i>Props. and Eds.</i>)
Kathemerini	G. A. Vlachos (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Messenger d'Athènes	Jane Z. Stephanopoli (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
(in French)	
Proia	St. J. Pesmazoglou (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Typos (evening)	N. Kraniotakis (<i>Ed.</i>)
Vradini (evening)	Leon Bortolis (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>)
	C. D. Frangopoulos (<i>Ed.</i>)
Neologos	John Papandropoulos (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Patras)	
Le Progrès (in French)	S. E. Modiano (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Salonica)	
Makedonia	J. & G. Dellides (<i>Props.</i>)
(Salonica)	
Phôs	D. Rizos (<i>Prop.</i>)
(Salonica)	
Economikos Tachydromos	Dem. Lambrakis (<i>Prop.</i>)
(weekly)	Geo. Exindaris (<i>Ed.</i>)
Economologos (weekly)	M. Ailianos (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Neos Cosmos (weekly)	A. Nicolopoulos (<i>Prop.</i>)
Economica Nea (monthly)	Theo. Rozos (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Agence D'Athènes	B. Vekiarelis (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>)
Editor's Union	C. Moraitinis
Association des Correspondants de la Presse Etrangère	Gabriel H. Bronnaire (<i>Pres.</i>)

GUATEMALA

Capital: Guatemala

Area: 45,452 square miles

Population: 3,284,269 (1940 census estimate)

President

GENERAL JORGE UBICO (Liberal Progressive)

Assumed office February 14, 1931. On July 10, 1935, Constituent Assembly extended term until March 15, 1943, and on September 11, 1941, until March 15, 1949

Cabinet

Appointed February 14, 1931; reorganized February 15, 1937

PARLIAMENT

(Asamblea Nacional Legislativa)

President: LUIS F. MENDIZÁBAL (Liberal Progressive)

Number of members 79

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

LIBERAL PROGRESSIVE PARTY: A faction split off from the Liberals, but at present the predominant party. In *foreign policy*, follows the same line as the Liberals; favors coöperation with the United States and closer union of Central American States. In *domestic policy*, advocates absolute honesty in the handling of public funds and their expenditure on public improvements; opposed to suffrage of illiterates.

Leaders: General Jorge Ubico (President of the Republic), Luis Mendizábal, Lic. Rafael Ordoñez Solís, Carlos E. Soto and General Mariano Serrano Muñoz.

LIBERAL PARTY: In *foreign policy*, favors military preparedness, inclined to favor foreign investments in Guatemala. In *domestic policy*, militarist; advocates separation of Church and State, liberty of cults; opposed to woman suffrage and presidential reelection. Not active today.

CONSERVATIVE UNIONIST PARTY: Conservative. In *foreign policy*, favors a rapprochement with Mexico and the union of the five Central American countries; non-militarist. In *domestic policy*, advocates the formation of labor unions, freedom of industry and commerce, woman suffrage, and social reforms, including insurance and sickness benefits for workers; adopts a friendly policy toward the Church. Not active today.

PRESS

Papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Diario de Centro-América	Official gazette; founded 1880.	Government (<i>Prop.</i>)
El Imparcial	Independent.	Alejandro Cordova (<i>Prop.</i>)
El Liberal-Progresista	Liberal Progressive.	Ricardo Peralta (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nuestro Diario	Semi-official.	F. Hernandez de León (<i>Ed.</i>)

HAITI

Capital: Port-au-Prince
Area: 10,204 square miles
Population: 2,700,000 (1938 estimate)

President

ELIE LESCOT

Elected by National Assembly, composed of Senators and
Deputies, on April 15, 1941, for five-year term.

Assumed office May 15, 1941

Cabinet

Appointed May 15, 1941

PARLIAMENT

UPPER CHAMBER

(Sénat)

*Entire new Senate elected on September 28, 1936,
for six-year term.*

President: ALFRED NEMOURS

Number of members 21*

*Ten Senators are elected: 2 for 6 years, 2 for 4 years,
6 for 2 years; eleven appointed by the President.

LOWER CHAMBER

(Chambre des Députés)

*Entire new Chamber elected on December 15,
1940, for four-year term.*

President: THEOPHILE RICHARD

Number of members 37

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

For several years there has been no cleavage in political life in Haiti along party lines as this term is understood elsewhere; in fact there are no parties denominated as such today, and consequently no party programs outside of the President's own program. Such division as there has been among political men has been along personal lines, and has not assumed proportions of any importance.

The members of the Cabinet are: Vely Thebaud (Minister of the Interior and Justice), Maurice Dartigue (Minister of Agriculture, Labor and Public Instruction), Abel Lacroix (Minister of Finance and Commerce), François Georges (Minister of Public Works) and Charles Fombrun (Minister of Foreign Affairs and Religion).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Haiti-Journal	Independent; pro-Lescot.	Jean Fouchard (<i>Dir.</i>)
Le Matin	Conservative; pro-Lescot.	Clément Magloire (<i>Prop.</i>)
Le Moniteur (bi-weekly)	Official.	Félix Bayard (<i>Mgr.</i>)
Le Nouvelliste	Pro-Lescot.	Ernest G. Chauvet (<i>Prop. and Dir.</i>)
La Phalange (weekly)	Catholic organ.	Luc Grimard (<i>Ed.</i>)
Le Soir	Independent; pro-Lescot.	Gerard de Catalogne (<i>Ed.</i>)

HONDURAS

Capital: Tegucigalpa
Area: 44,275 square miles
Population: 1,109,833 (1940 census)

President

GENERAL TIBURCIO CARÍAS ANDINO (Nationalist)
Elected October 30, 1932; assumed office February 1, 1933
for four-year term; in 1936 extended for a further six
years and in 1939 until January, 1949

Cabinet

Nationalist
Appointed February 1, 1933

PARLIAMENT

(Congreso Nacional)

*By the terms of the Constitution of 1936 present deputies will serve until
December 4, 1942*

President: DR. PLUTARCO MUÑOZ PINEDA

Number of members (all Nationalists) 59

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

A new Constitution for Honduras was enacted by a Constitutional Assembly on March 28, 1936, and took effect on April 15, 1936. It extended the term of office of the President and Vice-President of the Republic to January 1, 1943. The present incumbents were confirmed in office for that extended period. The new Constitution establishes a six-year term for the President, Vice-President and all deputies in Congress. The members of the Constitutional Assembly who were practically all deputies were continued in office by an article of that document up to December 4, 1942. In December, 1939, Congress approved a constitutional amendment extending the term of the President and Vice-President to January, 1949.

NATIONALIST PARTY (Partido Nacional, "Blues"): This Party now controls in Parliament and the cabinet has been chosen from its members. It is pursuing a program of development in the agricultural, industrial and economic fields, and in the furtherance of public education.

Leaders: Gen. Tiburcio Carías A. (President of the Republic), Gen. Francisco Martínez Funes (formerly Minister of War), Dr. Salvador Aguirre (Minister of Foreign Relations and Development, Agriculture and Labor), Gen. Abraham Williams (Vice-President of the Republic, Minister of the Interior) and Juan Manuel Galvez (Minister of War).

LIBERAL PARTY ("Reds"): This Party now constitutes the opposition.

Leaders: Dr. Vicente Mejía Colindres (formerly President of the Republic), Ing. Rafael Díaz Chávez (formerly Vice-President of the Republic), Gen.

Santiago Meza Cáliz (formerly President of Parliament) and Dr. Salvador Corleto (formerly Minister of Public Instruction).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
El Cronista	Independent.	Manuel Calderón (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
La Epoca	Nationalist.	Fernando Zepeda Durón (<i>Ed.</i>)
Gaceta	Official organ.	The Government (<i>Prop.</i>)
Revista Tegucigalpa	Independent.	Alejandro Castro (<i>Prop.</i>)
El Diario Commercial	Independent.	Cia Editora de Honduras (<i>Prop.</i>)
(San Pedro Sula)		
El Norte	Independent.	Vidal Mejía (<i>Prop.</i>)
(San Pedro Sula)		

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Asociación de la Prensa Hondureña	Independent.	Fernando Zepeda Durón (<i>Pres.</i>)
Asociación Nacional de Cronistas	Independent.	Jorge Fidel Durón (<i>Pres.</i>)

HUNGARY

Capital: Budapest
Area: 45,407 square miles (1939)
Population: 10,695,322 (1939 estimate)

Regent

ADMIRAL NICHOLAS DE HORTHY

Elected March 1, 1920

Cabinet

Party of Hungarian Life

Premier

LASZLÓ DE BARDOSSY

Appointed April 4, 1941

PARLIAMENT

UPPER CHAMBER

(Felsőház)

Constituted January, 1927 (partly reconstituted after terms of five years)

Speaker: COUNT BARTHOLOMEW SZÉCHÉNYI

This Chamber is made up, not of parties in the usual sense, but of elected and appointed groups, such as: elected by counties and cities of the territory based on the treaty of Trianon, 76; elected by families with hereditary rights, of this same territory, 38; elected by public organizations and institutions, of this same territory, 38; members by virtue of public office or rank, 11; Hungarian archdukes of the House of Habsburg-Lorraine, 3; church dignitaries and members appointed by the Regent, including representatives of the retrieved Upper Hungarian, Subcarpathian, and Transylvanian territories, 95; vacancies 17; total 278.

LOWER CHAMBER

(Képviselőház)

Election of May, 1939 (for five years)

Speaker: ANDREW TASNÁDY-NAGY
(Party of Hungarian Life)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Party of Hungarian Life	185
Arrowcross Party	42
Transylvanian Party	41
Rejuvenation Party	20
Independent Agrarian Party	13
United Christian Party	7
Group of Subcarpathian members	7
Social Democratic	5
Liberal Opposition	5
Right Opposition	2
People's Party	1
Independents.	5
Total	333

Note: The government bloc in the Chamber includes: Hungarian Life — 185, Transylvanian Party — 41, Subcarpathian members — 7, United Christian — 7, total — 240. The Opposition of the Radical Right includes: Arrowcross — 42, Rejuvenation Party — 20, Right Opposition — 2, People's Party — 1, total — 65; the Opposition of the Left includes: Social Democratic — 5, Liberal — 5, total — 10; moderate opposition: Independent Agrarians — 13, Independents — 5, total — 18.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

PARTY OF HUNGARIAN LIFE: Successor of United Party and of National Union Party; comprises small landowners, civil servants, and Agrarian Democratic and Citizens Party; represents interest of all classes of society characterized by Christian national convictions. Favors social progress and agrarian reform aiming at multiplying independent small proprietors and, as a transitory state, of leaseholders. Intends gradual absorption of estates over 700 acres by laying claim on the surplus. In the Jewish question wants to reduce preponderance of Jewish elements in economic life, in the press, film and theatre. After democratic reestablishment of the Upper House of the Parliament the party introduced secret ballot which was formerly the rule only in towns; favors social reform of workers' life, aid to farmers' coöperative movement, development of agriculture and transportation and public education and consolidation of the country on conservative evolutionary lines tending towards a corporative system. Follows a *foreign policy* based on friendly coöperation with the Rome-Berlin Axis, friendship with Yugoslavia. Having achieved recognition of Hungary's military equality, development of army is a chief point of internal program. Government aims at improvement in the treatment of Hungarian minorities remaining since the partial revision of the Treaty of Trianon, and at the further revision of the treaty.

Leaders: Béla Lukacs (President of Party), László de Bárdossy (Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs), Francis Keresztes-Fischer (Minister of Interior), Joseph Vargha (Minister of Industry and of Commerce), M. Hóman (Minister of Education), Andrew Tasnády-Nagy (Speaker of Lower Chamber), Lewis Reményi-Schneller (Minister of Finance), General Charles Bartha (Minister of National Defense), Dezső Laky (Minister for Supplies) and László Radocsay (Minister of Justice).

TRANSYLVANIAN PARTY: Represents the Transylvania territory retrieved by Hungary from Rumania by the arbitration decision of August 30, 1940; its members were selected from among the local leaders of the former Hungarian minority in Rumania by the government, in such way as to represent the various strata of the population and the different professions.

Leaders: Count George Bethlen (formerly leader of the Hungarian minority in Rumania) and Baron Daniel Bánffy (Minister of Agriculture).

ARROWCROSS PARTY: Bloc evolved by the merger of various factions standing on the basis of national socialism. Its program professes to be an adaptation of the national socialist principles to the Hungarian character and conditions; in *foreign policy* it aims at a Greater Hungary evolved on a federal basis, a wide autonomy to be granted to any nationality in the present territory of the country or in other former Hungarian territory joining voluntarily.

Leader: Francis Szálasi.

REJUVENATION PARTY: Evolved from radical dissenters of the Party of Hungarian Life and of the former Upper Hungarian Party merged with the former. Its program, political, social, economic, advocates reforms more radical than those contemplated by the Hungarian Life Party; leaning towards national socialism and occasional coöperation with the Arrowcross Party. In *foreign policy* advocates full support of the Rome-Berlin Axis.

Leaders: Béla Imrédy and Andrew Jaross.

SUBCARPATHIAN GROUP: Represents the Subcarpathian territory annexed by Hungary in March, 1939, its members being selected from among local Hungarian and Ruthenian leaders by the government.

Leader: Andrew Brody.

INDEPENDENT AGRARIAN PARTY: Represents middle class and small land-owners made up to some extent of former members of the former United Party who became dissatisfied with the previous government's agrarian policy. Advocates national agrarian democracy and simplification of administration. Opposes industrial protectionism in customs policy.

Leader: Tibor Eckhardt (now in the United States).

UNITED CHRISTIAN PARTY: Until 1937 known as the Christian Social Economic Party. Has a general program similar to Catholic clericals with legitimist leanings; supported by anti-revolutionary elements of middle classes in towns and by part of the aristocracy and of the rural population. Favors social reforms and economic organization of the Christian population. Party was created through amalgamation of the United Christian National Party and the Christian Social Party, followed in 1937 by the adhesion of Monsignor Griger's group and of various non-partisan members.

Leader: Count John Zichy.

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Represents industrial workers, and coöperates with middle-class democrats and liberals; has a moderate constitutional socialist program; affiliated with 2d International. Advocates a conciliatory *foreign policy* and compromise agreements with the neighboring "Succession States."

Leader: Charles Peyer.

LIBERAL OPPOSITION: Represents mostly Jewish middle classes, middle class town population and commercial interests.

Leader: Dr. Charles Rassay.

LEGITIMISTS: Advocacy of restoration of Habsburgs by coronation of Archduke Otto is only point of agreement. The group is not a formal party.

Leader: Count Anthony Sigray.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Esti Ujság	Pro-Government.	John Makkai (<i>Ed.</i>)
Pest	Pro-Government.	Akos Bakos (<i>Ed.</i>)
Esti Kurir	Radical-liberal opposition.	Dr. Charles Rassay (<i>Ed.</i>)
Friss Ujság	Liberal.	Stephen Geréb (<i>Ed.</i>)
Függetlenség	Pro-Government.	Dr. Michael Kolosváry-Borcsa (<i>Ed.</i>)
Kis Ujság	Independent; popular.	Stephen Barankovics (<i>Ed.</i>)
Magyarország	Semi-official.	Paul Szvatko (<i>Ed.</i>)
Magyar Nemzet	Opposition; Christian conservative; Legitimist.	Gyula Hegedüs (<i>Ed.</i>)
Magyarság	Opposition; National Socialist.	Dr. Kálmán R. Ráttkay (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nemzeti Ujság	Independent; Legitimist; Catholic.	Dr. Ladislaus Tóth (<i>Ed.</i>)
Népszava	Radical opposition (Social Democratic); influential among working classes.	John Esztergályos (<i>Ed.</i>)
Deutsche Zeitung	Official organ of German ethnic group in Hungary; National Socialist.	Dr. George Goldschmidt (<i>Ed.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
8 Órai Ujság	Opposition; conservative.	Count András Bethlen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Pester Lloyd	Pro-Government; liberal; in German.	George Ottlik (<i>Ed.</i>)
Pesti Hírlap	Liberal; independent.	Dr. Eugene Benda (<i>Ed.</i>)
Új Magyarország	Pro-Government; anti-Semitic.	Dr. Stephen Milotay (<i>Ed.</i>)
Új Nemzedék	Independent; Legitimist; Catholic.	Desider Saly (<i>Ed.</i>)
Ujság	Legitimist; liberal.	Lajos Pánczél (<i>Ed.</i>)
Köztelek (weekly)	Agricultural and financial.	Imre Rothmeyer (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nemzeti Figyelő	Pro-Government.	Joseph Szórtsey (<i>Ed.</i>)
Budapesti Szemle (monthly)	Scientific and economic.	Géza Voinovich (<i>Ed.</i>)
Magyar Szemle (monthly)	Political, economic, and financial.	Count Stephen Bethlen (<i>Pres.</i>)
Magyar Külpolitika	Foreign affairs; political, and economic.	Dr. Erwin Szerellemhegyi (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nouvelle Revue de Hongrie (monthly)	Political, economic, literary; in French.	George Ottlik (<i>Dir.</i>)
Hungarian Quarterly (quarterly)	Political, economic, literary; in English.	George Ottlik (<i>Dir.</i>)
NEWS AGENCY		
Magyar Távirati Iroda	Semi-official news agency.	Francis Zimmer (<i>Ed.</i>)

ICELAND

Capital: Reykjavík

Area: 39,709 square miles

Population: 121,348 (1940 census)

Regent *

SVEINN BJÖRNSSON

Elected June 17th, 1941, for one-year term.

Cabinet

Coalition

Appointed July 28, 1934

Reconstructed April 18, 1939

Premier

HERMANN JÓNASSON (Progressive)

PARLIAMENT

(Althing)

President of the United Althing: HARALDUR GUDMUNDSSON (Labor)

UPPER CHAMBER

(Efri deild)

Election of June 20, 1937

LOWER CHAMBER

(Nedri deild)

Election of June 20, 1937

Speaker: EINAR ÁRNASON (Progressive)

Speaker: JÖRUNDUR BRYNJÓLFSSON (Progressive)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Progressive	7
Independence	6
Labor	2
Communist	1
Total	16

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Progressive	12
Independence	10
Labor	4
Communist	2
Farmers	2
No Party	1
Vacancies	2

Total 33

* German troops occupied Denmark in April, 1940, and all communication with Iceland was stopped; hence the King was unable to exercise his constitutional prerogative there. Because of this, the Althing by an act of April 10, 1940, authorized the Cabinet to exercise *ad interim* the royal prerogative and to direct the foreign affairs of the country entirely independent of Denmark. May 10, 1940, Iceland was occupied by British troops. On that occasion, the British Government declared that the Government of Iceland and its foreign representation would not be interfered with and the country would be evacuated as soon as peace was established. By three resolutions passed by the Althing, May 17, 1941, the political union with Denmark was *de facto* dissolved. Accordingly, the office of a Regent was established by a law of June 16, 1941; he is vested with the power formerly possessed by the King and is elected by the Althing for a one-year term until definitive decision is taken as to the form of government. Under an agreement between the President of the United States of America and the Prime Minister of Iceland (afterwards ratified by the Althing), the country was occupied July 7, 1941, by United States troops in addition to the British troops already there; the latter, however, are supposed to be gradually withdrawn. The United States Government promised to give the country adequate military protection for the duration of the war and not to interfere in the internal affairs of the country; the troops are to be withdrawn at the end of the war, and recognition of the full independence of the country given.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

PROGRESSIVE PARTY: Advocates general improvement in agriculture, better popular education, and particularly coöperation on an extended scale.

Leaders: Hermann Jónasson (Premier), Eysteinn Jónsson (Minister of Commerce) and Jónas Jónsson (formerly Minister of Justice and Education.)

INDEPENDENCE PARTY: Formed by the fusion of the Conservative and Liberal Parties. Advocates strengthening of the national spirit, preserving the independence of the nation, and severing the political union with Denmark. It stands for the stabilization and improvement of the country's finances and development of its natural resources.

Leaders: Ólafur Thors (M.P., Minister of Industries and Communications), Jakob Möller (Minister of Finance) and Magnús Jónsson (M.P.).

LABOR PARTY: Advocates the ordinary program of moderate socialism.

Leaders: Haraldur Gudmundsson (President of Parliament), Ásgeur Ásgeirsson (M.P., former Premier) and Stefán Jóh. Stefánsson (Minister of Social Affairs).

FARMERS PARTY: Advocates general improvement in farming. Separated from the Progressive Party.

Leader: Thorsteinn Briem (M.P., formerly Minister of Education).

COMMUNIST PARTY: Advocates program of 3rd International.

Leaders: Einar Olgeirsson and Brynjólfur Bjarnason (Members of Parliament).

PRESS

All papers listed are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Althýdubladid	Labor.	Stefán Pétursson (<i>Ed.</i>)
Morgunbladid	Independence.	Jón Kjartansson and Valtýr Stefánsson (<i>Eds.</i>)
Nýtt dagblad	Communist.	Gunnar Benediktsson (<i>Ed.</i>)
Vísir	Independence.	Kristján Gudlaugsson (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tíminn (tri-weekly)	Progressive.	Thórarinn Thórarinnsson (<i>Ed.</i>)
Framsókn (weekly)	Farmers.	Thorsteinn Briem (<i>Ed.</i>)
Ísafold-Vörður (weekly) . .	Independence.	Jón Kjartansson and Valtýr Stefánsson (<i>Eds.</i>)
Frjáls verzlun (monthly) . .	Trade journal.	Icelandic Chamber of Commerce (<i>Prop.</i>)

INDIA

Winter Capital: New Delhi

Summer Capital: Simla

Area: 1,575,187 square miles (British India — 862,679; Indian States — 712,508)

Population: 389,000,000 (preliminary 1941 Census)

Sovereign

H. M. KING GEORGE VI, EMPEROR OF INDIA

(As Emperor, King George is the connecting link between
the Indian States and British India)

Viceroy and Governor-General

THE MARQUESS OF LINLITHGOW

Assumed office on April 18, 1936

British India: Governor-General's Executive Council

The Governor-General's Council in July, 1941 was expanded from seven to twelve Executive Members, holding the following portfolios: Defense Department (the Commander-in-Chief); Education, Health and Lands Department; Communications Department; Supply Department; Law Department; Home Department; Information and Broadcasting Department; Commerce Department; Labour Department; Finance Department; Indians Overseas Department; and Civil Defense Department. For the first time Indians on the Council outnumber Europeans 8 to 4. The Viceroy himself holds the portfolio of the Foreign and Political Department. Appointments are made by the Crown; three of the members must have served in India ten years. No limit of time is specified for tenure of office, but, as for the Governor-General himself, custom sets it at five years. The Council is not appointed as a whole, but individual members are appointed when necessary.

The Viceroy presides over the Council, and can reject its advice if it conflicts with his view of what is essential for the safety, tranquillity or interests of British India. In the Legislative Assembly one of the Executive Members of Council acts as Leader of the House. In the present Assembly these duties are discharged by the Law Member, Sir Sultan Ahmed.

PARLIAMENT * (Central Legislature)

UPPER CHAMBER
(Council of State)
Five-year term

LOWER CHAMBER
(Legislative Assembly)
Three-year term

President: SIR MANECKJI DADABHOY
(Nominated by Governor-General)

President: SIR ABDUR RAHIM

Elected 34
Nominated 26
(Officials — 13, others — 13)

Elected 105†
Nominated 40
(Officials — 26, others — 14)

Total 60

Total 145

* The Government of India Act, passed by the British Parliament in 1935, sets up a New Constitution on the basis of an All-India Federation to be introduced from a date not yet fixed and necessitating the ultimate reconstruction of the Central Legislature.

† In the election of 1934 the Congress Party and smaller supporting groups won 57 seats. The balance of power was held by the Muslim League led by M. A. Jinnah.

POLITICAL PARTIES

The National Liberal Federation has been growing weaker numerically in late years, but moderation in politics extends far over the political field outside its ranks. Leading Liberals are Srinivasa Sastri, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Sir C. Y. Chintamani.

Apart from the European group, organized through the European Association with its branches throughout India, there are only two main political parties organized on an All-India basis. The first is the Congress Party, predominantly Hindu with an ambitious economic and social program. The party does not accept the Government of India Act and demands a new constitution to be framed by a Constituent Assembly elected on adult suffrage. The second party is the Muslim League which represents the vast majority of political Moslems, rejects both a Constituent Assembly and the federal scheme in the Government of India Act 1935, and is in conflict with the Congress over the safeguarding of Moslem rights, on the full protection of which it insists. It demands the partition of India and the creation of a Muslim State, Pakistan, where there is a Muslim majority.

CONGRESS. *Leaders:* M. K. Gandhi, Babu Rajendra Prasad, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Bhulabhai Desai (leader of Opposition in Legislative Assembly), Maulana Abdulkalam Azad (President) and C. Rajagopalachariar.

MUSLIM LEAGUE. *Leaders:* M. A. Jinnah.

EUROPEANS. *Leaders:* L. C. Buss (leader in Central Assembly); Sir Frederick James (European Association).

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURES

The Government of India Act, 1935, established provincial autonomy in the 11 Provinces of British India beginning April 1, 1937. The Legislatures consist of a Legislative Assembly (or Lower House) in each Province and a Legislative Council (or Upper House) in 6 Provinces. The names of the Chief Ministers and the parties in control of the Governments in the Provinces where parliamentary government under the Act persists are:

ASSAM

Prime Minister: SIR MOHAMMED SAADULLAH

The Government is a non-Congress coalition under a Moslem Chief Minister.

BENGAL

Prime Minister: ABUL KASEM FAZLUL HUQ

The Government is a coalition of Muslim League and Proja (or Peasants') Party members, supported by Independent Hindus and Muslims.

PUNJAB

Prime Minister: KHAN BAHADUR SIR SIKANDER HYAT KHAN

The Government is a coalition of Unionists, Khalsa National and National Progressive Parties.

SIND

Prime Minister: MIR BANDEH ALI ALI KHAN

The Government is a coalition of the Sind United Party and Hindu Independents.

In the other Provinces (Bihar, Bombay, the Central Provinces, Madras, the North West Frontier Province, Orissa and the United Provinces) the Congress Ministries resigned in October, 1939 in obedience to a resolution of the Congress Working Committee. This resolution was passed on the ground that the Viceroy's statement in answer to the Congress Party's invitation for a clear declaration of British war aims, particularly in their application to India was "unsatisfactory."

In these provinces, therefore, the administration is conducted under Section 93 of the Government of India Act, 1935, by the Governors, assisted by advisers chosen from the Civil Service. The Governors are:

Bihar: SIR THOMAS STEWART

Bombay: SIR JOHN DILL

Central Provinces: SIR HENRY TWYNAM

Madras: SIR ARTHUR HOPE

North-West Frontier Province: SIR GEORGE CUNNINGHAM

*Orissa: SIR HAWTHORNE LEWIS

United Provinces: SIR MAURICE HALLETT

INDIAN STATES

The Indian States vary enormously in size and population. The most populous is Hyderabad State, with over 14,000,000 inhabitants: Kashmir State is a little larger in area but has only 3,600,000 inhabitants. At the other extreme are small States in Western India with only a few hundred inhabitants each. Government is by the personal rule of the Princes usually exercised by Executive Councils responsible to them alone. A number of States have representative institutions with more or less limited powers; these cannot, of course, compel the governments to resign but influence them by speeches, resolutions and votes. Cochin State, however, has a Minister chosen by the elected members of the Legislature from among themselves; he is responsible for his actions to the Legislature.

The Indian States as a body have a consultative institution of their own, the Chamber of Princes, which meets at New Delhi. Its functions are recommendatory and concern the Princes' rights.

* A new coalition government was formed in Orissa on November 24, 1941, with the Rajah of Parlakimedi as Prime Minister.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE PRESS

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Leader (Allahabad)	Liberal; nationalistic.	Newspapers, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) Sir C. Y. Chintamani (<i>Ed.</i>)
Bombay Chronicle (Bombay)	Congress.	Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) S. A. Brelvi (<i>Ed.</i>)
Evening News of India (Bombay)	Evening edition of "Times of India."	Bennett, Coleman & Co., Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) Francis Low (<i>Ed.</i>)
Times of India (Bombay)	Leading English daily of Western India.	Bennett, Coleman & Co., Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) Francis Low (<i>Ed.</i>)
Advance (Calcutta)	Congress; group led by the late J. M. Sen Gupta.	Deshbandhu Publ. Co. (<i>Prop.</i>) J. J. Ghose (<i>Ed.</i>)
Amrita Bazar Patrika (Calcutta)	Oldest daily published by Indians; Congress.	"A.B.P." Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) Tushar Kanti Ghose (<i>Ed.</i>)
Hindusthan Standard (Calcutta)	Congress; left-wing.	Ananda Bazar Patrika (<i>Prop.</i>) Hem Chandar Nag (<i>Ed.</i>)
Star of India (Calcutta)	Muslim owned; Christian edited; pro-Muslim in policy.	Muslim Press & Publications, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) L. P. Atkinson (<i>Ed.</i>)
Statesman (Calcutta and Delhi)	Represents Progressive British opinion; supports the new Constitution; a Delhi edition was started in 1931; largest circulation in India.	The Statesman Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) Arthur Moore (<i>Ed.</i>)
Hindustan Times (Delhi)	Nationalist.	Pt. Malaviya & others (<i>Prop.</i>) Devadas Gandhi (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
Sind Observer (Karachi)	Moderate Nationalist.	Katauroja Punniiah (<i>Ed.</i>)
Civil and Military Gazette (Lahore)	British.	F. W. Bustin (<i>Actg. Ed.</i>)
Tribune (Lahore)	Advanced Nationalist.	Kali Nath Ray (<i>Ed.</i>)
National Herald (Lucknow)	Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's paper.	K. Rama Rao (<i>Ed.</i>)
Pioneer (Lucknow)	Constitutional; representing landed interests.	The Pioneer, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) H. E. B. Catley (<i>Ed.</i>)
Hindu (Madras)	Pro-Congress; inclines toward moderation.	K. Gopalan (<i>Prop.</i>) K. Srinivasan (<i>Ed.</i>)
The Mail (Madras)	Represents English opinion; constitutional.	A. A. Hayles (<i>Ed.</i>)
Capital (Weekly) (Calcutta)	The leading financial weekly in India.	Capital, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) G. W. Tyson (<i>Ed.</i>)
Modern Review (Monthly) (Calcutta)	Extreme nationalist; illustrated.	Ramananda Chatterjee (<i>Prop.</i>) & <i>Ed.</i>)
Indian Review (Monthly) (Madras)	Moderate nationalist; literary.	G. A. Natesan (<i>Prop.</i> & <i>Ed.</i>)
Hindustan Review (Monthly) (Patna)	Established in 1899; political; general circulation.	Ś. Sinha (<i>Prop.</i> & <i>Ed.</i>)

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Associated Press of India (Calcutta, Delhi, etc.)	Independent.	U. N. Sen (<i>Ed.</i>)
United Press of India (Calcutta, Delhi, etc.)	Independent.	B. Sen Gupta (<i>Ed.</i>)

INTERNATIONAL LABOR ORGANIZATION

Seat: Geneva
Temporary Working Center: Montreal, Canada
Founded in 1919

The International Labor Organization was instituted by the Peace Conference of Paris (1919). It is an official association of States which seeks by international action the improvement of the conditions of labor, the raising of living standards and the furtherance of economic and social stability. The United States of America became a Member of the International Labor Organization on August 20, 1934.

The International Labor Organization consists of (a) a general Conference of the Members; (b) an International Labor Office and (c) a Governing Body of the International Labor Office.

The International Labor Conference meets normally at least once a year and each State is entitled to send four delegates, two of whom represent the Government, while the other two represent the employers' and workers' organizations respectively. The decisions of the Conference usually take the form of Draft Conventions and Recommendations, and are submitted to the competent authority in each country by the Government with a view to ratification or other action. Sixty-seven Conventions have been adopted, of which 882 ratifications by the various States Members have been registered. Sixty-six Recommendations have been adopted.

The International Labor Office is headed by a Director under the control of the Governing Body. In addition to preparing the agenda of the Governing Body and the Conference, the Office conducts research into a wide field of industrial and economic problems, collects and supplies information relating to social and industrial questions throughout the world, and issues periodical publications and various studies on aspects of these problems.

The Governing Body consists of 32 persons, 16 of whom represent the Governments, while 8 represent the employers and 8 the workers. The Governing Body usually meets four times a year, and the term of office of the members is three years. The latter are elected by the Conference, with the exception that the eight States of chief industrial importance are always entitled to appoint Government members. Special provision is made to ensure adequate representation of non-European States.

The Governing Body has delegated to an Emergency Committee (selected from among its members) responsibility for assuring the continuation of the work of the Organization in case wartime conditions prevent the larger body from holding regular meetings.

The activities of the International Labor Organization have been altered to meet war conditions. For the first eight months of the war the Office continued to function in Geneva rendering service to both belligerent and neutral countries. By July, 1940 disruption of European communications and difficulties in holding further meetings in Switzerland necessitated the establishment of a working center elsewhere. With the agreement of the Canadian Government and on the invitation of McGill University an important part of the staff has been temporarily transferred to Montreal. At the same time the network of Branch Offices and national Correspondents in different Member countries

has been strengthened so as to permit the maximum service possible in spite of a reduction in the central Office staff caused by diminished wartime income.

The Governing Body held its 90th Session in October, 1941 in New York City; this meeting was the first that it had been possible to convene since February, 1940. The Governing Body took a number of administrative decisions of considerable importance. Mr. Winant having resigned as Director in February, 1941 to become American Ambassador to Great Britain, the Governing Body confirmed Mr. Edward J. Phelan as Acting Director, expressing its "high appreciation" of his services; it named a new Emergency Committee with a composition designed to make possible the holding of meetings on either side of the Atlantic; it approved the budget for the year 1942 and established the program of work of the Organization as a whole.

Although it was not possible to hold the regular sessions of the International Labor Conference either in 1940 or 1941, a special Conference of the I.L.O. met in New York from October 27 to November 5 and on the following day closed its session with a meeting at the White House. Two hundred and eleven persons including 19 Cabinet Ministers, coming from all the continents and representing 35 different nations, took part in the meeting. Following a full debate based on a report "The I.L.O. and Reconstruction" presented by the Acting Director, and a series of documentary analyses concerned with "Methods of Collaboration between the Public Authorities, Employers' and Workers' Organizations" and "Wartime Developments in Government, Employer and Worker Collaboration," the Conference adopted a number of resolutions making clear the concrete purpose of the meeting and outlining the future program of work for the Organization as a whole, more especially in connection with post-war reconstruction.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR OFFICE OFFICIALS

Acting Director

EDWARD J. PHELAN (Irish). Appointed Deputy Director June, 1938
Appointed Acting Director November, 1941

Assistant Director

A. TIXIER (French). Appointed August, 1937

IRAN (PERSIA)

Capital: Tehran

Area: 628,000 square miles

Population: 12,000,000 (estimate)

Ruler

MOHAMMED REZA PAHLEVI

Assumed the throne on the abdication of his father
Reza Shah Pahlevi on September 16, 1941

Cabinet

Appointed August 27, 1941

Premier

ALI FURANGHI

PARLIAMENT

(Majlis)

Election of 1939 (for two years)

Speaker: HASSAN ESFANDIARY

Number of Members 136

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

There are no political parties in Persia today. The present Parliament passes legislation to carry into effect the measures and policies of the Shah and his ministry.

PRESS

The following papers are published in the capital city, daily except Saturdays.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Character</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Ettelâat	Founded 1925.	Abbas Mass'oudi (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Iran	Generally considered as semi-official; founded 1921.	Majid Movaqqar (<i>Ed.</i>)
Koushesh	Founded 1923.	S. Safavi (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Le Journal de Tehran	In French.	Abbas Mass'oudi (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tajaddod-i-Iran	Founded 1927.	Seyed Mohammad Tabatabai (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)

Like the Parliament, the press takes its inspiration from the government and rarely attacks an administration policy on any ground, never on grounds of political affiliation.

IRAQ

Capital: Baghdad

Area: 143,000 square miles

Population: 4,500,000 (1939 estimate)

Ruler

KING FEISAL II

Born May 2, 1935; ascended throne April 5, 1939

Regent

PRINCE ABDUL ILLAH

Cabinet

Appointed October 1, 1941

Premier

GENERAL NURI PASHA ES-SAID

PARLIAMENT

Iraq, formerly a part of the Ottoman Empire, was proclaimed an independent kingdom on August 23, 1921, when Feisal I was crowned king. Great Britain recognized the kingdom by the treaty of October 10, 1922, and assumed, at the same time, a mandate for Iraq on behalf of the League of Nations. Following the treaty of alliance of June 30, 1930, between Great Britain and Iraq, the mandate was abolished and Iraq was admitted as a sovereign state to membership in the League of Nations on October 3, 1932.

A National Constituent Assembly was convened on March 27, 1924, and drafted a Constitution which came into force on March 21, 1925. According to its terms Iraq is a constitutional, hereditary monarchy with a parliamentary form of government. Parliament consists of a Senate of 20 members, nominated by the King, and an elected Chamber of 115 deputies. On April 4, 1941, Rashid Ali al-Gailani established a pro-Nazi government by a *coup d'etat*. The Regent fled, but he returned at the end of May with British help.

PARTY PROGRAMS

No definite parties with stable organizations exist in Iraq. It has been the declared policy of the present government to re-introduce a party system after making changes in the Constitution and Electoral Law. The death of King Ghazi in 1939, and the outbreak of war in Europe have delayed these reforms.

PRESS

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political affiliation, etc.</i>
Al-Alam ul-Arabi	Independent.
Al-Istiqlal	Independent.
Al-Bilad	Pro-Government.
Al-Iraq	Independent.
Al-Yom	Independent.
Az-Zaman	Pro-Government.
Iraq Times	Independent; in English and Arabic.

ITALY

Capital: Rome

Area: 119,714 square miles

Population: 45,354,000 (1941 estimate)

Ruler

KING VICTOR EMMANUEL III

Born in 1869; ascended throne July 29, 1900

Cabinet

Fascist

Reorganized October 31, 1939

Head of the Government

BENITO MUSSOLINI (Fascist)

(Also Minister of the Interior, Minister of War, Minister of the Navy, Minister of Aviation, Commander-in-Chief of the Fascist Militia and Duce of the Fascist Party)

FASCIST GRAND COUNCIL

According to the law of December 9, 1928, the Fascist Grand Council is the "Supreme organ coördinating and uniting all the activities of the régime." The Grand Council acts as consultative body in all cases specified by the Law. The advice of the Grand Council must be sought on all questions of a constitutional character, including the following subjects: succession to the throne, relations between Church and State, international agreements involving territorial changes. The composition of the Council as provided by the Law of December 9, 1928, has been modified by the Law of December 14, 1929. The members fall into three categories: (1) *Life Members*. The Quadrumvirs of the March on Rome shall be members for "an unlimited period of time." (They now number two since two are already deceased.) (2) *Functional Members*, for the entire period of such functions: The President of the Senate; the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Popular Culture, Justice, Finance, Education, Agriculture and Forests, and Corporations; the President of the Italian Academy; the Secretary of the Fascist Party; the Commander-in-Chief of the National Fascist Militia; the President of the Special Court for the Defense of the State; and the four Presidents of the National Confederations of Employers and Employees in Agriculture and Industry. (3) *Extraordinary Members*. Designated for a three-year term by a decree of the Head of the Government from among "persons who have deserved well of the Nation and of the cause of the Fascist Revolution." They may be re-appointed. In a similar manner such appointments may be revoked at any time. The number of Extraordinary Members is not fixed. The members in category (2) are appointed to their offices by the Head of the Government who is also President of the Grand Council.

SENATE

Senators are appointed for life by the King on the proposal of the Head of the Government. They are chosen from a number of categories listed in the Constitution, of which the principal are as follows: Church (no churchman has entered the Senate since 1870), High Military and Civil Service, Politics, Wealth, Science, Art and Letters.

The number of Senators is not limited, but at present there are 535, exclusive of 8 royal princes of Savoy, members by hereditary right. Senators are not listed under party headings. The present government has a large majority in the Senate, although some Senators fail to take part in the voting of the extreme Fascist measures. Others abstain from attending the sittings. What opposition exists is represented by one or two Senators who sometimes utter some prudent criticism.

CHAMBER OF FASCI AND CORPORATIONS

President: Count Dino Grandi

On March 23, 1939, King Victor Emmanuel formally inaugurated the new Chamber of Fasci and Corporations, which replaces the old Chamber of Deputies provided in the Italian Constitution of 1848.

The members of the new Chamber, who are no longer called deputies but "national councillors," are not elected; instead, they hold their seats *ex officio* because of their membership in one of the three following bodies: the Fascist Grand Council, the National Council of the Fascist Party, and the National Council of Corporations. The number of national councillors is around 700. All are appointed by, and can be removed by the Head of the Government. The nation is thus, in theory, represented by its professional, occupational and economic interests rather than by its geographical sub-divisions.

The Act governing the new Chamber provides that bills of a constitutional character, decree-laws promulgated by the Council of Ministers under authority of the Law of January 31, 1926 (No. 100), legislative measures of a general character, measures relating to the competence of the judiciary, and budget estimates and returns of the State and autonomous State organizations (which shall be presented by the Head of the Government), shall be voted upon by both the new Chamber and the Senate. Other measures may likewise be discussed and approved, provided previous authorization of the Head of the Government is obtained. In contrast with the old Chamber, secret voting has been discarded. Voting is by a show of hands, or by acclamation.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

FASCIST PARTY: The functions of the Fascist Party were defined by the Grand Council in a statute adopted in 1926 and amended in 1929 and 1932. The statute declares that the Fascist Party is a civil militia at the orders of the Duce and at the service of the state, and that its principal aim is to achieve the greatness of the Italian people. The Party supports the monarchy (although the law of December 9, 1928, admits the right of the Fascist Grand Council to designate in case there is the necessity to establish a new order for the succession to the throne); has created a strongly centralized local government entrusted to officials appointed by the central government; exercises strict control over all associations and the press; refers all labor disputes to special courts, with lockouts and strikes declared illegal. Independent labor unions have been abolished, the interests of both workers and employers being handled by the officials of various national confederations, appointed and strictly super-

vised by the government. In *foreign policy* the Party is nationalist and expansionist. The Party is directed by the National Secretary, appointed by royal decree on proposal of the Head of the Government and having the rank of a Cabinet Minister, and the Provincial Secretaries, appointed by the Head of the Government.

Leader: Benito Mussolini (Head of the Government).

Secretary General: Adelchi Serena.

Mr. Mussolini is assisted by Count Galeazzo Ciano (Minister for Foreign Affairs), Alessandro Pavolini (Minister for Popular Culture), Renato Ricci (Minister of Corporations), Count Dino Grandi (Minister of Grace and Justice), Paolo Thaon di Revel (Minister of Finance), Giuseppe Bottai (Minister of Education), Giuseppe Gorla (Minister of Public Works), Giuseppe Tassinari (Minister of Agriculture), Giovanni Host Venturi (Minister of Communications), Gen. Attilio Teruzzi (Minister of Italian Africa), Raffaello Riccardi (Minister of Foreign Trade) and General Ugo Cavallero (Chief of Staff).

In November, 1926, the Fascist Government suppressed all parties in Italy with the exception of the Fascist Party. Article 4 of the Law of November 25, 1926, states: "Anyone reorganizing under new names the associations dissolved by the police shall be liable to 3 to 5 years' imprisonment; anyone belonging to these illegal organizations, or carrying on propaganda for the doctrines, programs, or methods of action of such organizations shall receive from 2 to 5 years' imprisonment." An official press communiqué stated that the Liberal Party was not included among the parties suppressed, but in practice this party also fell under the ban as it was not allowed to organize meetings or to publish newspapers. According to Article 43 of the Concordat of February 11, 1929, confirmed after a bitter struggle by an agreement on September 2, 1931, Catholics are allowed to preserve their organizations in the *Azione Cattolica*, under the control of the Vatican and the bishops, provided they do not take part in political activities. Most of the liberal, republican, Christian Democratic (Popolari), and socialist leaders are now living abroad.

PRESS

As all opposition papers in Italy have been suppressed or transformed into Fascist organs, no distinction is any longer to be made in the political affiliations of the existing Italian press. All are Fascist.

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Giornale d'Italia	Virginio Gayda (Ed.)
Lavoro Fascista	Luigi Fontanelli (Ed.)
Messaggero	G. Buoninsegni (Ed.)
Piccolo	
Popolo di Roma	Guido Baroni (Ed.)
Tevere	T. Interlandi (Ed.)
Tribuna-Idea Nazionale	Umberto Guglielmotti (Ed.)
Gazzetta del Mezzogiorno (Bari)	Raffaele Gorioux (Ed.)
Avvenire d'Italia (Bologna)	A. Manzini (Ed.)
Resto del Carlino (Bologna)	G. B. Sangiorgi (Ed.)
Regime Fascista (Cremona)	Roberto Farinacci (Prop. and Ed.)
Nazione (Florence)	M. Maffii (Ed.)
Giornale di Genova (Genoa)	Giorgio Pini (Ed.)
Lavoro (Genoa)	Ludovico Calda (Ed.)
Telegrafo (Leghorn)	Giovanni Ansaldo (Ed.)
Ambrosiano (Milan)	Giulio Benedetti (Ed.)
Corriere della Sera (Milan)	Crespi Bros. (Prop.)
	Aldo Borelli (Ed.)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Popolo d'Italia (Milan)	Founded by Benito Mussolini Vito Mussolini (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sera (Milan)	Gastone Gorrieri (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sole (Milan)	Achille Bersellini (<i>Ed.</i>)
Mattino (Naples)	Vico Pellizzari (<i>Ed.</i>)
Roma (Naples)	Carlo Nazzaro (<i>Ed.</i>)
Piccolo (Trieste)	Rino Alessi (<i>Ed.</i>)
Popolo di Trieste (Trieste)	Michele Risolo (<i>Ed.</i>)
Gazzetta del Popolo (Turin)	E. Bertuetti (<i>Ed.</i>)
Stampa (Turin)	Senator Agnelli (<i>Prop.</i>) A. Signoretti (<i>Ed.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Character</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, Etc.</i>
Echi e Commenti (weekly)	Political.	Alberto de Marinis (<i>Ed.</i>)
Illustrazione Italiana (Milan) (weekly)		Enrico Cavacchioli (<i>Ed.</i>)
La Voce d'Italia (weekly)	Weekly edition of <i>Giornale d'Italia</i> .	Virginio Gayda (<i>Ed.</i>)
Meridiano di Roma (weekly)	Political and literary.	P. M. Bardi (<i>Ed.</i>)
Relazioni Internazionali (weekly)	International affairs.	Vittorio Verale (<i>Ed.</i>)
La Difesa della Razza (semi-monthly)	Supports new Fascist race theories; anti-Semitic.	Telesio Interlandi (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nuova-Antologia (semi-monthly)	Political, literary, scientific.	L. Federzoni (<i>Ed.</i>)
Bibliografia Fascista (monthly)	Bibliography of Fascism.	Emilio Bodrero (<i>Ed.</i>)
Economia (monthly)	Economic and sociological.	L. Livi, E. Casalini, G. Arias and V. Fresco (<i>Eds.</i>)
Gerarchia (monthly)	Political and economic.	Benito Mussolini (<i>Founder</i>) Vito Mussolini (<i>Ed.</i>) Marco Pomilio (<i>Ed.</i>)
L'Azione Coloniale (weekly)	Colonial politics.	Francesco Coppola (<i>Ed.</i>)
Politica (monthly)	Political.	Tomaso Sillani (<i>Ed.</i>)
Rassegna Italiana (monthly)	Political and literary.	Giuseppe Bianchini (<i>Ed.</i>)
Rivista Bancaria (monthly)	Financial and economic.	

NEWS AGENCIES

Agenzia Stefani	Official.	Giovanni Cappelletto (<i>Dir.</i>)
Agenzia Roma	Semi-official.	Virginio Gayda (<i>Dir.</i>)
Agenzia Volta	Economic news.	Giorgio Colombo (<i>Dir.</i>)

JAPAN

Capital: Tokyo

Area: 260,662 square miles (including possessions)

Population: Japan proper, 69,254,148 (1939 estimate); Korea and other possessions 18,443,407 (1935 census)

Ruler

EMPEROR HIROHITO

Born in 1901; ascended throne December 25, 1926

Cabinet

National

Appointed October 18, 1941

Premier

LIEUTENANT GENERAL EIKI TOJO

PARLIAMENT
(Teikoku-Gikai)

UPPER CHAMBER
(House of Peers)
(Kizoku-in)

*Members for life — 193; elected from and by
special groups for seven years — 229*

President: COUNT YORINAGA MAT-
SUDAIRA

Number of members 422

LOWER CHAMBER
(House of Representatives)
(Shugi-in)

Election of April 30, 1937 (for four years)

Speaker: MAZUTAMI TOGO

Number of members 666

THE NEW STRUCTURE OF GOVERNMENT

Although none of the already existent organs of constitutional government have been abolished, a revolutionary change in the operation and direction of governmental activities in Japan is now contemplated under an extra constitutional system known as the "new structure" which emerged during the last half of 1940 under the leadership of Prince Fumimaro Konoye. The plan of the new structure was formulated by a committee appointed by Premier Prince Konoye and it envisages the establishment, through government impetus, of a totalitarian corporative state which will function alongside the framework of the old constitutional system. Briefly, the new structure is to function through a nominated Executive Council which will "convey the will and ideas of those who govern to those who are governed" and a Central Coöperative Council, with branches in every prefecture, city and village, which will "convey the will and ideas of those governed to those who govern."

The Premier will select the presidents and members of the two Councils, although one half the members of the Coöperative Council are to be chosen from names submitted by the Prefectural Coöperative Councils.

It is still too early to discern clearly the ultimate form and applications of the new system. It is notable, nevertheless, in estimating the strength and

vitality of the movement, to observe that one by one all the political parties, some of which had been in existence for half a century, have been voluntarily dissolved to clear the ground for the new structure. Impressive also is the response of the leading industries in approving a "plan for a New Economic System for the People" and a "Plan of an All-Japan Industrial Federation." Public service first, abandonment of "liberalistic profit seeking," and "spontaneous and autonomous formulation of economic policy" are the professed principles of the "New Economic Order." Likewise, in the rush of the people to add their support, religious bodies, patriotic societies and numerous other manifestations of the cultural life of the nation are being unified in order that they may be controlled more easily by the State. A strongly military cabinet was appointed in October, 1941, shortly before Japan's attack on the United States and Great Britain.

The members of the present cabinet are: Lt. Gen. Eiki Tojo (Premier, Minister of War and Minister of Home Affairs), Shigenori Togo (Minister for Foreign Affairs), Okinobu Kaya (Minister of Finance), Admiral Shigetaro Shimada (Minister of the Navy), Michiyo Iwamura (Minister of Justice), Dr. Kuniyoshi Hashida (Minister of Education), Hiroya Ino (Minister of Agriculture, Minister of Overseas Affairs), Shinsuke Kishi (Minister of Commerce and Industry), Vice-Adm. Ken Terashima (Minister of Communications), Yoshiaki Hatta (Minister of Railways), Lt. Gen. Chikahiko Koizumi (Minister of Public Welfare) and Maj. Gen. Teiichi Suzuki (Minister without Portfolio).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Asahi Shimbun	Liberal; large circulation; under same ownership as <i>Osaka Asahi Shimbun</i> .	Seiichi Ueno (<i>Pres.</i>) Taketora Ogata (<i>Ed.</i>)
Chugai Shogyo Shimpō . .	Leading commercial paper in Japan; founded in 1876; conservative.	Tokichi Tanaka (<i>Pres.</i>) T. Kohama (<i>Ed.</i>)
Hochi Shimbun	Fairly large circulation.	Bukichi Miki (<i>Pres.</i>) Kimata Goto (<i>Ed.</i>)
Japan Times and Advertiser .	Leading English-language paper; Japanese owned and edited; organ of and subsidized by Foreign Office.	Toshi Go (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>) Tamotsu Iwado (<i>Ed.</i>)
Kokumin Shimbun	Chauvinistic; considerable circulation in military groups.	Hitoshi Tanaka (<i>Dir.</i>) Yuji Satsuma (<i>Ed.</i>)
Miyako Shimbun	Liberal progressive.	Eisuke Fukuda (<i>Pres.</i>) N. Yamamoto (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tokyo Nichi Nichi Shimbun .	Popular; large circulation; under same ownership as <i>Osaka Mainichi Shimbun</i> ; has English edition.	Shingoro Takaiishi (<i>Ch.</i>) Nobutaro Okumura (<i>Pres.</i>) Motosaburo Takata (<i>Ed.</i>)
Yomiuri Shimbun	Literary; fairly large circulation.	Matsutaro Shoriki (<i>Pres.</i>) Yusai Takahashi (<i>Ed.</i>)
Manchuria Daily News . . . (Hsinching, Manchuria)	Founded 1908 as semi-official organ of Manchurian Railway Co.; only English language paper in Manchuria.	Toshio Ono (<i>Pres.</i>) Noboru Nakano (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
Hokkai Times (Sapporo, Hokkaido)	Leading paper in Hokkaido Island.	Kiyobumi Tanaka (<i>Pres.</i>) Tanzo Shibuya (<i>Ed.</i>) Kiyoshi Nagauchi (<i>Ed.</i>)
Japan Chronicle (Kobe)	Former British daily taken over by Japanese group in 1940.	

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Kobe Shimbun (Kobe)	Large circulation in Kobe.	Nobuyoshi Shindo (<i>Pres.</i>) Uichi Miyamoto (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nagoya Shimbun (Nagoya)	Large circulation in Nagoya.	Ippei Mori (<i>Pres.</i>) Kissen Kobayashi (<i>Ed.</i>)
Shin Aichi (Nagoya)	Large circulation in Nagoya.	Yukichi Oshima (<i>Pres.</i>) Hitoshi Tanaka (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
Osaka Asahi Shimbun (Osaka)	Liberal; one of most influential dailies in Japan; large circulation.	Seiichi Ueno (<i>Pres.</i>) Shobi Shimoda (<i>Ed.</i>)
Osaka Mainichi Shimbun (Osaka)	Popular, large circulation; excellent news-service; has English edition.	Shingoro Takaishi (<i>Pres.</i>) Kiyokaze Hirakawa (<i>Ed.</i>)
Yokohama Boeki Shimpo (Yokohama)	Oldest paper in Yokohama; good commercial newspaper.	Takeo Noda (<i>Pres.</i>) Wakuzo Yamamoto (<i>Ed.</i>)
Keijo Nippo (Keijo, Chosen)	Wide circulation in Chosen.	Tatsuo Mitearai (<i>Pres.</i>) Takeshi Takahashi (<i>Ed.</i>)
Contemporary Japan (quarterly)	Political and economic; designed to inform foreign opinion and influence it favorably to Japan; subsidized by Foreign Office; in English.	Foreign Affairs Assn. of Japan (<i>Pub.</i>) K. Inahara (<i>Ed.</i>)

NEWS AGENCY

Domei Tsushin-sha (Japan Federated News Agency)	Official.	Inosuke Furuno (<i>Pres.</i>)
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LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Seat of Administration: Geneva, Switzerland

Founded January 10, 1920

THE COVENANT

The organization and functions of the League are governed by a Covenant of twenty-six articles which form Part I of the Treaty of Versailles and other Peace Treaties. Amendments to the Covenant require the ratification of all the members of the Council and of all the Members of the League as a whole. The Covenant lays down the conditions of admission and withdrawal of States Members; the powers and procedure of the Council and the Assembly; the duties of the permanent Secretariat; the obligations for the reduction of armaments; a procedure for the prevention of war; a system for the pacific settlement of disputes; provision for the reconsideration of treaties; a charter for the international administration of certain undeveloped territories; provisions for the international consideration of certain social and economic questions; the direction of certain international Bureaus; and the registration of international treaties.

THE ASSEMBLY

Each member State has one vote in the Assembly and may have up to three delegates. The Assembly meets annually in Geneva on the nearest Monday to September tenth. It may hold extraordinary sessions. The Assembly lays down the program of work from year to year, votes the budget, admits new members, and elects the non-permanent members of the Council and, with the Council, the Judges of the Permanent Court of International Justice. The Assembly has power to deal with "any matter within the sphere of action of the League or affecting the peace of the world."

STATES MEMBERS OF THE LEAGUE

Abyssinia (Ethiopia)	Egypt	New Zealand
Afghanistan	Estonia	Norway
Albania	Finland	Panama
Argentina	France †	Persia (Iran)
Australia	Great Britain	Poland
Belgium	Greece	Portugal
Bolivia	Haiti	Rumania †
Bulgaria	India	Siam (Thailand)
Canada	Iraq	South Africa (Union of)
China	Ireland (Eire)	Sweden
Colombia	Latvia	Switzerland
Cuba	Liberia	Turkey
Czechoslovakia	Lithuania	Uruguay
Denmark	Luxemburg	Yugoslavia
Dominican Republic	Mexico	
Ecuador	Netherlands	

† Gave notice, during 1941, of withdrawal from League to be effective two years from date of notification.

STATES NOT MEMBERS OF THE LEAGUE

Brazil *	Italy *	San Marino
Chile *	Japan *	Sa'udi Arabia
Costa Rica *	Liechtenstein	Spain *
Germany *	Monaco	United States
Guatemala *	Nicaragua *	U. S. S. R. †
Honduras *	Paraguay *	Venezuela *
Hungary *	Peru *	
Iceland	Salvador *	

* Formerly a member but withdrew.

† Expelled from the League on December 14, 1939.

THE COUNCIL

The Council is provisionally composed of thirteen States Members of which two (Great Britain and France) enjoy permanent terms and eleven are elected by the Assembly for three-year terms. Of the non-permanent members, certain States have been declared to be re-eligible for successive election; three have in practice been allocated to the Latin-American group of States; three others have been allotted respectively to the Dominion group, the Scandinavian group or the so-called ex-neutrals, to which Finland has been added, and the Little Entente; and one is occupied by a member of the Near East group.

Changes in the composition of the Council require action both by the Council and the Assembly.

States Members of the Council are represented by one delegate with one vote. The Council meets three times annually — usually at Geneva — in January, May, and September, and may hold extraordinary sessions.

The Council acts as a supervisory and executive organ on the basis of the Assembly resolutions, special clauses of the Covenant, or special items in the peace treaties. It is also a body for mediation and conciliation of disputes, and an agency for inquiry and report on the basis of Articles XI, XV, and XVII of the Covenant. Finally, it deals with reports of Permanent and Special Commissions, and in general supervises the work of the Secretariat.

COUNCIL MEMBERSHIP IN 1940-1941

States Members

Belgium	Greece
Bolivia	Great Britain †
China	Iran (Persia)
Dominican Republic	Peru
Egypt	South Africa
Finland	Yugoslavia
France †	

† Permanent members.

COMMISSIONS AND COMMITTEES

In addition to the Assembly and the Council which are responsible for the general direction and supervision of the League's policy, there are various bodies appointed by the Assembly or Council to deal with particular aspects of the League's work and in general to advise the Assembly and the Council.

FINANCES

The revenues of the League are derived from contributions of Member States. There are also contributions from non-Member States and from private bodies or individuals.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

The total budget of the League (which includes the expenses of the International Labor Organization and the Permanent Court of International Justice) for 1942 amounts to 9,647,462 Swiss francs.

THE SECRETARIAT

Acting Secretary-General

SEÁN LESTER (Irish Free State). Nominated, September, 1940

Under Secretary-General

A. AGHNIDES (Greek). Appointed June, 1939

DIRECTORS OR CHIEFS OF SECTION

DEPARTMENT I

(General Affairs — Reduction of Armaments, Mandates, Minorities, Intellectual Coöperation, Liaison)

A. AGHNIDES (Greek). (Under Secretary-General)
Director for General Affairs

Mandates

Vacant

Minorities and Intellectual Coöperation

Vacant

DEPARTMENT II

(Economic, Financial and Transit Department)

A. LOVEDAY (British). Appointed April, 1931
Director of the Department

Economic Relations

R. CHARRON (French). Appointed April, 1939

Communications and Transit Organizations

B. LUKAĆ (Yugoslav). Appointed April, 1939

DEPARTMENT III

(Health and Social Questions, Suppression of the Opium Traffic)

Vacant

Legal Section

Vacant

Information Section

Vacant

Treasury

S. JACKLIN (South African). Appointed October, 1926

Direction of Personnel and Internal Administration

V. STENCEK (Czechoslovak). Appointed January, 1937

Central Section
Vacant

Secretariat of Permanent Control Opium Board

A. FELKIN (British). Appointed May, 1939

Attached to Principal Officers

ARTHUR SWEETSER (American). Appointed January, 1934. *Director*
E. H. R. VIGIER (French). Appointed February, 1938. *Chief of Section*

MANDATED TERRITORIES

CLASS A MANDATES

(Communities detached from the former Turkish Empire)

I. PALESTINE AND TRANSJORDANIA. To Great Britain (1922)

High Commissioner: Sir Harold Alfred MacMichael (appointed 1937)

PALESTINE: Area: 10,000 square miles
Population: 1,400,000 (1937 estimate)
Capital: Jerusalem

TRANSJORDANIA: Constitutional Monarchy
Ruler: Emir Abdullah ibn Hussein
Capital: Amman
Area: 34,740 square miles (mostly desert)
Population: 300,000 (estimate)

II. SYRIA AND LEBANON. To France (1922)

On September 16, 1941, Free French authorities proclaimed the independence of Syria, and on November 26, 1941, of Lebanon. The final status of these territories will not be determined until the end of the war.

SYRIA

Capital: Damascus
Area: 58,456 square miles
Population: 2,224,136 (1936 estimate)
President: Sheik Tajeddine Hassani
Premier: Hassan Hakeen

LEBANON

Capital: Beirut
Area: 3,861 square miles
Population: 854,693 (1936 estimate)

CLASS B MANDATES

(Former German possessions in Central and East Africa)

I. BRITISH CAMEROON. To Great Britain (1922)

Area: about 34,236 square miles
Population: 800,000 (estimate)
Administrator: The Governor of Nigeria

II. BRITISH TOGOLAND. To Great Britain (1922)

Area: about 12,600 square miles
Population: 293,671 (1931 census)
Administrator: The Governor of the Gold Coast

III. TANGANYIKA. To Great Britain (1922)

Area: about 373,000 square miles
Population: 5,063,544 (1931 census)
Governor: Sir Harold MacMichael

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

IV. FRENCH CAMEROON. To France (1922)

Area: 166,489 square miles
 Population: 2,340,000 (1935 estimate)
 Commissioner: M. Repiquet

V. FRENCH TOGOLAND. To France (1922); attached to Dahomey

Area: 21,893 square miles
 Population: 382,500 (1935 estimate)

VI. RUANDA AND URUNDI. To Belgium (1922); attached to Belgian Congo

Area: about 20,550 square miles
 Population: 3,276,983 (1934 estimate)

CLASS C MANDATES

(Former German possessions in Southwest Africa and in the Pacific)

I. SOUTHWEST AFRICA. To the Union of South Africa (1920)

Area: 322,768 square miles
 Population: 350,000 (1934 estimate)
 Administrator: D. G. Conradie (appointed 1933)

II. WESTERN SAMOA. To New Zealand (1920)

Area: 1,130 square miles
 Population: 54,778 (1936 census)
 Acting Administrator: A. C. Turnbull

III. NAURU ISLAND. To Australia (1920)

Area: 5,396 acres
 Population: 2,922 (1936 census)
 Administrator: Commander R. C. Garsia (appointed 1933)

IV. NEW GUINEA. To Australia (1920)

Area: 93,000 square miles
 Population: 505,000 (1936 census)
 Administrator: Brig. Gen. W. R. McNicoll (appointed 1934)

V. ISLANDS NORTH OF THE EQUATOR. To Japan (1920)

Area: 833 square miles
 Population: 113,154 (1929 census)

THE PERMANENT COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE
(WORLD COURT)

Seat: The Hague
 Founded in September, 1921

The Court is governed by a Statute which was approved by the Assembly of the League of Nations and annexed to a Protocol of Signature of December 16, 1920, which was signed and ratified by fifty States.

The Judges of the Court are elected by the Assembly and Council of the League, with the participation of certain States not represented in those bodies. The general election of judges which was scheduled for 1939 was postponed, and under a provision in the Statute of the Court the judges previously elected continue in office "until their places have been filled."

The Court is open to all States, and about five hundred international instruments provide for its jurisdiction; it may also give advisory opinions at the request of the Council or the Assembly of the League. Its expenses are met by

special provision in the League budget, and by contributions by certain States not Members of the League.

Judges

(In order of precedence)

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. M. GUERRERO, President
(Salvadoran) | 7. M. ANZILOTTI (Italian) |
| 2. SIR CECIL HURST, Vice-President
(British) | 8. M. URRUTIA (Colombian) |
| 3. COUNT ROSTWOROWSKI (Polish) * | 9. M. NEGULESCO (Rumanian) |
| 4. M. FROMAGEOT (French) | 10. M. VAN EYSINGA (Netherland) |
| 5. M. DE BUSTAMANTE Y SIRVEN
(Cuban) | 11. M. NAGAOKA (Japanese) |
| 6. M. ALTAMIRA Y CREVEA
(Spanish) | 12. M. CHENG TIEN-HSI (Chinese) |
| | 13. MR. MANLEY O. HUDSON
(American) |
| | 14. M. DE VISSCHER (Belgian) |
| | 15. M. R. W. ERICH (Finnish) |

Registrar

J. LÓPEZ OLIVÁN (Spanish)

CHAMBERS OF THE WORLD COURT, 1942

Chamber for Summary Procedure

PRESIDENT GUERRERO	JUDGE FROMAGEOT
VICE-PRESIDENT HURST	JUDGE ANZILOTTI

Substitute Members

JUDGE URRUTIA	JUDGE DE VISSCHER
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Chamber for Labor Cases

VICE-PRESIDENT HURST	JUDGE NEGULESCO
JUDGE ALTAMIRA	JUDGE HUDSON
JUDGE URRUTIA	

Substitute Members

JUDGE VAN EYSINGA	JUDGE NAGAOKA
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Chamber for Communications and Transit Cases

PRESIDENT GUERRERO	JUDGE VAN EYSINGA
JUDGE FROMAGEOT	JUDGE CHENG
JUDGE ANZILOTTI	
JUDGE NAGAOKA (Substitute Member)	

*Deceased.

LIBERIA

Capital: Monrovia
Area: 43,000 square miles
Population: 1,500,000 (estimate)

President

EDWIN BARCLAY (True Whig)

Elected May 7, 1935. Inaugurated January 6, 1936,
for eight-year term

Cabinet

True Whig

PARLIAMENT

(Legislature)

UPPER CHAMBER

(Senate)

President: JAMES S. SMITH (True Whig)

Number of Members* 10

LOWER CHAMBER

(House of Representatives)

Speaker: R. S. WILES (True Whig)

Number of Members* 21

* All of True Whig Party.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

TRUE WHIG PARTY: Organized in 1869, it has been in power continuously since 1878. Composed of the descendants of the first settlers of American and West Indian origin and civilized aborigines. Dedicated to complete internal reform, an honest performance of international engagements, and protection of lives and property of foreigners. Proposed and carried through amendment of the constitution increasing Presidential term from four to eight years and permitting establishment of civil service. Pledged to sound judiciary.

Leaders: Edwin Barclay (President), William R. Tolbert (National Chairman) and C. L. Simpson (General Secretary).

UNIT TRUE WHIG PARTY: Organized in 1935. Composed of dissatisfied True Whigs and majority of members of defunct People's Party. Opposed to True Whig foreign and internal policies. Pledged to uphold constitution without amendment, and existing treaties and contracts with foreign governments and individuals. Advocates equal political and social rights to native population, and honest, efficient and impartial justice to all.

Leaders: Charles Dunbar Burgess King (formerly President), Abayomi Karna (formerly Justice of Supreme Court), Reginald A. Sherman (formerly Postmaster General) and S. David Coleman.

PRESS

All papers listed are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Liberian Patriot (weekly) . .	True Whig.	T. B. Kila-Williams (<i>Ed.</i>)
The African Nationalist . .	Non-partisan.	R. C. Fredericks (<i>Ed.</i>)
The Weekly Mirror	True Whig.	J. F. B. Coleman (<i>Ed.</i>)

LUXEMBOURG*

Capital: Luxembourg
Temporary Seat of Government: London, England
Area: 999 square miles
Population: 296,913 (census of 1935)

Ruler

GRAND DUCHESS CHARLOTTE

Born in 1896; ascended the throne January 9, 1919

Cabinet

Coalition (Right and Socialist)

Appointed November 5, 1937

Premier

PETER DUPONG (Right)

PARLIAMENT

UPPER CHAMBER

(Conseil d'État)

Chosen for life by the Sovereign. Acts as a senate. The Conseil d'État enjoys the right of advice and amendment of bills and a temporary suspensive veto.

Number of members. 15

LOWER CHAMBER

(Chambre des Députés)

Election of June 5, 1937 (for six years; renewed by halves every three years)

Speaker: EMILE REUTER (Right)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Right	25
Socialist	18
Radical-Liberal	6
Other Parties	6
Total	55

By a law passed on August 29, 1939, full executive and legislative powers were given to the Grand Duchess and her Government for the duration of hostilities by unanimous vote of the Parliament.

The Members of the Cabinet are: Peter Dupong (Prime Minister and Minister of Finance), Joseph Bech (Minister of Foreign Affairs), Victor Bodson (Minister of Justice and Health) and Peter Krier (Minister of Labor and Social Insurance).

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

(As composed prior to invasion)

RIGHT PARTY: Advocates, together with all the other parties and the whole population of Luxembourg, maintenance of the independence of the country,

* On May 10, 1940, German military forces invaded Luxembourg in spite of the fact that the German Government had repeatedly declared that it would respect the neutrality of that state.

The Grand Duchess and the members of the Cabinet left the country. They first went to France and after the collapse of France settled in the British Empire, transferring the seat of the government to London. Some government offices have been established at Montreal, Canada.

support of the monarchy, defense of the present regulations concerning church and schools, social and economic peace, progressive labor legislation, protection for agriculture and for small trade craftsmen.

Leaders: Peter Dupong (Premier and Minister of Finance), Joseph Bech (Minister of Foreign Affairs, formerly Premier), Emile Reuter (Speaker of the Chamber of Deputies, formerly Premier) and Jean Origer (Papal Prelate).

SOCIALIST PARTY: In coalition with the Catholic Party since November, 1937, on the basis of a plan for collaboration, brought out by both the parties advocating social and economic peace, progressive labor legislation, assistance to the injured and aged workmen, control of the essential natural resources by the government, and further improvement and extension of labor and social insurance.

Leaders: Victor Bodson (Minister of Justice and of Health) and Peter Krier (Minister of Labor and Social Insurance).

RADICAL-LIBERAL PARTY: Advocates adherence to the existing state institutions, progressive development of liberal and lay institutions, and progress of labor legislation; opposes socialism.

Leaders: Gaston Diederich (Burgomaster of Luxembourg), and Marcel Cahen (Deputy).

INDEPENDENT PARTY: Adheres to the existing constitution.

Leader: Peter Prüm (Deputy, formerly Premier).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted all papers listed are published in the capital city.

Since the German invasion in May, 1940, all papers have been controlled by the Germans.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Escher Tageblatt	Socialist.	Hubert Clement (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Esch-sur-Alzette)		
Luxembourg	Independent; in French.	Louis Knaff (<i>Ed.</i>)
Luxembourger Volksblatt. . .	Independent Nationalist.	Léon Müller (<i>Ed.</i>)
Luxembourger Wort	Catholic.	J. Origer (<i>Ed.</i>)
Luxembourger Zeitung	Radical.	C. Erdmer (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nationalzeitung	Radical.	Emile Schumacher (<i>Ed.</i>)
Obermoselzeitung	Catholic.	Paul Faber (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Grevinmacher)		
Proletarier	Socialist and Syndicalist.	Nic Biever (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sozialer Fortschritt	Catholic and Syndicalist.	J. B. Roch (<i>Ed.</i>)

MEXICO

Capital: Mexico City
Area: 763,944 square miles
Population: 18,526,258 (1936 estimate)

President

GENERAL MANUEL AVILA CAMACHO

Elected July 7, 1940; assumed office December 1, 1940,
for six-year term

Cabinet

Appointed December 1, 1940

PARLIAMENT

(Congreso)

UPPER CHAMBER
(Cámara de Senadores)

Under Constitutional Amendment of April 29, 1933, the entire Senate is renewed every six years.

Speaker: Changes each month.

Number of members 58

LOWER CHAMBER
(Cámara de Diputados)

Under Constitutional Amendment of April 29, 1933, the entire Chamber is renewed every three years.

Speaker: Changes each month.

Number of members 171

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

At the opening of Congress in 1928, President Calles announced that he would not under any circumstances run for reelection and asked for the formation of a political party. As a result of this the National Revolutionary Party was organized. It was in substance the consolidation of many local state groups into a national party. It controlled the Congress and the government, there being no opposition party as understood in other countries. President Cárdenas in a special message in December, 1937, proposed that the National Revolutionary Party be superseded by a more popular party to include workers, farmers and soldiers. As a result the Partido de la Revolución Mexicana was organized early in 1938. Luis I. Rodríguez was the first President of the Executive Committee of the Party. He was replaced by General Heriberto Jara on June 19, 1939. On December 2, 1940, Antonio Villalobos was elected President of the Party.

Presidential elections were held in July, 1940. General Manuel Avila Camacho, who was elected, was generally referred to as the "official" candidate for he was backed by the National Revolutionary Party, the only national party in Mexico. He was also supported by the Confederation of Mexican Workers. He was opposed by General Juan Andreu Almazan who ran as an independent backed by the P. R. U. N.

President Manuel Avila Camacho assumed office on December 1, 1940. He is assisted by the following cabinet: Miguel Aleman (Minister of the Interior), Eduardo Suarez (Minister of Finance), Ignacio Garcia Tellez (Minister of Labor), Octavio Vejar Vasquez (Minister of Education), Dr. Gustavo Baz

(Minister of Public Welfare), General Heriberto Jara (Minister of the Navy), Dr. Ezequiel Padilla (Minister of Foreign Affairs), General Pablo Macias (Minister of National Defense), Marte R. Gomez (Minister of Agriculture), Francisco Xavier Gaxiola (Minister of National Economy), Dr. Javier Rojo Gomez (Chief of the Federal District), Dr. Victor Fernandez Manero (Minister of Public Health), Fernando Foglio (Head of Agrarian Department), Isidro Candia (Head of Department of Indian Affairs), Dr. Jose Aguilar y Maya (Attorney General), General Maximino Avila Camacho (Minister of Communications and Public Works), Jesus Gonzalez Gallo (Secretary to the President) and Lt. Col. Maximino Ochoa (Chief of the President's Staff).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Boletin Financiero	Financial.	J. A. Perez de L. (<i>Dir.</i>)
Excelsior	Independent; conservative tendency; large circulation.	Rodrigo de Llano (<i>Ed.</i>)
El Nacional.	Official organ of the government.	Raul Noriega (<i>Ed.</i>)
Novedades	Independent.	Ignacio F. Herrerias (<i>Dir.</i>)
El Popular	Labor Organ of C. T. M.	Alejandro Carrillo (<i>Ed.</i>)
La Prensa	Independent; pictorial tabloid.	Fernando Mora (<i>Dir.</i>)
Ultimas Noticias	Independent; published by same company as <i>Excelsior</i> .	Miguel Ordorica (<i>Dir.</i>)
El Universal	Independent; slightly more advanced tendencies than <i>Excelsior</i> ; large circulation.	José Gomez Ugarte (<i>Dir.</i>)
El Universal Gráfico	Independent; pictorial tabloid; published by same company as <i>El Universal</i> .	Gregorio López y Fuentes (<i>Dir.</i>)
El Informador (Guadalajara)	Independent; conservative tendency; circulation limited to Guadalajara and neighboring towns.	J. A. del Castillo (<i>Prop.</i>)
Diario del Sureste (Merida)	Independent; conservative.	Humberto Mara y Lara (<i>Dir.</i>)
El Porvenir (Monterey)	Independent; Catholic tendency; large circulation along border.	J. Cantú Leal (<i>Dir.</i>)
El Sol (Monterey)	Reputedly published by Catholic Party, but not so advertised; small circulation.	R. Junco de la Vega (<i>Dir.</i>)
El Tiempo (Monterey)	Independent.	Martinez Celio (<i>Dir.</i>)
La Tribune (Tampico)	Labor organ.	Eduardo Martinez (<i>Dir.</i>)
La Opinion (Torreon)	Independent.	R. Guerrero (<i>Dir.</i>)
El Siglo (Torreon)	Independent; conservative.	A. de Juambelz (<i>Ed.</i>)
El Dictamen	Conservative.	Johan Malpica (<i>Dir.</i>)
Hoy (weekly)	Popular weekly magazine.	R. H. Llergo (<i>Ed.</i>)
Ilustrado (weekly)	Popular weekly magazine.	Published by <i>El Universal</i> . Gonzálo de la Parra (<i>Dir.</i>)
Revista de Revistas (weekly)	Leading magazine in Mexico City; oldest publication in Mexico.	Published by <i>Excelsior</i> . R. A. Sosa Ferreyro (<i>Dir.</i>)

NETHERLANDS*

Capital: Amsterdam
 Seat of Government: The Hague
 Temporary Seat of Government: London, England
 Area in 1939: 13,210 square miles (excluding water)
 Population 8,780,004 (1939 estimate)

Ruler

QUEEN WILHELMINA

Born in 1880; ascended throne November 23, 1890
 Assumed government August 31, 1898

Cabinet

Coalition (Roman Catholic, Christian Historical, Social
 Democratic Labor and Liberal Democratic)
 Appointed August 9, 1939; several changes since

Premier

PROF. DR. P. S. GERBRANDY (Anti-Revolutionary)

PARLIAMENT

(Staten-Generaal)

(As composed prior to invasion)

UPPER CHAMBER

(Eerste Kamer)

*Election of May, 1937 (Six-year term; renewed
 by halves every three years)*

President: BARON W. L. DE VOS VAN
 STEENWIJK (Christian Historical)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Catholic	16
Social Democratic Labor	12
Anti-Revolutionary	7
Christian Historical	6
National Socialist Movement.	4
Liberal	3
Liberal Democratic	2
Total	50

LOWER CHAMBER

(Tweede Kamer)

Election of May, 1937 (for four years)

President: DR. J. H. R. VAN SCHAIK
 (Catholic)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Catholic	31
Social Democratic Labor	23
Anti-Revolutionary	17
Christian Historical	8
Liberal Democratic	6
Liberal	4
National Socialist Movement.	4
Communist	3
Minor Parties	4
Total	100

The Cabinet is now composed as follows: Prof. Dr. P. S. Gerbrandy (Prime Minister and Minister of Justice and Acting Minister of Colonies and Defense), Dr. E. N. van Kleffens (Minister of Foreign Affairs), H. van Boeyen (Minister

* On May 10, 1940, German military forces suddenly invaded the Netherlands in spite of the fact that the German Government had repeatedly declared that it would respect the neutrality of that State. On May 13, 1940, the Queen of the Netherlands and all members of the Cabinet left the country, transferring the seat of the Netherlands Government to London. This Netherlands Government in London rules all the territories of the Kingdom outside Europe by Royal Decree. On May 29, 1940, Dr. Seyss-Inquart assumed office at the Hague as Reich Commissar for the Netherlands with supreme authority over the civilian population.

According to a Royal Decree of May 24, 1940, the German controlled territory of this Kingdom in Europe is considered enemy territory until the occupation ends.

of Home Affairs and General Affairs), G. Bolkestein (Minister of Education, Arts and Science), J. W. Albarda (Minister of Public Works), P. A. Kerstens (Minister of Trade and Shipping) and Dr. J. van den Tempel (Minister of Social Affairs).

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

(As composed prior to invasion)

ROMAN CATHOLIC STATE PARTY: Included nearly the entire Roman Catholic population of the Netherlands; favored a democratic government of the state and democratic social measures; based its program on the Papal encyclicals *Graves de Communi Re*, *Immortale Dei*, *Rerum Novarum* and *Quadragesimo Anno*, from these deriving certain theses with regard to religion, family, and property as the foundations of society. Aimed at the restoration of corporations, for state interference in economic life and for protection. In *foreign policy*, favored coöperation with the League, restoration of international trade under state control and international economic coöperation.

Leaders: Dr. T. J. Verschuur (President of Party), Dr. W. M. van Lanschot (Leader in Upper Chamber), Charles J. I. M. Welter (formerly Minister of Colonies), Dr. J. R. H. van Schaik (President of Lower Chamber), Dr. M. P. L. Steenberghe (formerly Minister of Commerce and Industry), Dr. L. N. Deckers (Leader in Lower Chamber), Dr. F. G. C. J. M. Teulings and P. J. S. Serrarens (Members of Lower Chamber).

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC LABOR PARTY: A moderate constitutional socialist party, aimed at nationalization of industries and land and radical labor legislation, reduction of unemployment by industrialization and public works, training in self-government for colonies, compulsory elementary education up to age 16, local option and state pensions. For the first time in history the Party is represented in the Cabinet.

Leaders: Koos Vorrink (President of Party, Senator), J. W. Albarda (Minister of Public Works), W. Drees (Leader in Lower Chamber), A. B. de Zeeuw (Leader in Upper Chamber), Dr. J. van den Tempel (Minister of Social Affairs), Dr. H. B. W. Beckman (Senator), E. Kupers (Member of Lower Chamber, President of Trade Unions Federation) and S. de la Bella (Senator).

ANTI-REVOLUTIONARY PARTY: Also known as the Calvinist Party; combated the principles of the French Revolution of 1789; conservative, with democratic tendency in social questions; stood for Calvinistic Christian principles in political life and legislation, but without direct church control. A nationalistic party, urged maintenance of a strong army and navy and colonial power; opposed to socialism; favored strict economy, denominational education with state support, capital punishment, abolition of state lottery, and strict observance of Sunday rest.

Leaders: Dr. H. Colijn (President of Party), Prof. P. A. Diepenhorst (Senator), Prof. Dr. A. Anema (Senator and Leader in Upper Chamber) and J. Schouten (Leader in Lower Chamber). Prof. P. S. Gerbrandy (Premier) favors this Party.

CHRISTIAN HISTORICAL PARTY: A moderate conservative party advocating from the religious point of view a program generally similar to that of the Anti-Revolutionary Party. It favored a strong national defense system subject to rigid economy, and reform labor legislation.

Leaders: Jonkheer Dr. D. J. de Geer (formerly Premier, Minister of Finance and Minister of General Affairs), H. W. Tilanus (Leader in Lower Chamber),

Jonkheer Prof. Dr. B. C. de Savornin Lohman (Senator and Leader in Upper Chamber), Baron W. L. de Vos van Steenwijk (President of Upper Chamber), Dr. A. A. van Rhyn (formerly Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries) and H. van Boeyen (Minister of Home Affairs).

LIBERAL PARTY: Stood for full individual and religious liberty, represented varied social groups of traders, agriculturists, industrialists, intellectuals. In *foreign policy*, favored coöperation with and reënforcement of League of Nations. In *domestic policy*, advocated unrestricted free trade, and favored democratic administration while opposing socialization of industry, restriction of free competition, and paternalism in government generally; sought reduction of taxation, development of agriculture, maintenance of undenominational public schools, and complete equality of rights for men and women.

Leaders: Prof. Dr. B. M. Telders (President of Party), Dr. Dirk Fock (formerly Minister of State), Jonkheer Oca van Lidth de Jeude (formerly Minister of Waterways, Member of Lower Chamber), J. Gelderman (Leader in Upper Chamber), Dr. W. C. Wendelaar (Member of Lower Chamber), Dr. S. E. B. Bierema (Leader in Lower Chamber) and Dr. G. A. Boon (Member of Lower Chamber).

LIBERAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Represented a fusion of Radicals and former Liberals on the issue of universal suffrage; included many intellectuals. Advocated equal representation of employer and employee in management, free trade, a progressive political and social program including provincial and municipal autonomy, economy by simplified administration, equal rights for women, undenominational public schools, state aid to agriculture, government management of public services of a monopolistic character, reform labor legislation, state pensions and graded income taxes.

Leaders: Dr. M. Slingenberg (President of Party), Prof. R. Kranenburg (Senator), Dr. D. van Embden (Party Leader in Upper Chamber), Dr. A. M. Joekes (Leader in Lower Chamber) and G. Bolkestein (Minister of Education, Arts and Sciences).

NATIONAL SOCIALIST MOVEMENT: Fascist; opposed to parliamentarianism; favored abolition of political parties, dictatorial leadership, anti-semitism and corporative state, and imitated German Nazi party under whose guidance the movement worked. In *foreign policy* opposed League of Nations and favored close coöperation with Germany.

Leaders: A. A. Mussert ("Head" of the Movement), Dr. A. J. van Vessum (Leader in Upper Chamber) and Count M. de Marchant et d'Ansembourg (Leader in Lower Chamber).

COMMUNIST PARTY: The Dutch section of 3d International.

Leaders: P. Beuzemaker (President of Party), L. L. H. de Visser (Leader in Lower Chamber), Roestam Effendi and D. Wijinkoop (Members of Lower Chamber).

PRESS

(The press is now under German control. During 1941 many newspapers ceased publication because of paper shortage.)

Name of Paper	Political Affiliation	Proprietor, Editor, etc.
Algemeen Handelsblad (Amsterdam)	Liberal; general and commercial news; morning and evening.	Dr. H. N. Planten (<i>Dir.</i>) W. Hoogterp (<i>Ed.</i>)
Courant — Nieuws van den Dag (Amsterdam)	Non-partisan paper with large circulation; owned by <i>De Telegraaf</i> .	F. H. J. Holdert (<i>Dir.</i>) J. M. Goedemans (<i>Ed.</i>)

NETHERLANDS

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Standaard (Amsterdam)	Organ of Anti-Revolutionary Party.	G. C. de Vlugt (<i>Dir.</i>)
Telegraaf (Amsterdam)	Non-partisan; morning and evening paper with large circulation.	F. H. J. Holdert (<i>Dir.</i>) J. M. Goedemans (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tijd (Amsterdam)	Catholic organ; morning and evening paper.	J. J. W. Boerigter and L. J. Stolhempter (<i>Dirs.</i>)
Het Volk (Amsterdam)	Organ of Social Democratic Labor Party; morning and evening paper.	Y. G. van der Veen (<i>Gen. Mgr.</i>) Dr. S. W. Goedhius (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nederlander (Hague)	Organ of Christian Historical Party.	W. Wagenaar (<i>Mgr.</i>) F. de Ridder (<i>Ed.</i>)
Vaderland (Hague)	Liberal; owned by <i>Nieuwe Rotterdamse Courant</i> ; morning and evening paper.	E. de Lang (<i>Dir.</i>) C. M. Schilt (<i>Ed.</i>)
Vooruit (Hague)	Organ of Social Democratic Labor Party; morning and evening paper.	Dr. H. B. Wiardi Beckman (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nieuwe Rotterdamse Courant (Rotterdam)	Liberal; an influential Dutch morning and evening paper, known for both general and commercial news.	Dr. H. de Bloeme (<i>Dir.</i>) J. Huyts (<i>Ed.</i>)
Voorwaarts (Rotterdam)	Social Democratic Labor Party organ; evening paper.	Dr. H. B. Wiardi Beckman (<i>Ed.</i>)
Het Nationale Dagblad . . . (Utrecht)	National-Socialist.	J. den Nobel (<i>Ed.</i>)
Volk en Vaderland (weekly) .	National-Socialist.	H. Reydon (<i>Ed.</i>)
Economisch Statistische Berichten (Rotterdam) (weekly)	Economic, financial, and industrial.	Nijgh en van Ditmar N. W. (<i>Pub.</i>)
Economische Voorlichting . (Hague) (weekly)	Leading economic publication.	Department of Economic Affairs (<i>Pub.</i>)
Haagsche Post (Hague) (weekly)	Non-partisan; political, economic, and financial.	D. C. M. Bauduin (<i>Ed.</i>)
Vrijzinning-Democraat . . . (Almelo) (weekly)	Organ of Liberal Democratic Party.	Dr. L. G. van Dam (<i>Ed.</i>)
Vrij Netherland (London, England) (weekly)	Publication of Netherlands Government-in-Exile. Only Non-Nazi controlled Dutch paper.	Netherlands Publishing Co., Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>)
Gids (monthly) (Amsterdam)	Political and literary.	P. N. Van Kampen en Zonen (<i>Pub.</i>) Prof. H. T. Colenbrander (<i>Ed.</i>)

NEWS AGENCIES

Algemeen Nederlandsch Persbureau (A.N.P.) (Amsterdam and The Hague)	Independent; owned and operated on coöperative basis by Dutch Newspapers Union; affiliated with Associated Press-Reuters-Havas-D. N. B. group.	H. H. J. van de Pol (<i>Gen. Mgr.</i>) Dr. J. J. Belinfante, Dr. J. F. E. Belifante and Henry Schlick (<i>Mgrs.</i>)
Alg. Ned. Ind. Persbureau Aneta (Batavia)	Colonial.	Dr. Colyn (<i>Dir.</i>)

OVERSEAS TERRITORIES

I. NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES

Capital: Batavia

Area: 735,267 square miles

Population: 70,000,000 (1940 estimate)

Sovereign

QUEEN WILHELMINA

Governor-General

JONKHEER DR. A. W. L. TJARDA VAN STARKENBORGH
STACHOUWER

Appointed June 1, 1936

The general administration and executive authority of the East Indies rest in the hands of a Governor General. He is assisted by a Council of an advisory character (a vice-president and four to six members), the "Raad van Indie."

The Governor General, the Vice-President, and the members of the Raad van Indie are appointed by the Crown.

There are eight departments of general administration: War, Navy, Internal Affairs, Justice, Education and Public Worship, Economic Affairs, Traffic and Water Supply and Finance. Each is headed by a Director who is responsible to the Governor General.

In 1918 a "Volksraad" (People's Council) was installed to discuss the budget and to advise the government on matters of general importance as a first step towards the development of self-government. Some of the members are appointed by the government, some are elected by the local Councils, and the Chairman is appointed by the Crown. The Council is composed of 30 Indonesians, 25 Dutch and 5 non-indigenous Orientals (Chinese and Arabs).

By the Netherlands East Indies Constitution of 1925, this part of the Empire is granted a measure of self-government in interior affairs under supervision of the Home Government, the legislative powers being shared between the "Volksraad" and the Governor General.

About 1925 a reform of the administration took place in Java and Madura. These islands have been divided into three autonomous provinces under Governors and sub-divided into residencies governed by Residents. The residencies are sub-divided into autonomous regencies, each in charge of a native regent. Local government is almost entirely exercised by native civil servants under the Regents. To the native states (Soerakarta and Djokjakarta being the most important among them) governors are appointed, who, with their staff, take care of the relations between the government and the self-governing princes. The outer-Islands (Sumatra, Borneo, Celebes, Bali, Lombok, Ambionia, Timor and a part of New-Guinea are the most important) are divided into three areas under Governors, and sub-divided into seventeen residencies, governed by Residents.

PARTIES AND LEADERS

CHRISTELYKE STAATKUNDIGE PARTY: *Leader*, Dr. C. C. van Helsdingen.

CHUNG HWA HUI: *Leader*, H. H. Kan.

INDISCHE KATHOLIEKE PARTY: *Leader*, P. A. Kerstens.

INDO-EUROPEESCH VERBOND: *Leader*, Ir. E. D. Wermuth.

NEDERLANDSCH INDISCHE ASSOCIATIE PARTY (Politiek-Economische Bond):

Leader, B. Roep.

PAGOEJOEBAN PASOENDAN: *Leader*, R. Otto Iskander di Nata.

PARTY INDONESIA RAJA: *Leader*, K. R. H. M. Woerjaningrat.

PERHIMPOENAN PEGAWAI BESTUUR BOEMIPOETRA: *Leader*, R. A. A. I. Tirtokoesoemo.

PERHIMPOENAN POLITIEK KATHOLIEK DI INDONESIA: *Leader*, T. J. Kasimo.

VADERLANDSCHE CLUB: *Leader*, H. J. van Holst Pellekaan.

VEREENIGING AMBTENAREN BY HET VINNENLANDSCH BESTUUR: *Leader*, A. J. G. Hens.

PARTAI PERSATOEAN INDONESIA: *Leader*, Muhammed Yamin.

PARTAI ISLAM INDONESIA: *Leader*, R. Wiwoho Poerbohadidjojo.

PRESS

<i>Name of Paper</i>		<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
De Javasche Courant	Official; twice weekly.	
(Batavia)		
Java-Bade		N. Metzelaar (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Batavia)		Dr. C. A. de Vries (<i>Ed.</i>)
Batavia Nieuwsblad		G. Molenaar (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Batavia)		J. Versteegh (<i>Ed.</i>)
Preangerbode		
(Bandoeng)		
Deli-Courant	All daily.	Wm. S. B. Klooster (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Medan)		
Sumatra-Post		
(Medan)		
Sumatra-Bode		
(Padang)		
De Locomotief		Dr. C. W. Wormser and
(Semarang)		A. W. Ramshorst (<i>Dirs.</i>)
		W. A. van Goudoever (<i>Ed.</i>)
Soerabajas Handelsblad		
(Surabaja)		

II. NETHERLANDS WEST INDIES

A. SURINAM

Capital: Paramaribo

Area: 54,291 square miles

Population: 173,659 (1938 estimate)

Sovereign

QUEEN WILHELMINA

Governor

PROF. DR. J. C. KIELSTRA

Appointed August 16, 1933

The administration and executive authority are in the hands of a Governor, assisted by an advisory council consisting of a Vice-President, and three members, all nominated by the Queen of the Netherlands. The States of Surinam (15 members) form the representative body of the overseas territory:

10 of the members are elected and 5 are appointed by the Governor for a period of four years.

The country is divided into six districts, each under a commissioner.

PRESS

Gouvernements-Administratieblad	Official; twice weekly.
De West	Three times weekly.
Suriname	Twice weekly.

B. CURAÇAO

Capital: Willemstad

Area: 403 square miles

Population: 101,021 (1938 estimate)

Sovereign

QUEEN WILHELMINA

Governor

G. J. J. WOUTERS

Appointed April 7, 1936

The Governor is assisted by a council, composed of a Vice-President and three members, all nominated by the Crown. The states of the territory of Curaçao consist of 15 members: 10 elected and 5 nominated by the Governor. The different islands (Curaçao, Aruba, Bonaire, St. Martin, St. Eustace, Saba) are — except Curaçao — under officials called *Gezaghebbers*, nominated by the Governor.

PRESS

Amigoe di Curacao	Catholic; Spanish.
(Willemstad)	
Prensa	Spanish and English.
Beurs en Nieuwsberichten	Dutch.
Curacaosche Volkskrant	Dutch.

NEWFOUNDLAND

Capital: St. John's

Area: 162,734 square miles (including Labrador, which was definitely awarded to Newfoundland March 1, 1927)

Population: 289,588 (1935 census) — Newfoundland: 284,872; Labrador: 4,716

Sovereign

KING GEORGE VI

Governor

VICE ADMIRAL SIR HUMPHREY THOMAS WALWYN

Assumed office, January 21, 1936, for three-year term
which has been extended

Commission of Government

Acts as Cabinet; assumed office February 15, 1934

Prime Minister

The Governor presides over the Commission of Government

PARLIAMENT

(Legislature Dissolved)

In November, 1933, because of the financial emergency, Newfoundland voluntarily gave up its status as a self-governing Dominion to become a British Crown Colony. After appropriate legislation by the British Parliament, responsible government in Newfoundland was temporarily suspended and legislative and executive authority vested in a Commission of Six — three Newfoundlanders and three English — all appointed by the British Government. The Governor presides over this Commission. The charter granted to Newfoundland as a Dominion has thus been temporarily suspended until the country "becomes self-supporting."

Members of Commission of Government are: *British*, Sir Wilfrid Wentworth Woods (Public Utilities), Ira Wild (Finance), P. D. H. Dunn (Natural Resources); *Newfoundlanders*, H. A. Winter (Home Affairs and Education), L. E. Emerson (Justice and Defense) and Sir John C. Puddester (Public Health and Welfare).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Daily News.	Liberal-Conservative.	Robinson Pub. Co. (<i>Prop.</i>) J. S. Currie (<i>Ed.</i>)
Evening Telegram.	Independent.	Herder family (<i>Prop.</i>) C. E. A. Jeffery (<i>Ed.</i>)
Fishermen-Workers Tribune .	Labor.	K. M. Browne (<i>Ed.</i>)
Labor Herald	Labor.	W. J. Keough (<i>Ed.</i>)
Observer's Weekly.	Liberal-Conservative.	A. B. Perlin (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Newfoundland Trade Review (Weekly)	Economic.	D. R. Thistle (<i>Prop.</i>)
Fisherman's Advocate (weekly (Port Union))	Liberal-Labor.	J. H. Scammell (<i>Ed.</i>)
Newfoundland Quarterly . .	Political and economic.	J. Evans (<i>Ed.</i>)

NEW ZEALAND

Capital: Wellington

Area: 103,934 square miles (including outlying and annexed islands)

Population: 1,652,384, including Maoris and residents of annexed islands (1940 estimate)

Sovereign

KING GEORGE VI

Governor-General

SIR CYRIL NEWALL

Assumed office February 10, 1941

Cabinet

Labor

Appointed December 5, 1935

Reorganized April 30, 1940, and January, 1941

Prime Minister

PETER FRASER (Labor)

Appointed April 30, 1940

PARLIAMENT

UPPER CHAMBER

(Legislative Council)

Appointed by Governor-General for seven years

Speaker: MARK FAGAN

LOWER CHAMBER

(House of Representatives)

Election of October 15, 1938 (for three years; extended in 1941 because of war)

Speaker: W. E. BARNARD (Democratic Labor)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Labor	51
National	25
Independent	2
Democratic Labor	2

Present number of members . . 37 Total 80

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

LABOR PARTY: After having defeated the Coalition government (headed by George W. Forbes), at the General Election of November 1935, the Labor Party came into power for the first time (Michael J. Savage being Prime Minister). It immediately proceeded to pass into law a number of advanced social and economic measures. Provision was made for nationalizing the reserve bank and the mortgage corporation (the latter under the title of the State

Advances Corporation); state marketing of New Zealand produce overseas and (if necessary) at home; adjusting farm mortgages on the basis of current prices for agricultural products; and guaranteeing to the dairy farmers a sufficient price to ensure to them a reasonable standard of living. A forty-hour week was introduced into all industries where economically possible; a minimum basic wage for all workers over the age of 21 years; and compulsory unionization of all workers. Wage cuts were restored; and an active public works policy inaugurated involving the completion of railway construction suspended during the depression; the building of new highways, etc. A State housing scheme was commenced aiming at the supply of houses at a moderate rental. The proceedings of Parliament have been broadcast since 1936.

The Labor Party's leading social measure, the Social Security Act, came into force on April 1, 1939. The Act provides health and maternity benefits, old age (with superannuation for all over 65 as from April 1, 1940), widows', orphans' and invalidity pensions, and family allowances. In the 1938 election manifesto the main planks were: to put into force the Social Security Act; extension of the state control of currency and credit; expansion and coördination of the defense forces; support of the League of Nations and collective security; controlled and orderly marketing of primary products, both internally and externally; and generally the continuation of the progressive legislation of the past three years.

The Labor Party has unqualifiedly supported the United Kingdom in the present war, and under its leadership New Zealand entered the hostilities on September 3, 1939. A declaration of war on Japan was made on December 9, 1941. War legislation has included measures to provide Government control of the Reserve Bank's policy and functions, extension of state marketing powers to include all commodities, lengthening of the work week, and a strike ban. A War Cabinet of five including three Cabinet Ministers and two Opposition (National Party) members has been formed to deal only with war policy and administration.

Leaders: Peter Fraser (Prime Minister), Walter Nash (Minister of Finance, Customs and Stamp Duties, appointed first Minister from New Zealand to the United States in December, 1941), Mark Fagan (Speaker of the Legislative Council), Henry G. R. Mason (Attorney General, Minister of Justice and Education), W. E. Parry (Minister of Internal Affairs and Social Security), Robert Semple (Minister of National Service, Transport, Railways and Marine), Daniel G. Sullivan (Minister of Supply, Commerce and Industries), J. G. Barclay (Minister of Agriculture and Marketing), F. Langstone (Minister of External Affairs, Cook Islands and Lands), A. H. Nordmeyer (Minister of Health), P. C. Webb (Minister of Mines, Labor, and Postmaster General), F. Jones (Minister of Defense), David Wilson (Minister of Broadcasting and Immigration), H. T. Armstrong (Minister of Public Works), P. K. Paikea (Minister of Native Affairs) and James Roberts (President of Labor Party).

NATIONAL PARTY: The old Reform (Conservative) and United (Liberal) Parties joined in 1931 to cope with the economic depression and fought the election of 1935 as one party. On this occasion they relied chiefly on their record during the years of depression, but the electorate disapproving of the means employed to balance the budget and deal with unemployment, reduced their number from 50 to 20. The 1938 election manifesto of the National Party was a conservative form of the Labor Party program, advocating "private enterprise" as against the "socialism" of the government.

Leaders: S. G. Holland (Leader of Party), Adam Hamilton (Member of War

Cabinet, former Party Leader), George W. Forbes (formerly Prime Minister), J. Gordon Coates (Member of War Cabinet, formerly Prime Minister), J. Hargest, W. A. Bodkin, W. G. Broadfoot, Sir Apirana Ngata and Frederick W. Doidge.

DEMOCRATIC LABOR PARTY: The Democratic Labor Party was formed in April, 1940, after a split in the ranks of the Labor Party caused by the defection of leftish elements led by J. A. Lee, formerly Parliamentary Under-Secretary to the Minister of Finance, and W. E. Barnard, Speaker of the House. The aims of the Party include complete control by the government of currency and credit, establishment of a debt-free currency to the extent of unutilized productive capacity, State control of prices, revision of the national debt, diversification of primary industry and expansion of manufactures, and extension of existing social services and social security benefits. The party platform also expresses full support of New Zealand's participation in the war, and advocates friendly diplomatic measures to strengthen the Dominion's position as a nation in the Pacific Ocean area.

Leaders: John A. Lee and W. E. Barnard.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Dominion	National.	C. W. Earle (<i>Ed.</i>)
Evening Post	Independent National; established in 1865.	J. Parker (<i>Ed.</i>)
Auckland Star (Auckland) (evening)	National; established in 1870.	Sir Cecil Leys (<i>Mgr. Dir.</i>)
New Zealand Herald (Auckland)	National; leading New Zealand daily; established 1863.	R. M. Hacket (<i>Ed.</i>)
Christchurch Star-Sun . . .	National.	A. G. Henderson (<i>Ed.</i>)
Press (Christchurch)	National.	Hugo Freeth (<i>Ed.</i>)
Evening Star (Dunedin) (evening)	National.	W. F. Alexander (<i>Ed.</i>)
Otago Daily Times (Dunedin)	National.	Sir James Hutchison (<i>Ed.</i>)
John A. Lee's Weekly	Democratic Labor.	J. A. Lee (<i>Ed.</i>)
Standard (weekly)	Labor.	R. E. Green (<i>Ed.</i>)

PRESS ASSOCIATION

United Press Association of New Zealand Independent; composed of newspapers of New Zealand. T. M. Hinkley (*Mgr.*)

NICARAGUA

Capital: Managua
Area: 51,660 square miles
Population: 1,380,000 (1940 census)

President

GENERAL ANASTASIO SOMOZA (Liberal)

Elected December 8, 1936. Assumed office January 1, 1937, for four-year term. Reëlected by Constituent Assembly, March 23, 1939, and inaugurated March 30, 1939, for eight-year term (although the new Constitution adopted by the same Assembly provides for a six-year term)

Cabinet

Liberal

PARLIAMENT

President: Named monthly

UPPER CHAMBER		LOWER CHAMBER	
<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation *</i>	<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Liberal	12	Liberal	26
Nationalist Conservative. . . .	3	Nationalist Conservative. . . .	9
Traditionalist Conservative. . .	1	Traditionalist Conservative . .	7
<hr/>		<hr/>	
Total	16	Total	42

* Fifteen elected members, and all ex-Presidents, of whom only one (General Moncada, Liberal) is sitting.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

LIBERAL PARTY: Advocates separation of Church and State, freedom of worship, school system under domination of the laity, abolition of death penalty, democratic principles of government, and social legislation. Has been active in the development of education and communications. In *foreign policy*, advocates development of international law to prevent war, and the voluntary union of Central American republics.

Leaders: General Anastasio Somoza (President of the Republic), Dr. Juan Bautista Sacasa (former President), General José María Moncada (former President), Enoc Aguado (former Vice-President and President of Constituent Assembly), Dr. Gerónimo Ramírez Brown (Minister of Interior), Jesus Sanchez (Minister of Finance), Antoneo Flores Vega (Minister of Development), Hildebrando Castellon (Minister of Education), Luis Manuel Debayle (Minister of Health), J. Rigoberto Reyes (Minister of War), Dr. Modesto Armijo (Minister to Guatemala), Dr. Manuel Cordero Reyes (Minister of Foreign Affairs) and Dr. Leonardo Argüello (Minister of Agriculture).

NATIONALIST CONSERVATIVE PARTY: Former old-line Conservatives associated with the present Administration.

Leaders: José Solórzano Díaz, Gabry Rivas and Dr. Juan José Martínez.

TRADITIONALIST CONSERVATIVE PARTY: In *foreign policy*, favors development of international law to prevent war, and the voluntary union of Central American republics. In *domestic policy*, advocates coöperation of government with Catholic Church with freedom to other sects to exercise their teachings; compulsory primary education under lay teachers, in addition to state-encouraged Catholic schools.

Leaders: General Emiliano Chamorro (former President of the Republic and Minister at Washington), David Stadthagen (Ex-Senator), Carlos Cuadra Pasos, Joaquín Gómez and Gustavo Manzanares (Secretary of Party).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Gaceta	Official organ of the Government.	
La Noticia	Liberal; widely read.	Juan Ramón Avilez (<i>Ed.</i>)
Novedades	Liberal.	Carlos Bravo (<i>Ed.</i>)
La Estrella de Nicaragua	Liberal.	Alejandro Bermúdez (<i>Ed.</i>)
La Nueva Prensa	Nationalist-Conservative.	Carlos Manuel Flores (<i>Ed.</i>)
La Prensa	Conservative; widely read.	Pedro Joaquín Chamorro (<i>Ed.</i>)
La Informacion	Conservative.	Manuel País Fonseca (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Bluefields)		
El Correo	Conservative.	Carlos A. Rocha (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Granada)		
Diario Nicaraguense	Conservative.	Pedro J. Cuadra, Ch. (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Granada)		
El Centro-Americano	Liberal.	Gustavo Abaunza (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Leon)		
El Cronista	Liberal.	Gustavo A. Prado (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Leon)		
Excelsior	Liberal.	Zacarías Rodríguez (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Bluefields) (weekly)		
La Voz del Atlantico	Conservative.	Herbert F. Salter (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Bluefields) (weekly)		

NORWAY

Capital: Oslo

Temporary Seat of Government: London, England

Area: 124,556 square miles

Population: 2,814,194 (1930 census)

Ruler

KING HAAKON VII

Born in 1872

Elected to throne by Parliament November 18, 1905

Cabinet

National Coalition

Appointed as Labor Government March 20, 1935; reorganized as Coalition in June, 1940

Premier

JOHAN NYGAARDSVOLD (Labor)

PARLIAMENT

(Storting)

(As composed prior to German invasion)

Speakers

C. J. HAMBRO (Conservative); M. NILSSEN (Labor)

Speakers of Upper Section (Lagting)*

G. E. MOSEID (Agrarian); A. MOAN (Labor)

Speakers of Lower Section (Odelsting)*

NERI VALEN (Liberal); P. THORVIK (Labor)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Labor	70
Conservative	36
Liberal	23
Agrarian	18
Christian People's	2
Social Reform Party	1
Total	150

*The Storting having been properly constituted, one-fourth of the members—38—are elected as members of the Lagting, according to the proportional system, while the remainder forms the Odelsting. All questions which do not relate to new laws or to the amending of existing laws (by which is meant only decisions regulating the legal position of Norwegian subjects in contrast to other countries, where generally all parliamentary decisions are given in the form of laws) are treated by the whole Storting; for example, the budget and all other money bills. Bills relating to laws are treated by the Odelsting and then by the Lagting, and, if a final agreement is not reached, by the whole Storting. Constitutional amendments must be adopted by the whole Storting and a majority of two-thirds is required. The Lagting, together with the High Court of Justice, forms the Chief State Court.

On April 9, 1940, the German Minister in Oslo requested permission for German troops to occupy strategic points in Norway. Shortly afterward Oslo was bombed and German troops landed by air and water. The Norwegians resisted. The

King and the government left Oslo. Two or three days later Major Vidkun Quisling proclaimed the formation of a new Norwegian Government in Oslo. Germany supported him, and King Haakon with allied help decided to fight the German invasion. On April 9, the day of the German invasion, the Storting assembled at Elverum, where it decided to extend the government by including representatives from other political parties so as to give it a proper national basis. The government, therefore, now consists of fifteen members, representing the four main political parties: The Labor Party, the Conservative Party ("The Right"), the Liberal Party ("The Left"), and the Agrarian Party. Thirteen of the Ministers are now in England and two are in Stockholm.

Before it adjourned, the Storting gave the government full authority to carry on the war, either in Norway or outside it. Being unable to withstand the Germans, King Haakon and the government of Premier Nygaardsvold left Norway and established themselves in England on June 10, 1940. Meanwhile the Quisling Government had ceased to exist. Gauleiter Josef Terboven was installed as German administrator in Oslo on April 24, 1940.

After several efforts to form a Norwegian Government, with the assistance of the political parties in Norway, — efforts which were all in vain, — Terboven, on September 25, 1940, appointed thirteen "Constituted Kommissars" ("Kommissarische Staatsräte") to act as a puppet government. Quisling was not made a member of this government, but his party, Nasjonal Samling, was made the only party in Norway and Quisling its leader. The majority of this government were members of the Nasjonal Samling, all other parties were dissolved and the King and the Royal House deposed by the Germans.

The members of the Cabinet are: Johan Nygaardsvold (Prime Minister), Trygve Lie (Minister of Foreign Affairs), Hans Ystgaard (Minister of Agriculture), Nils Hjeltnet (Minister for Church and Education), Oscar Torp (Minister of Finance), S. Støstad (Minister for Social Work), Terje Wold (Minister of Justice and Acting Minister of Trade), Olav Hindahl (Minister of Public Works), Colonel Birger Ljungberg (Minister of Defense), Arne Sunde (Minister of Supply and Shipping) and Major Sven Nilsen, Anders Fjelstad and Paul Hartmann (Ministers without Portfolio). In addition two members are in Stockholm: Anders Frihagen (Minister of Trade) and Johan Ludwig Mowinckel (Minister without Portfolio).

PRESS

Since the German invasion the entire Norwegian press has been controlled by Germans. Many papers have stopped publication and most of them have changed editors and editorial staffs. The personnel listed below, therefore, represents the situation at the time of the invasion. Quisling's party took over the leading Labor Party paper, *Arbeiderbladet*, and the official organ of his party, *Fritt Folk*, is now printed on its presses and published on its premises. The leading news agency, "Norsk Telegrambyrå," in Oslo is also under Nazi control, with a new staff. Leading members of the old staff who left Oslo on the day of the invasion have re-established "Norsk Telegrambyrå" in London, where it is now in operation in connection with the Norwegian Government's administration. A bi-weekly Norwegian paper, *Norsk Tidend*, is also being published in London.

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Aftenposten	Conservative; influential, long established paper.	Johs. Nesse and H. Överland (Eds.)
Arbeideren	Communist.	H. M. Kristiansen (Ed.)
Dagbladet	Liberal.	
Morgenbladet	Conservative Party organ; old, influential paper.	Olaf Gjerløw and Werner Erichsen (Eds.)
Morgenposten	Independent; non-partisan.	Th. Fryser (Ed.)
Nationen	Nazi tendencies.	Thorvald Aadahl (Ed.)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Norges Handels—og Sjøfartstidende	Independent; commercial news.	Knut Domaas (<i>Ed.</i>)
Bergens Aftenblad (Bergen) .	Conservative.	E. Lauhn (<i>Ed.</i>)
Bergens Tidende (Bergen) .	Liberal; influential.	Haakon Torsvik (<i>Ed.</i>)
Morgenavisen (Bergen) . .	Independent Liberal.	John H. Eriksen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Drammens Tidende (Drammen)	Conservative.	L. Sørensen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Fremtiden (Drammen) . . .	German controlled.	H. Karlsen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Hamar Stiftstidende (Hamar)	Conservative.	Chr. J. Rieber-Mohn (<i>Ed.</i>)
Stavanger Aftenblad (Stavanger)	Liberal; influential.	
Stavangeren (Stavanger) . .	Conservative.	R. A. Lorentzen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Adresseavisen (Trondheim) .	Conservative.	H. Torp (<i>Ed.</i>)
Dagsposten (Trondheim) . .	Nazi tendencies.	Johs. Knudsen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nidaros (Trondheim)	Liberal.	Lützow Holm (<i>Ed.</i>)
Farmand (weekly)	Economic and financial.	T. Hoff (<i>Ed.</i>)

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS AND AGENCIES

Avisernes Oslokontor A/S . .	Independent news agency.	S. Segelcke Meidell (<i>Mgr.</i>)
Myres Pressebyrå	Independent news agency.	Olav Myre (<i>Dir.</i>)
Norsk Presseforbund	Norwegian Pressmen.	T. Kandahl (<i>Chairman</i>)
Norsk Telegrambyrå	Now under Nazi control.	B. Knudsen (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>)

PANAMA

Capital: Panama

Area: 32,380 square miles (excluding Canal Zone)

Population: 467,459, excluding Canal Zone (1930 census)

President

RICARDO ADOLFO DE LA GUARDIA

Assumed office October 9, 1941, to replace Dr. Arnulfo Arias
whose term was to expire February 15, 1947

Presidential Designates

Three elected by National Assembly, September 5, 1940,
for two-year term, all of whom have since resigned

Cabinet

Appointed October 9, 1941

PARLIAMENT

(Asamblea Nacional)

Election of June 2, 1940 (for six years)

President: Elected monthly

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
National Revolutionary	17
Democratic	6
National Liberal	5
United Liberal	2
Conservative	1
Colon Independent	1
Total	32

GOVERNMENT AND LEADERS

A change of government took place in Panama on October 9, 1941. On June 2, 1940, Dr. Arnulfo Arias had been elected President of Panama. Soon after he assumed office on October 1, 1940, he inaugurated a series of far-reaching governmental measures. He obtained the adoption of a new constitution, one of the provisions of which extended his term of office from four to six years. His régime became unpopular and at the end of his first year as President opposition reached a high pitch.

Early on the morning of October 7, 1941, Dr. Arnulfo Arias took a plane for Habana, Cuba, traveling incognito, under the name of A. Madrid. However, before departing, he had neglected to obtain permission from the Supreme Court or the National Assembly to leave the country, a requirement stipulated in the laws of the Republic. His absence was therefore declared unauthorized, and this fact opened the way for a change of government by constitutional procedure and without disorder.

According to the Constitution, in the absence of the President, the head of the government shall be the First, the Second, or the Third Vice President, in order, and in the absence of all three, the Cabinet shall elect one of its own members to exercise the presidency. When Arnulfo Arias left Panama, the First Vice President, José Pezet, could not be found; the Third Vice President, Aníbal Ríos, was in Lima where he was serving as Panamanian Minister to Peru; but the Second Vice President, Ernesto Jaén Guardia, Panamanian Minister to Mexico, happened to be in Panama City on leave, and on the morning of October 9, 1941, he officially assumed control of the Government of Panama and appointed a new Cabinet. Three hours later he resigned, and the Cabinet elected its ranking member, Ricardo Adolfo de la Guardia, Minister of Government and Justice, to head the government. He immediately took oath of office before the Supreme Court. He retained the Cabinet which elected him and appointed his brother, Camilo de la Guardia, as Minister of Government and Justice. At that time, Ricardo Adolfo de la Guardia's title was not that of President, but "Encargado del Poder Ejecutivo" — the person charged with the Executive Power. However, on October 18, 1941, the Cabinet met and issued a resolution declaring that he was entitled to all the attributes of president, and from then on he carried the title of President of Panama. The First Vice President, José Pezet, resigned on October 11, 1941; and the third Vice President, Aníbal Ríos D., resigned on December 13, 1941.

Shortly after President Ricardo Adolfo de la Guardia assumed office, all of the political parties in Panama offered him their adhesion and support, leaving, for the moment, no organized opposition.

The present Cabinet is composed as follows: Camilo de la Guardia (Minister of Government and Justice), Dr. Octavio Fábrega (Minister of Foreign Relations), José Antonio Sosa J. (Minister of Finance and Treasury), Ernesto B. Fábrega (Minister of Commerce and Industry), Víctor Florencio Goytía (Minister of Education) and Colonel Manuel Pino R. (Minister of Health and Public Works).

PRESS

All papers listed are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Estrella de Panamá . . .	Liberal; published conjointly with <i>Star and Herald</i> , of which it forms Spanish section; circulates throughout Central and South America.	Tomás Gabriel Duque (<i>Pub.</i>) José Isaac Fábrega (<i>Dir.</i>)
Star and Herald . . .	Liberal; English daily, founded in 1849; issues <i>Estrella de Panamá</i> as Spanish section.	Tomás Gabriel Duque (<i>Pub.</i>)
Panama American . . .	English daily published jointly with <i>El Panamá-América</i> , the Spanish edition.	Dr. Harmodio Arias (<i>Pres. and Dir.</i>)
El Panamá-América . . .	(See above.)	Dr. Harmodio Arias (<i>Dir.</i>)
El Tiempo (evening) . . .	Liberal; founded in 1921.	Jeptha B. Duncan (<i>Dir.</i>)
El Mundo Gráfico (weekly) . . .	Non-political.	Simon Eliet (<i>Dir.</i>)

PARAGUAY

Capital: Asunción

Area: 321,000 square miles

Population: 1,000,000 (1939 estimate)

President

GENERAL HIGINO MORINIGO

Designated Provisional President by Cabinet on September 7, 1940, following death of President Estigarribia; assumed full powers of President on November 30, 1940

Cabinet

Appointed November 25, 1940

PARLIAMENT

(Congreso)

UPPER CHAMBER (Senado)		LOWER CHAMBER (Camara de Diputados)	
(Six-year term; renewed by thirds every two years)		(Four-year term; renewed by halves every two years)	
<i>President:</i> DR. LUIS A. RIART (Liberal)		<i>President:</i> DR. ALEJANDRO MARÍN IGLÉSAS (Liberal)	
<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>	<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Liberal	20	Liberal	40
Total	20	Total	40

Following the overthrow of President Ayala on February 17, 1936, by a military junta, Colonel Rafael Franco was named Provisional President of Paraguay. He assumed office on February 19th.

On August 13, 1937, the army and navy forced the resignation of the Franco Cabinet and on August 15, Col. Franco resigned. Dr. Felix Paiva was proclaimed Provisional President by the army pending the holding of congressional elections. The new government promised to restore the Constitution of 1870, and to call elections. Congress met in October, 1938 for the first time since 1936, and thus took the first step back to constitutional government.

General José Félix Estigarribia was elected President on April 30, 1939. He was killed in an aeroplane accident on September 7, 1940. General Higinio Morinigo, who was Minister of War, was designated Provisional President by the Cabinet. On November 30, 1940, with the support of the army, he assumed full powers and by decree established a virtual dictatorship.

The members of the Cabinet are: Lieut. Col. Damaso Sosa Valdes (Minister of Government, Labor and Interior), Colonel Guadiso Nunez (Minister of War and Navy), Luis Argana (Minister of Foreign Affairs), Francisco Esculies (Minister of Agriculture and Finance), Anibal Delmas (Minister of Justice) and Capt. Ramon Martino (Minister of Public Works).

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

LIBERAL PARTY: Advocates cordial international relations, adherence to international agreements promoting solidarity, and arbitration; electoral re-

form; financial, economic, and agrarian reform; obligatory military service; improvement and expansion of educational system; social reform, including improvement of legal status of women, improvement of public health, and protection of labor.

Leaders: Dr. Geronimo Riat (President of Party), José P. Guggiari, Justo P. Prieto (formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs), Luis A. Riat, Modesto Guggiari, Eduardo Schaerer, Manuel Burgos, Belisario Rivarola, Justo Pastor Benítez, Narciso Méndez Benítez, Horacio A. Fernandez (formerly Minister to the United States), Juan F. Recalde, Alejandro Dávalos, Carlos Gatti, Francisco Sapena Pastor, Alejandro Marín Iglesias, Enrique Bordenave, Enrique Ayala, Afrán Cardozo, Ernesto Gavilán, Arturo Bordon, Cristobal Duarte, Pastor Urbietta Rojas, Artemio Mereles, Rogelio Pavón, Leonardo López, Policarpo Artaza, Carlos Centurión and Luis Chase Sosa.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN PARTY: This party has been out of power for many years. It did not participate in the 1932 or 1939 presidential election or the 1935 or 1938 congressional elections.

Leaders: Dr. Juan Leon Mallorquín, Pedro Peña, Dr. Federico Chaves, Américo Domaniczky, José Zacarías Arza, Ramón Méndez Paiva, Luis Oscar Boettner, J. Eulogio Estigarribia, Angel Florentín Peña, Juan R. Chaves, J. Manuel Frutos, Crispín Insaurralde, Guillermo Enciso, Felipe Molas López, J. Natalicio Gonzalez, Victor Morínigo, Leandro P. Prieto, Bernardo Ocampos, Fabio da Silva and H. Sánchez Quell.

PRESS

All newspapers in Paraguay were seized by the revolutionary party the day after President Ayala was overthrown in February, 1936. Most of them were reorganized and reestablished after August 13, 1937.

All papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
El Diario	D. Artemio Mereles (<i>Dir.</i>)
El Liberal	Dr. Francisco O. Saguier (<i>Dir.</i>)
El País	Policarpo Artaza (<i>Prop. and Dir.</i>)
Patria	Don Victor Morínigo (<i>Dir.</i>)
El Tiempo	Dr. Carlos A. Pedretti (<i>Dir.</i>)
La Tribuna	Eduardo Schaerer (<i>Prop.</i>)
Industrias (weekly)	Victor M. Avila (<i>Dir.</i>)
Revista del Comercio (fortnightly)	José Rodríguez Alcalá (<i>Ed.</i>)

PERU

Capital: Lima

Area: 482,133 square miles (excluding 100,000 square miles in dispute)

Population: 7,023,111 (1940 census)

President

DR. MANUEL PRADO UGARTECHE

Elected on October 22, 1939; assumed office December 8, 1939,
for six-year term

Cabinet

Appointed December 8, 1939

President of the Cabinet

DR. ALFREDO SOLF Y MURO

PARLIAMENT

UPPER CHAMBER

(Cámara de Senadores)

*Election of October 22, 1939**

President: IGNACIO A. BRANDARIZ

Number of members . . . 48

LOWER CHAMBER

(Cámara de Diputados)

*Election of October 22, 1939**

President: DR. GERARDO BALBUENA

Number of members . . . 140

* The Constitution was amended on September 26, 1940, providing that both Chambers shall be renewed every six years.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

As a consequence of the revolution of August, 1930, the old parties have practically disappeared from the political stage of Peru. An important group with branches in several Latin American countries and composed of younger intellectual and middle class followers denominated as the "Apra Party" (Alianza Popular Revolucionaria Americana) attained importance and was the principal opponent to the "Unión Revolucionaria," the party headed by the President, General Luis M. Sánchez Cerro, at the October 11, 1931, elections in which the Apra was defeated. In 1936 the Apra Party was declared by the National Electoral Board to be "an international organization" and was not allowed to have candidates in the October, 1939 elections.

Twelve political parties (practically all except the Apra and a wing of the Unión Revolucionaria) formed a coalition termed Concentración Nacional de Partidos, and designated Manuel Prado Ugarteche as their candidate for the presidency. The Frente Patriótico was the name given to the opposition forces (a wing of the Unión Revolucionaria, as well as independent, conservative groups), and these designated Dr. José Quesada as their candidate. These were the only two candidates participating in the Presidential elections of October 22, 1939.

The members of the Cabinet are: Dr. Alfredo Solf y Muro (President of Cabinet and Minister of Foreign Affairs), Dr. Guillermo Garrido Lecca (Minister of Interior), David Dasso (Minister of Finance and Commerce), Carlos Moreyra Paz Soldan (Minister of Industry and Public Works), Dr. Pedro

Oliveira (Minister of Education), Dr. Lino Cornejo (Minister of Justice), Dr. Constantino J. Carvallo (Minister of Health, Labor and Social Welfare), General César A. de la Fuente (Minister of War) and Capt. Federico Diaz Dulanto (Minister of the Navy and Aviation).

UNIÓN REVOLUCIONARIA: This party split into two wings for the October 1939, elections. One (headed by Gen. Cirilo Ortega) favored Manuel Prado for President; the other (headed by Luis A. Flores) favored the opposition candidate, Dr. José Quesada. The Party advocates the continuance of existing relations between the State and the Church; industrial, agricultural (diversification of crops) and commercial development; social reforms, reintegration of the Indian population into the national life; economic, financial and general reorganization. Proposes to base all its financial reforms on a balanced budget and a stable money. Favors road development, promotion of Army and Navy institutions, and assumes a strongly nationalistic attitude. It favors a fascist organization of government.

Leaders: General Cirilo Ortega (Acting President of Party), Enrique B. Rubín, Carlos de la Puente, Manuel Diez Canseco and Luis A. Flores.

DESCENTRALISTA PARTY: Advocates states' rights and a removal of many governmental functions and privileges from the capital to the provinces.

Leaders: M. J. Bustamante de la Fuente, Alberto Delgado, Erasmo Roca, Emilio Romero, Juan Mercado and Clímaco Tamayo.

CIVILISTA PARTY: Has coöperated with Unión Revolucionaria but does not figure officially as a party organization. Capitalistic and conservative. Includes the aristocracy and the wealthy classes.

Leaders: José de la Riva Agüero y Osma, José Pardo, Luis Miró Quesada and J. Matías Manzanilla.

DEMOCRATIC REFORM PARTY: In *foreign policy*, advocated the settlement of the Tacna Arica question on the basis of the Treaty of Lima, June, 1929; and the development of Pan-Americanism on broad, just, and enduring lines. In *domestic policy*, favors the maintenance of existing close relations between the State and Church; strongly advocates industrial and agricultural development, government interference in labor disputes, social reforms, protective tariff and educational reform. This was the party of the late former President Augusto B. Leguía.

Leaders: Roberto Leguía, José Angel Escalante, Pedro Oliveira, Alberto Salomón and Clemente Palma.

CONSTITUTIONAL PARTY: The Program of the Constitutional Party, now inactive, was similar to that of the Democratic Reform Party except for being strongly protectionist and nationalistic.

Leaders: Celestino Manchego Muñoz and Julio C. Guerrero.

DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Founded in 1889 by Don Nicolas de Piérola; inactive for ten years following death of its founder and leader. In 1923 it was reorganized by a group of Piérola's political friends. Supported and collaborated with the Democratic Reform Party, under the leadership of Carlos de Piérola.

Leader: Amadeo Piérola.

PARTIDO APRISTA (Alianza Popular Revolucionaria Americana): A radical party; anti-imperialistic. In *foreign policy*, advocates close coöperation with

Indo-American countries. In *domestic policy*, proposes advanced social reforms; industrial and agricultural development with subdivision of large landed estates; educational reform and general economic reorganization.

Leader: Victor Raúl Haya de la Torre.

PARTIDO SOCIAL NACIONALISTA: A center party which at the beginning was allied with the Unión Revolucionaria Party.

Leader: Elías Lozada Benavente.

PARTIDO NACIONALISTA: A party organized to represent a moderate, conservative group which wants as its program special attention to the economic and financial problems of the country. It represents the civilista ideas in politics, i.e. property owners' interests, nationalistic tendencies, dominance of the Catholic Church.

Leaders: Clemente Revilla, Victor M. Arévalo and Octavio Alba.

PARTIDO LIBERAL: Reorganized August, 1933. Favors a more active labor and educational program, administrative decentralization.

Leaders: Gerardo Balbuena, Ricardo Monteagudo and Ernesto Diez Canseco.

PARTIDO NACIONAL AGRARIO: Represents group of landowners whose political aims are similar to those of the Nacionalistas.

Leaders: Gerardo Klinge and Manuel Gonzáles Olaechea.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
El Comercio	Conservative; oldest and leading paper in Peru.	Miró Quesada Family (<i>Proprs.</i>) Luis León P. (<i>Mgr.</i>)
La Crónica	Democratic; pro-Administration.	Rafael Larco Herrera (<i>Prop.</i>) Fernando A. Franco (<i>Ed.</i>)
La Noche	Pro-Administration.	Ernesto Balarezo Pinillos (<i>Mgr.</i>)
El Peruano	Official gazette for laws, decrees, etc.	Daniel Camino B. (<i>Dir.</i>)
La Prensa	Conservative; agricultural and industrial activities.	J. Ignacio de Mazábal S. (<i>Ed.</i>)
Suplemento	Pro-Administration.	José V. Faura (<i>Prop. and Dir.</i>)
La Tribuna	Organ of Apra Party.	Victor R. Haya de la Torre (<i>Dir.</i>)
El Universal	Pro-Administration.	Román Hernández (<i>Ed.</i>)
El Deber	Conservative; Clerical; Civilista.	Dr. J. G. Guevara (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Arequipa)		
El Pueblo (Arequipa)	Independent.	E. Zegarra Ballón (<i>Ed.</i>)
El Callao (Callao)	Pro-Administration; founded in 1883.	Dr. Mario Arrus (<i>Dir.</i>)
El Comercio	Independent.	José Angel Escalante (<i>Prop.</i>) José Antonio Velasco (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Cuzco)		Mrs. M. E. Velasco (<i>Prop.</i>)
El Sol (Cuzco)	Pro-Administration.	Federico More (<i>Ed.</i>)
Cascabel (weekly)	Anti-democratic.	
Boletín del Banco Central de Reserva del Perú	Economic and financial.	Oscar Arrus (<i>Ed.</i>)
(monthly)		
Boletín Mensual de la Cámara de Comercio de Lima	Economic and financial.	Lima Chamber of Commerce (<i>Prop.</i>)
(monthly)		César Falcón (<i>Ed.</i>)
Garcilaso (monthly)	Literary; democratic.	Pedro Barrantes Castro (<i>Ed.</i>)
Revista de Economía Finanzas (monthly)	Economic and financial.	

COMMONWEALTH OF THE PHILIPPINES *

Capital: Manila
Area: 114,400 square miles
Population: 16,000,751 (1938 census)

United States High Commissioner

FRANCIS BOWES SAYRE

Appointed July 21, 1939
Assumed office August 8, 1939

President

MANUEL LUIS QUEZON

Elected on September 17, 1935; assumed office November 15, 1935; reelected on November 11, 1941, for four-year term

Cabinet

Partido Nacionalista

PARLIAMENT

Election of November 11, 1941 (three-year term)

President of the Senate: MANUEL ROXAS

Speaker of the House: BENIGNO S. AGUIRRO

Parties

Representation

Partido Nacionalista 98

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

In 1933, the controlling Nacionalista-Consolidado Party split over the issue of the acceptance of the Hawes-Cutting-Hare Independence Act which had been passed over the veto of President Hoover by the United States Congress. The so-called "Pro" group was led by Senator Sergio Osmeña and Speaker Manuel Roxas, and the "Anti" group by Senate President Manuel L. Quezon. The Act was rejected by the Philippine Legislature in October, 1933.

On May 1, 1934, the Legislature in a special session, voted to accept the substitute Tydings-McDuffie Act, approved by President Roosevelt; both groups voted for acceptance.

The elections for membership in the Constitutional Convention, provided for in the Tydings-McDuffie Act, were held on a non-partisan basis on July 10, 1934, and leaders of both groups, although not Mr. Quezon and Mr. Osmeña themselves, took part in the subsequent deliberations.

After the approval of the Constitution by President Roosevelt on March 23, 1935, and its ratification by the people of the Philippines on May 14, 1935, a movement began for coöperation between the two groups in the interests of

*The Philippine Islands were attacked without warning by the Japanese on December 7, 1941. Philippine and American troops resisted and the fighting still continues.

national unity, and Mr. Quezon and Mr. Osmeña accepted the nominations for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency of the Commonwealth respectively under a formally launched coalition.

In October, 1935, a fusion was approved by the coalition leaders, and was formally ratified by the memberships of the two groups in September, 1937.

In the elections for the second National Assembly held on November 8, 1938, the Partido Nacionalista, or Quezon-Osmeña combination, again made a clean sweep, as it did in the elections of November 11, 1941.

The Tydings-McDuffie Act was amended by the Tydings-Kocialkowski (Philippine Economic Adjustment) Act, approved by the President of the United States on August 7, 1939, which was accepted by a resolution of the National Assembly on September 15, making it part of the Ordinance appended to the Philippine Constitution, the resolution being approved by the people of the Philippines in a plebiscite held on October 24 and ratified by the President of the United States on November 10, 1939.

On September 15, 1939, the National Assembly adopted a resolution proposing amendments to the Constitution providing (1) for the reestablishment in the Philippines of a bicameral legislature to be known as the Congress of the Philippines, senators to be elected at large, (2) for the shortening of the term of office of the president from six to four years but permitting reelection, no president, however, to hold office for more than eight consecutive years, and (3) for the establishment of an independent electoral commission to supervise elections. All three amendments were carried by large majorities in a plebiscite held on June 18, the results of which were certified by the National Assembly on July 13. The amendments were approved by the President of the United States on December 2 and were proclaimed by President Quezon on December 4, 1940. Under these amendments, President Quezon may serve two more years. He has agreed to retire in 1943.

The Cabinet is at present made up of Vice-President Sergio Osmeña, Francisco Zulueta (Secretary of the Interior), Serafin Marabut (Secretary of Finance), Teofilo Sison (Secretary of Justice), Rafael R. Alunan (Secretary of Agriculture and Commerce), Sotero Baluyot (Secretary of Public Works and Communications), Jorge Bocobo (Secretary of Public Instruction), Leon Guinto (Secretary of Labor), José Fabella (Secretary of Health and Public Welfare), Jorge B. Vargas (Secretary to the President) and Joaquin Elizalde (Secretary without Portfolio).

PRESS

All of the papers listed are published in Manila.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Bulletin	Republican.	Carson Taylor (<i>Pub.</i>) Roy C. Bennett (<i>Ed.</i>)
El Debate	Independent; in Spanish.	People's Press, Inc. (<i>Pub.</i>)
Mabuhay	Nacionalista; in Tagalog.	People's Press, Inc. (<i>Pub.</i>)
Philippines Herald	Nacionalista; in English.	People's Press, Inc. (<i>Pub.</i>) Carlos P. Romulo (<i>Ed.</i>)
Taliba	Nacionalista; in Tagalog.	Alejandro Rocas (<i>Pub.</i>)
Tribune	Independent; in English.	Alejandro Rocas (<i>Pub.</i>)
La Vanguardia	Independent; in Spanish.	Alejandro Rocas (<i>Pub.</i>) Pedro Aunario (<i>Ed.</i>)
Graphic (weekly)	Independent; in English.	Ramon Rocas (<i>Pub.</i>)
Philippines Free Press	Independent; in English and Spanish.	R. McCulloch Dick (<i>Pub. and Ed.</i>)
Philippine Magazine	Independent; in English. (monthly)	A. V. H. Hartendorp (<i>Pub. and Ed.</i>)

POLAND

Capital: Warszawa (Warsaw)

Temporary Seat of Government: London, England

Area: 149,274 square miles (not including 337 sq. mi. taken from Czechoslovakia in 1938)

Population: 34,221,000 (1937 estimate; not including 225,000 taken from Czechoslovakia in 1938)

President

WŁADYSŁAW RACZKIEWICZ

(Former Governor of Pomorze Province)

Appointed by President Mościcki on his resignation,
on September 30, 1939, in accordance with
terms of the Polish Constitution

Cabinet

Non-Party

Appointed September 30, 1939

Premier

GENERAL WŁADYSŁAW SIKORSKI

PARLIAMENT

By Presidential decree on December 9, 1939, a National Council was constituted to act in an advisory capacity to the Government. It is composed of 24 members. Ignace Jan Paderewski was elected Speaker. Paderewski died in the United States on June 30, 1941. The Deputy Speaker, Stanisław Mikolajczyk took over the duties of Speaker. The National Council was dissolved on September 3, 1941.

Poland was invaded by Germany on September 1, 1939, and by Soviet Russia on September 17, 1939. The government was forced to leave Polish territory on September 18, 1939. President Mościcki resigned on September 30, 1939, and appointed Władysław Raczkiewicz in his place. The new President appointed General Władysław Sikorski as Premier in succession to Gen. Sładkowski on September 30, 1939. Marshal Śmigły-Rydz resigned as Inspector General of the Army and was interned in Rumania, and his functions were assumed by General Sikorski. Col. Joseph Beck, former Foreign Minister, and other cabinet members were also interned in Rumania. Great Britain, the Vatican, the United States and other powers have not ceased to recognize this government. It established its temporary capital at Angers, France, where the French Government granted it extraterritorial rights. After the invasion of France, it moved to London, England.

As a result of the German aggression against Russia the whole of Poland was occupied by Germany in July, 1941. On July 30th Poland concluded an agreement with the Government of the U.S.S.R. by virtue of which the German-Soviet agreements concluded after September 1st, 1939, were declared null and void and the Soviet Government recognized the Polish Government

in London. On August 15th a Polish-Soviet military agreement was concluded. This provided for the formation of a Polish Army in Russia. On December 4th General Sikorski and M. Stalin signed a declaration of friendship and mutual assistance.

The members of the Cabinet are: General Władysław Sikorski (Premier and Commander-in-Chief of the Polish Armed Forces), Stanisław Mikołajczyk (Vice-Premier and Minister of the Interior), Count Edward Racynski (Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs), Professor Stanisław Stronski (Minister of Information), Jan Stanczyk (Minister of Labor and Social Welfare), Henryk Strassburger (Minister of Finance), General Joseph Haller (Minister of Education), Karol Popiel (Acting Minister of Justice in place of Herman Lieberman who died on October 21st, 1941). Professor Stanisław Kot, who was Minister of the Interior until his appointment as Ambassador to the U.S.S.R. continues to be a member of the Cabinet.

General Sikorski paid a visit to the U.S.A. in the spring of 1941. As a result of this visit, the Lease-Lend Act was extended to include Poland.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

(Prior to German and Russian invasions.)

While political groups, except for the National Unity Movement, established by Col. Adam Koc in 1937, had no representation as such in the Parliament, they still existed outside it.

On the initiative of Marshal Śmigły-Rydz, Colonel Adam Koc formed the National Unity Movement with the intention of enrolling all citizens in order to strengthen Poland internally. On January 11, 1938, Colonel Koc retired from the leadership of the Movement and was succeeded by General Stanisław Skwarczyński.

On September 13, 1938, President Mościcki dissolved Parliament. New elections were held on November 6 and 13, 1938. All candidates except a few independent Ukrainians and Jews belonged to the government party. The opposition boycotted the election.

CONSERVATIVE PARTY: Reorganized in 1937 to give certain support to the National Unity Movement. Represented large landowning interests and those of large industry.

Leaders: Count Adolf Bniński (President), Prince Janusz Radziwiłł, Adam Krzyżanowski and Count Józef Wielowieyski.

DEMOCRATIC CLUB: Established by a pro-government group with democratic tendencies demanding a change of the electoral laws. The group opposed the National Unity Movement for its nationalistic character, and opposed anti-Semitism.

Leaders: Senator and Professor Mieczysław Michałowicz and Professor Marcei Handelsman.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATS: Conservative, nationalistic, anti-Semitic, democratic; advocated amendment of constitution to assure equilibrium between executive and legislative powers; opposed regional self-government for national minorities and radical Agrarian reform; pro-Catholic. Opposed government and National Unity Movement. Represented landowners, especially western provinces, intellectuals, bourgeoisie, merchants, some well-to-do peasants and workmen.

Leaders: K. Kowalski (President of Party), Tadeusz Bielecki, Roman Rybarski and Prince Seweryn Czetwertyński.

PEASANT PARTY: Demanded that peasants, who form 63 per cent of Poland's population, participate in the direction of affairs of State. They advocated democratization of the electoral laws and their social program included a radical land reform and the nationalization of heavy industry. They advocated a *modus vivendi* with all racial minorities inhabiting Poland, though certain groups of this party were anti-Semitic.

Leaders: Wincenty Witos, the late Maciej Rataj (ex-Speaker of the Sejm) and Stanisław Thugutt.

POLISH SOCIALIST PARTY: The oldest Polish party, with a moderate national constitutional program comprising nationalization of industry, radical land reform and better partition of national income. Desired to coöperate with racial minorities and opposed Communism. Demanded return to parliamentary democracy. Represented trade unions, radical intellectuals and farm workers.

Leaders: The late Mieczysław Niedziałkowski (Chairman of Party), Kazimierz Czapieński, Zygmunt Zuławski, M. Arciszewski and Zygmunt Piotrowski.

LABOR PARTY: Amalgamation of the Christian Democrats and National Labor. Pro-Catholic party advocating return to parliamentary régime. Except for certain influence in Silesia, was of minor importance.

Leaders: Władysław Tempka and Karol Popiel.

NATIONAL RADICALS: Offspring of the National Democrats. Extreme nationalistic party, anti-Semitic, Catholic. Controlled great part of the university students, some workmen and artisans, and some young intellectuals. Opposed government and National Unity Movement, but branch under Bolesław Piasecki coöperated with Young Poland, a group close to Colonel Koc.

Leaders: Attorney Jodziewicz and Editor Zaleski.

PRESS

The papers with their affiliations and editors are listed as of August before the German invasion. Many papers have doubtless been suppressed. The Germans publish the *Krakauer Zeitung*.

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
A. B. C.	National-radical.	Dr. Tadeusz Gluzyński (<i>Ed.</i>)
Czas	Conservative.	Dr. Jan Moszyński (<i>Ed.</i>)
Dobry Wieczór-Kurjer Czerwony	Informational.	Henryk Butkiewicz (<i>Ed.</i>)
Express Poranny	Informational.	B. Hensel (<i>Ed.</i>)
Gazeta Polska	Fusion of former <i>Głos Prawdy</i> and <i>Epoka</i> .	R. Starzyński (<i>Ed.</i>)
Goniec Warszawski . . .	National-independent.	St. Majewski (<i>Ed.</i>)
Kurjer Polski	Owned by heavy industry.	Dr. Marcei Karczewski (<i>Ed.</i>)
Kurjer Poranny	Organ of Nationalist group of Government Party.	Ryszard Piestrzyński (<i>Ed.</i>)
Kurjer Warszawski . . .	Independent, nationalistic, clerical, conservative.	K. Olchowicz (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nasz Przegląd	Zionist organ; in Polish.	J. Appenschlak (<i>Ed.</i>)
Mały Dziennik	Catholic-informational.	Rev. M. Kolbe (<i>Ed.</i>)
Polska Zbrojna	Organ for Army.	A. Rudnicki (<i>Ed.</i>)
Robotnik	Organ of Socialist Party.	M. Niedziałkowski (<i>Ed.</i>)
Warszawski Dziennik Narodowy	National Party.	Stan. Jasiukowicz (<i>Ed.</i>)
Wieczór Warszawski . .	Informational-National.	Stan. Strzetelski (<i>Ed.</i>)
Deutsche Rundschau . .	Principal organ of German minority.	G. Starke (<i>Ed.</i>)
in Polen (Bydgoszcz)		
Dziennik Bydgoski . . .	Catholic; democratic.	J. Teska (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Bydgoszcz)		
Głos Narodu (Kraków) .	Christian Democratic.	J. Pioworczyk (<i>Ed.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Ilustrowany Kurier Codzienny (Kraków)	Independent; nationalist.	Marjan Dąbrowski (Ed.)
Nowy Dziennik (Kraków)	Zionist organ; in Polish.	Dr. David Lazer (Ed.)
Kattowitzer Zeitung (Katowice)	German minority organ.	H. Weber (Ed.)
Polonia (Katowice)	Christian Democratic.	W. Korfanty (Dir.)
Obserschlesischer Kurier (Królewska Huta)	Catholic; German minority.	Ewald Zwiensk (Ed.)
Freie Presse (Łódź)	German minority organ.	A. Kargel (Ed.)
Kurier Łódzki (Łódź)	Government sympathies.	C. Gumkowski (Ed.)
Neue Łódzer Zeitung (Łódź)	German.	Bernhard von Haller (Ed.)
Republika (Łódź)	Industrial.	Nusbaum-Oitaszewski (Ed.)
Chwila (Lwów)	Zionist; in Polish.	H. Rozmaryn and H. Hescheles (Eds.)
Dilo (Lwów)	National Ukrainian.	Dr. I. Nimtschuk (Ed.)
Słowo Narodowe (Lwów)	National Party.	Jan Matyasik (Ed.)
Wiek Nowy (Lwów)	Liberal.	B. Laskownicki (Ed.)
Dziennik Poznański (Poznań)	Conservative.	J. Winiewicz (Ed.)
Kurier Poznański (Poznań)	National Party; Catholic.	Dr. Maryan Seyda (Ed.)
Posener Tageblatt (Poznań)	German minority organ.	E. Petrucci (Ed.)
Dzień Pomorski (Toruń)	Conservative.	T. Schab (Ed.)
Słowo Pomorskie (Toruń)	National Party.	Stan. Cieślak (Ed.)
Dziennik Wileński (Wilno)	National Party.	Z. Fedorowicz (Ed.)
Kurier Wileński (Wilno)	Liberal.	Wanda Pelczyńska (Ed.)
Słowo (Wilno)	Conservative.	Stan. Mackiewicz (Ed.)
Gospodarz Polski (weekly)	Peasants' interests.	M. Michalski, F. Gwizdz and J. Bojko (Eds.)
Polska Gospodarcza (weekly)	Industry and trade.	Czesław Peche (Ed.)
Świat (weekly)	General and political.	L. Chrzanowski (Ed.)
Tygodnik Ilustrowany (weekly)	General and political.	Wacław Czarski (Ed.)
Wyzwolenie (weekly)	Peasants' Union.	Cr. Łysik (Ed.)
Zielony Sztandar (weekly)	Peasants' Union.	Maciej Rataj and T. Kosmowska (Eds.)
Zorza (weekly)	National Party.	Dr. J. Załuska (Ed.)
Piast (Kraków) (weekly)	Peasants' Union.	St. Matysik (Ed.)
Przegląd Gospodarczy (fortnightly)	Economic and financial.	Edward Rose (Ed.)
Droga (monthly)	Political and general.	W. Horzyca (Ed.)

NEWS AGENCIES

<i>Name</i>	<i>Character</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
P. A. T.	Official.	M. Obarski (Ed.)
A. T. E.	Independent.	Ant. Chrzaszczewski (Ed.)
Iskra	Government Party agency.	Col. M. Ścieżyński (Dir.)
K. A. P.	Catholic agency.	Rev. Z. Kaczyński (Dir.)
P. A. P.	Independent.	J. Kuczabiński (Dir.)
Z. A. T.	Jewish agency.	M. Mozes (Dir.)

PORTUGAL

Capital: Lisbon

Area: 35,490 square miles

Population: 7,702,182 (1940 estimate)

President

GENERAL ANTONIO OSCAR DE FRAGOSO CARMONA
Reëlected, as unopposed candidate, February 17, 1935,
for seven-year term expiring April 15, 1942

Cabinet

Non-partisan; appointed July 9, 1926, after military overthrow
of elected government. Reorganized August 28, 1940

Premier

DR. ANTONIO DE OLIVEIRA SALAZAR

PARLIAMENT

CORPORATIVE CHAMBER

President: GENERAL EDUARDO MARQUES

Members are appointed representing local "autarchies" and administrative, moral, cultural and economic activities.

Number of members 98

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Election of October 30, 1938, for four-year term

President: DR. JOSÉ ALBERTO DOS REIS

Number of members 90

A new Constitution for Portugal was adopted on March 19, 1933. This Constitution is modeled on the Corporative State plan. It provides for the election of the President by the people for a term of seven years; a National Assembly of ninety members is similarly elected for a term of four years; alongside of this Assembly functions a Corporative Chamber composed of seventy-nine members who are representatives of the local "autarchies" and of the several branches of social activities: administrative, moral, cultural and economic.

A general election was held on February 17, 1935, for the selection of a President of the republic. The only candidate proposed was General Carmona who had held that office since 1928. A State Council was constituted on April 11, 1933, composed of the Presidents of the Council of Ministers, National Assembly, Corporate Chamber, Supreme Court, and Attorney General of the Republic, and five life members. On November 17, 1934, the following were appointed life members: Dr. Armino Rodrigues Monteiro, General Domingos Alves da Costa Oliveira, Dr. José Alberto dos Reis and Dr. Manoel Rodrigues, Jr., whose duties are to advise the President when serious national emergencies arise and to convoke or dissolve the National Assembly. Considerable legislation has been promulgated regarding the coöperative organization of the State, which is now in an advanced stage. Under the new régime the President ap-

points the Premier, who in turn selects a Cabinet. The Cabinet is not responsible to Parliament.

The present Cabinet is composed as follows: Dr. Antonio de Oliveira Salazar (Premier, Minister of War, and of Foreign Affairs), Dr. Mario Paes de Sousa (Minister of Interior), Dr. Adriano Pais da Silva Vaz Serra (Minister of Justice), Dr. João Pinto da Costa Leite (Minister of Finance), Commander Manuel Ortins de Bettencourt (Minister of Marine), Duarte Pacheco (Minister of Public Works and Communications), Dr. F. J. Vieira Machado (Minister of Colonies), Dr. Mario de Figueiredo (Minister of National Education) and Dr. Rafael da Silva Neves Duque (Minister of Economy).

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

Since the dissolution of the old Parliament, the party system, in the ordinary sense, has ceased to exist. The old parties were all disbanded being replaced by the so-called Party of National Union.

NATIONAL UNION (União Nacional): A union in support of the Government and made up of all classes of society regardless of previous political affiliations or religious beliefs.

Leaders: Dr. Antonio de Oliveira Salazar (Premier, President of Party), Dr. Albino Pinto Soares dos Reis, Jr. (Vice-President of Party) and Rui de Moraes Vaz (Secretary of Party). The Central Commission of the Party is composed of nine members.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Diario de Lisboa (evening)	Independent; conservative.	Renasença Grafica (<i>Prop.</i>) Joaquim Manso (<i>Ed.</i>)
Diario da Manhã	Organ of National Union, semi-official Government paper.	Companhia Nacional Editora (<i>Prop.</i>) M. Pestana Reis (<i>Ed.</i>)
Diario de Noticias	Independent; conservative; long-established paper, with foreign news service.	Empreza Nacional de Publicidade (<i>Prop.</i>) Augusto de Castro (<i>Ed.</i>)
Diario do Governo.	Official gazette.	Imprensa Nacional (<i>Prop.</i>)
Jornal do Comercio	Independent; conservative; long-established paper; influential in commercial and industrial circles in the South.	Diniz Bordallo Pinheiro (<i>Ed.</i>)
Novidades	Organ of Catholic Church.	F. Pais de Figueiredo (<i>Ed.</i>)
Republica (evening)	Republican; independent.	Ribeiro de Carvalho (<i>Prop.</i>) Carvalho Duarte (<i>Ed.</i>)
O Seculo	Independent; conservative tendency; foreign news service.	Sociedade Nacional de Tipografia (<i>Prop.</i>) J. Pereira da Rosa (<i>Ed.</i>)
A Voz	Independent; conservative; Catholic, monarchistic.	Empreza A. Voz (<i>Prop.</i>) Pedro Correia Marques (<i>Ed.</i>)
Anglo-Portuguese News (weekly)	British newspaper; includes articles in Portuguese.	Douglas Brown (<i>Dir.</i>) Luiz Marques (<i>Ed.</i>)
O Comercio do Porto (Oporto)	Organ of commerce and industry in the North.	Fortunato Seara Cardoso (<i>Ed.</i>)
Jornal de Noticias (Oporto)	Independent.	Guilherme Pacheco (<i>Ed.</i>)
Primeiro de Janeiro (Oporto)	Republican; democratic.	M. Pinto Azevedo, Jr. (<i>Ed.</i>)

RUMANIA

Capital: Bucharest

Area: 113,884 square miles (prior to partition in 1940)

Population: 19,422,600 (prior to partition in 1940)

Ruler

KING MICHAEL I

Born in 1921; proclaimed King September 6, 1940

Cabinet

Legionary Régime

Appointed September 14, 1940; reorganized January 27, 1941

Head of State and Premier

GENERAL ION ANTONESCU

Appointed September 4, 1940

PARLIAMENT

(Dissolved on September 4, 1940.)

On September 4, 1940, King Carol II replaced Premier Ion Gigurtu by General Ion Antonescu and the following day suspended the Constitution proclaimed on February 27, 1938 and dissolved the Parliament. On the same day, the King granted the new Premier full powers for governing the country, retaining for himself only the command of the army, the right to make coin, to grant decorations and amnesty, and to conclude treaties.

On September 6, 1940, Premier Antonescu demanded and obtained the King's abdication on the ground that the country's leaders refused to work with the government under the present ruler and that to do otherwise might plunge the country in a civil war. On the same day, the Crown Prince was proclaimed King as Michael I. His first act was to confirm General Antonescu in his present status as Head of the State and Premier, retaining for himself the rights above mentioned except the power to conclude treaties, which will be exercised by the Premier. The Crown Council established early in 1938 was abolished.

The present cabinet, made up of members of the Iron Guard, politically independent technicians and army officers, is as follows: General I. Antonescu (Head of the State and Premier, Minister of National Defense and Armaments and Education and Foreign Affairs), General D. Popescu (Minister of the Interior), Prof. George Dogan (Minister of Justice), Gen. Gr. Georgescu (Minister of Communications and Public Works), Prof. Tomescu (Minister of Labor and Public Health), Gen. Ion Sichițiu (Minister of Agriculture), Gen. N. Stoenscu (Minister of Finance), Gen. George Potopceanu (Minister of National Economy), Colonel N. Dragomir (Minister of Coordination of Economy), Prof. Nichifor Crainic (Minister of Propaganda) and Mihail Antonescu (Minister of State).

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

The Front of National Regeneration was replaced in June 1940 by the Party of the Nation, under the leadership of former King Carol. The latter political

organization was suppressed with the advent of the new régime. Today, the legionary party (the Iron Guard) — pro-Nazi in character and sentiment — is the only political organization functioning in Rumania. No definite governmental program has been elaborated, nor has a legislative program been made public; the country is conducted by decrees signed by the Head of the State.

On November 23, 1940, Rumania adhered to the Tripartite Pact thus affiliating with the Axis and coming under the influence of Germany. On June 22, 1941, the government joined in Germany's attack on Russia, and on December 12, 1941, it declared war on the United States.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

Since the establishment of the single-party system, all papers support the Iron Guard.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Character</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Argus	Independent daily; financial and economic.	Al. Petrovici (<i>Ed.</i>)
Bukarester Tageblatt	In German; represents views of Germans and German minorities.	Herwart Scheiner (<i>Dir.</i>)
Buna Vestira		Al. Constant (<i>Dir.</i>)
Capitala		I. Stefanescu-Gruia (<i>Dir.</i>)
Curentul	Independent; sensational, nationalistic, anti-Semitic.	P. Seicaru (<i>Ed. and Pub.</i>)
Cuvântul	Organ of the Iron Guard.	P. P. Panaiteanu (<i>Dir.</i>)
Curierul Israelit (weekly) . .	Organ of Union of Rumanian Jews.	Selter-Sarateanu (<i>Dir.</i>)
Excelsior (weekly)	In German and Rumanian; economic and financial.	I. B. Demetrescu (<i>Dir.</i>)
Informatia		I. Stefanescu-Gruia (<i>Dir.</i>)
Ordinea		Gh. Kerciu (<i>Dir.</i>)
Porunca Vremii	Anti-Semitic.	Dr. Ilie Radulescu (<i>Dir.</i>)
Seara		C. Tanasescu (<i>Dir.</i>)
Timpul		Mircea Grigorescu
Universul	Anti-Semitic.	Stelian Popescu (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Gazeta Transilvaniei (Brasov)	Oldest paper in Rumania.	V. Nitescu (<i>Ed.</i>)
Bursa	Financial and economic.	Alex. Hussar (<i>Dir.</i>)
Finances et Industrie	Financial and economic.	Greigore Dendrinu (<i>Dir.</i>)
Analele Bancilor (monthly) . .	Economic and financial.	P. M. Sitescu (<i>Ed.</i>)
Economiste Roumain	Economic.	Organ of Economic Institute.

NEWS AGENCY

Rador	Official; telegraph agency.	Theodor Solacolo (<i>Dir.</i>)
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RUSSIA†

(UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS)

(Composed of Russian, Ukranian, White Russian, Azerbaijani, Georgian, Armenian, Kazak, Turkmenistan, Kirghiz, Tadzhik and Uzbek Republics)††

Capital: Moscow
Temporary Seat of Government: Kuibyshev
Area: 8,308,634 square miles
Population: 193,000,000 (1940 estimate)

*President of the Praesidium of the Supreme Council of the Union **

MIKHAIL I. KALININ

Elected by Supreme Council on January 17, 1938

Cabinet (Council of People's Commissars)

Elected by the Supreme Council

President of Council of People's Commissars

JOSEPH VISSARIONOVICH STALIN (Communist)

Stalin is also Commissar for People's Defense and head of
National Defense Council

Appointed by Supreme Council on May 6, 1941

PARLIAMENT

(Supreme Council of the U.S.S.R.)*

The Constitution of December 5, 1936, provides that there shall be a Supreme Council of the Union consisting of two equal houses; that members thereof shall be elected at general secret elections for a term of 4 years; that regular sessions of each body shall be held twice each year; that there shall be a president of each house; that there shall be a Praesidium of the Supreme Council of the Union, which shall consist of a president, 16 vice presidents (one vice president for each constituent republic of the Union), a secretary and 24 members; that the Praesidium shall act as an executive and directive body between the sessions of the Supreme Council. Elections to the Supreme Soviet due to be held in December, 1941 were postponed for a year. They are held every four years.

COUNCIL OF THE UNION *

Chairman: ANDREY A. ANDREYEV

(Elected at general elections December 12, 1937, for four-year term; one representative for each 300,000 inhabitants.)

COUNCIL OF NATIONALITIES *

Chairman: NIKOLAI M. SEVERNIK

(Elected on December 12, 1937, for four-year term, in each administrative unit, each constituent republic being represented by 25 representatives, each autonomous republic by 11, each autonomous oblast by 5, and each national okrug by one.)

Number of members 647 Number of members 713

† Germany and the other Axis powers, as well as Finland, attacked Russia in June, 1941. By the end of the year their forces had occupied a large part of European Russia and the Crimea.

†† Russia, in 1940, incorporated into the Union the Karelo-Finnish, Estonian, Latvian, Lithuanian and Moldavian S.S.R.'s. These territories are now occupied by Axis armies and their status is confused.

* New organizations and positions provided for in Constitution of 1936.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

COMMUNIST PARTY: The only political party permitted to exist in the Soviet Union is the All-Union Communist Party (Bolshevik). The highest organ of the Party is the All-Union Party Congress which according to the Party statutes is supposed to meet at least once every three years, but actually has only met twice in the last 10 years. The Party Congress elects a Central Committee. The XVIII Party Congress held in March, 1939 elected a Central Committee of 71 members and 68 alternates. The new Central Committee at its first meeting chose: (1) an executive body known as the Political Bureau (Politburo) of 9 members and 5 alternates; (2) an Organizational Bureau (Orgburo) of 9 members; (3) a Secretariat consisting of 4 members; (4) a Commission of Party Control consisting of 31 members.

POLITICAL BUREAU OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE ALL-UNION COMMUNIST PARTY

Members

J. V. Stalin — Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars of the U.S.S.R.; People's Commissar for Defense; Chairman of the State Defense Committee of the U.S.S.R.

V. M. Molotov — Vice-Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars of the U.S.S.R.; People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs; member of the State Defense Committee of the U.S.S.R.

L. M. Kaganovich — Vice-Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars of the U.S.S.R.; People's Commissar of the Railway Transport.

K. E. Voroshilov — Marshal of the Soviet Union; member of the State Committee of Defense; Vice-Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars; now in Charge also of Red Army Reserve Training.

Kalinin — President of Praesidium of Supreme Council of the U.S.S.R.

Mikoyan — Vice President of the Council of People's Commissars and People's Commissar for Foreign Trade.

Andreev — President of the Council of the Union; Secretary, Central Committee of Communist Party; Chairman of the Commission of Party Control.

Khrushchev — Member of Praesidium of Supreme Council of U.S.S.R.; First Secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party.

Zhdanov — Chief of the Commission on Foreign Relations of the Council of the Union; in control of the Section of Propaganda of the Party Central Committee; Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party; member of the Executive Committee of the Communist International.

Alternates

L. P. Beria — People's Commissar for Internal Affairs of the U.S.S.R.; Vice-Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars; member of the State Committee of Defense of the U.S.S.R.

N. M. Shvernik — Chairman of the Council of Nationalities; Chairman of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions of the U.S.S.R.

G. M. Malenkov — Member of the State Committee of Defense of the U.S.S.R.

N. A. Voznesensky — Vice-Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars of the U.S.S.R.

A. S. Shcherbakov — Secretary of the Moscow Committee of the Communist Party.

COMMISSARS

- J. V. Stalin — People's Commissariat of Defense.
- V. M. Molotov — People's Commissariat of Foreign Affairs.
- A. J. Mikoyan — People's Commissariat of Foreign Trade.
- L. M. Kaganovich — People's Commissariat of Railways.
- J. T. Peresyphkin — People's Commissariat of Communications.
- S. S. Dukelsky — People's Commissariat of Sea Transport.
- Z. A. Shaskov — People's Commissariat of River Transport.
- J. K. Sedin — People's Commissariat of Oil Industry.
- V. V. Bogatyrev — People's Commissariat of Electrical Industry.
- A. J. Letkov — People's Commissariat of Power Stations.
- J. T. Tevosyan — People's Commissariat of Ferrous Metallurgy.
- P. F. Lomako — People's Commissariat of Non-Ferrous Metallurgy.
- V. V. Vakhrushev — People's Commissariat of Coal Industry.
- M. F. Denisov — People's Commissariat of Chemical Industry.
- A. J. Shakhurin — People's Commissariat of Aviation Industry.
- J. J. Nossenko — People's Commissariat of Shipbuilding Industry.
- P. N. Goremykin — People's Commissariat of Military Supplies.
- D. F. Ustinov — People's Commissariat of Armaments.
- N. S. Kazakov — People's Commissariat of Heavy Machine Building.
- V. A. Malyshev — People's Commissariat of Medium Machine Building.
- P. J. Parshin — People's Commissariat of General Machine Building.
- N. G. Kuznetsov — People's Commissariat of the Navy.
- K. P. Subbotin — People's Commissariat of Agricultural Procurements.
- S. Z. Ginzburg — People's Commissariat of Construction.
- A. J. Efremov — People's Commissariat of Machine Tool Building Industry.
- N. M. Rychkov — People's Commissariat of Justice.
- L. Z. Mekhlis — People's Commissariat of State Control.
- A. G. Zverev — People's Commissariat of Finance.
- L. P. Beria — People's Commissariat of Internal Affairs.
- J. A. Benediktov — People's Commissariat of Agriculture.
- G. A. Miterov — People's Commissariat of Public Health.
- P. P. Lobanov — People's Commissariat of State Grain & Live Stock Farms.
- F. V. Sergeyev — People's Commissariat of Timber Industry.
- V. P. Zotov — People's Commissariat of Food Industry.
- A. A. Jshkov — People's Commissariat of Fish Industry.
- P. V. Smirnov — People's Commissariat of Meat & Dairy Industry.
- S. G. Lukin — People's Commissariat of Light Industry.
- N. N. Chebotarev — People's Commissariat of Paper & Cellulose Industry.
- J. N. Akimov — People's Commissariat of Textile Industry.
- L. A. Sosnin — People's Commissariat of Building Material Industry.
- A. V. Lubimov — People's Commissariat of Trade.
- T. B. Mitroklm — People's Commissariat of Rubber Industry.

In March, 1917, the last Tsar, Nicholas II, abdicated under pressure from leaders of the Duma. The Provisional Government which was set up and of which Prince Lvov and Kerensky were successively Premiers, lasted until November 7, 1917, when it was forcibly overthrown by a small, well-organized and strictly disciplined radical revolutionary group known as the Bolshevik Wing of the Russian Socialist Democratic Labor Party. Foreign debts were declared annulled, foreign properties in Russia were confiscated, nationalization of the land and financial, industrial, commercial enterprises followed.

The principal leaders of the Bolshevik group were Lenin and Trotsky. Many months passed before they succeeded in subjecting to the central Soviet Government at Moscow, whither they had transferred the capital from Petrograd, the vast Russian domains in southern and northern European Russia and Asia. The Soviet Union was definitely formed in July, 1923. Although in the early days of the Bolshevik régime the more moderate wing of the Russian Socialist Democratic Labor Party, the Mensheviks, and the Social Revolutionaries collaborated with the Bolsheviks, it was not long before these two groups were excluded from the government by the Bolsheviks who then permitted a single party only, renamed the Russian Communist Party (Bolshevik), to exist. In 1925 the party was renamed the All-Union Communist Party (Bolshevik). In the Western sense of the term, this organization is more in the nature of a closed order than a political party.

During the period since 1917 various opposition groups have developed in the Communist Party, the leaders of which have from time to time, in varying circumstances and for various reasons, been expelled from the party, exiled to remote parts of the Soviet Union, banished abroad, imprisoned, or executed. Subsequent to Lenin's death in 1924 and Trotsky's banishment to Turkestan in 1927 and ultimate expulsion from the country in 1929, Stalin succeeded in setting up a virtual dictatorship.

A cause of much of the opposition against Stalin was his decision to establish "socialism in one country" and the subsequent industrialization under the five-year plans. Immediately following the assassination in December, 1934 of an important party official, Kirov, reputedly close to Stalin, there was a "purging" of persons occupying positions in the government, the party and the international communist revolutionary organizations, until at the present time there remain in responsible positions only a handful of members of the original Bolshevik organization which overthrew the Provisional Government.

PRESS

All publications are under the supervision of the Chief Administration of Literature and Publications, a branch of the Commissariat of Public Instruction.

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city of the Union.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Character</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Der Emes	Organ of Council of Nationalities of Union Central Executive Committee; published in Yiddish.	M. I. Litvakov (<i>Ed.</i>)
Deutsche Zentral Zeitung	Published for German speaking people in Soviet Union.	(Editorial Board)
Finansovaya Gazeta	Official organ of Commissariat of Finance of U.S.S.R.	V. J. Gulyants (<i>Ed.</i>)
Gudok	Organ of Commissariat of Transportation.	A. F. Baranov (<i>Ed.</i>)
Izvestia	Official organ of Praesidium of Supreme Council of U.S.S.R.	(Editorial Board)
Komsomolskaya Pravda	Organ of the Communist Youth League.	N. Mikhailov (<i>Ed.</i>)
Krasnaya Zvezda	Organ of Commissariat of Defense.	D. Vadimov (<i>Ed.</i>)
Krasnyi Voin	Organ of Commissariat of Defense.	(Editorial Board)
Moscow News (Weekly)	Published for English-speaking people in the Soviet Union.	M. M. Borodin (<i>Ed.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Character</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Pravda	Official organ of Central Committee and Moscow Committee of All-Union Communist Party.	P. N. Pospelov (<i>Ed.</i>)
Rabochaya Moskva	Organ of Moscow Committee of Communist Party and Council of Trade Unions.	A. Grigorenko (<i>Asst. Ed.</i>)
Sotsialisticheskoye Zemledelie	Organ of Commissariat of Agriculture of U.S.S.R.	N. I. Anisimov (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sovietskaya Torgovlya . . .	Organ of Commissariat of Internal Trade.	(Editorial Board)
Vechernaya Moskva (evening)	Organ of Moscow Soviet.	M. M. Pozdnov (<i>Ed.</i>)
Kommunist	Organ of Astrakhan Committee of Communist Party.	(Editorial Board)
Kommunist	Organ of Central Committee of Communist Party of the Ukraine.	(Editorial Board)
Krasnaya Gazeta	Organ of Leningrad Soviet.	I. Tsilshtein (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Leningrad)		
Krasnyi Baltiyskiy Flot . . .	Organ of Revolutionary War Council of Baltic Fleet.	M. Medvedev (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Leningrad)		
Leningradskaya Pravda . . .	Organ of Leningrad District Committee of Communist Party.	(Editorial Board)
(Leningrad)		
Smiena	Organ of Communist Youth League.	Ya. Sadikov (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Leningrad)		
Sovietskaya Belorussia . . .	Organ of Supreme Council of White Russia.	E. L. Stolin (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Minsk)		
Gorkovskaya Kommuna . . .	Organ of Provincial Committee of Communist Party.	L. Keller (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Gorky)		
Sovietskaya Sibir	Organ of West Siberian Committee of Communist Party.	G. T. Timofeev (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Novosibirsk)		
Zvezda	Organ of Perm Committee of Communist Party.	V. Belski (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Perm)		
Molot	Organ of Azov-Black Sea Committee of Communist Party.	I. Boitsov (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Rostov-on-the-Don)		
Zarya Vostoka	Organ of Supreme Council of Georgian S.S.R.	V. Grigoryan (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Tiflis)		
Pravda Vostoka	Central Committee of the Uzbek Communist Party.	A. Alexandrovski (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Tashkent)		
Krasnoye Znamia	Organ of Maritime Region Committee of Communist Party.	I. Stamevski (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Vladivostok)		
Problemi Ekonomiki	Organ of Institute of Economy of U.S.S.R.	Markus (<i>Ed.</i>)
Vedomosti Verkhovnogo . . .	Organ of Supreme Council of U.S.S.R.	(Editorial Board)
Sovjeta		
Bolshevik	Articles on domestic and foreign policy.	(Editorial Board)
(twice monthly)		
Krasnaya Nov (monthly).	Political and literary; organ of Union of Russian Writers.	V. Bakhmetev, F. Berezovsky, V. Ivanov, I. Luppel, F. Panferov, A. Fadeyev, M. Shaginyan (<i>Editorial Board</i>)
Mirovoye Khozyaistvo . . .	Articles on foreign affairs, both political and economic.	E. C. Varga (<i>Ed.</i>)
i Mirovaya Politika		
(monthly)		

NEWS AGENCY

Tass	Official news agency.	Constantine A. Oumansky (<i>Dir.</i>)
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EL SALVADOR

Capital: San Salvador
Area: Approximately 10,000 square miles
Population: 1,725,000 (1939 estimate)

President

GENERAL MAXIMILIANO H. MARTÍNEZ

Succeeded to Presidency when President Arturo Araujo left the country in December, 1931, and served out the latter's term. Elected in 1935 for four-year term from March 1, 1935. Re-elected January 3, 1939, for six-year term, or until January 1, 1945

Cabinet

Appointed March 1, 1935

PARLIAMENT

(Asamblea Nacional Legislativa)

President: FRANCISCO ANTONIO REYES

Number of Members 42
(3 elected from each of the 14 departments of the Republic)

A Constitutional Congress met on November 16, 1938, to revise the Constitution, and a new Constitution was promulgated on January 20, 1939.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

In El Salvador there are no definite political parties organized on the lines of those in the United States and Europe. President Martínez is assisted by Gen. Andrés I. Menéndez (Minister of National Defense), Dr. Miguel Angel Araujo (Minister of Foreign Affairs, Public Instruction and Justice), Gen. José Tomás Calderón (Minister of Interior, Public Works, Labor and Social Welfare) and Dr. Rodrigo Samayoa (Minister of Treasury, Public Credit, Industry and Commerce).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
El Diario de Hoy (morning)	N. Viera Altamirano (<i>Prop.</i>)
Diario Latino (evening)	Miguel Pinto (<i>Prop.</i>)
Diario Nuevo (morning)	Miguel Angel Chacon (<i>Ed.</i>)
El Gran Diario	Reubén Membreño (<i>Prop.</i>)
La Prensa-Gráfica (morning)	Dutriz Hermanos (<i>Prop.</i>)
Diario de Ahuachapán (evening)	Victor M. Lagos (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Ahuachapán)	
Diario de Oriente (evening) (San Miguel)	C. Augusto Osegueda (<i>Prop.</i>)
La Nación (evening) (San Miguel)	Reubén Membreño (<i>Prop.</i>)
	Ernesto Grimaldi (<i>Ed.</i>)
Diario de Santa Ana (evening)	Isabel de Rivera (<i>Prop.</i>)
(Santa Ana)	Pablo Rivera (<i>Dir.</i>)
Diario de Occidente (evening) (Santa Ana)	Ramón H. Quintanilla (<i>Ed.</i>)
El Herald de Sonsonate (evening)	Fernando Garzona S. (<i>Prop. and Dir.</i>)
(Sonsonate)	
La Tribuna (twice weekly)	Napoleón Osegueda (<i>Prop.</i>)
(Jacuapa)	
Diario de Chaparrastique (weekly) (San Miguel)	Basilio Plantier (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Revista Judicial (quarterly)	Dr. Cayetano Ochoa (<i>Ed.</i>)

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

Capital: Pretoria (seat of administration)

Cape Town (seat of legislature)

Area: 472,550 square miles

Population: 10,341,200 (1940 estimate), of which 2,152,700 are Europeans

Sovereign

KING GEORGE VI

Governor-General

SIR PATRICK DUNCAN

Assumed office March, 1937

Cabinet

National Government (Composed of Smuts group of United Party, the Labor Party and the Dominion Party)

Appointed September 6, 1939

Prime Minister

FIELD MARSHAL J. C. SMUTS

PARLIAMENT

UPPER CHAMBER

(Senate)

Election of November, 1939 (for ten years)

President: Vacant

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
United Party	28
Reunited National or People's Party	16
Total	44

LOWER CHAMBER

(House of Assembly)

Election of May 18, 1938 (for five years)

Speaker: E. G. JANSEN (United)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation*</i>
United Party	70
Reunited National or People's Party	67
Dominion	8
Labor	4
Natives	3
Total	152

*The National Government Coalition is composed of United Party — 70, Dominion Party — 8, Labor Party — 4, Native Representatives — 3; Total 85.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

UNITED PARTY: The United Party Government broke up on September 5, 1939, when, two days after war had broken out between Great Britain and Germany, General Hertzog, then Prime Minister, submitted to Parliament a motion which proposed a modified form of neutrality for South Africa during the duration of the war. This motion was vigorously opposed by Field Marshal J. C. Smuts, then Deputy Prime Minister. The latter won the day and the Prime Minister was defeated by 80 votes to 67. General Hertzog thereupon requested the Governor-General, Sir Patrick Duncan, to dissolve Parliament and hold an election. This request was refused, General Hertzog resigned and

Sir Patrick called upon Field Marshal Smuts to form a new Cabinet. This he did and included in his Ministry Col. C. F. Stallard, leader of the Dominion Party, and Mr. Walter Madeley, leader of the Labor Party. The following day, September 6, the Governor-General signed a proclamation declaring that South Africa was at war with Germany. By a strange turn of fate this proclamation was issued in terms of General Hertzog's own legislation — the Royal Executive Functions and Seals Act, which empowers the Governor-General in an emergency to take decisions and act on behalf of his Majesty, the King, in cases where there is insufficient time to obtain the King's signature. In December, 1940, General Hertzog and his former Finance Minister, N. C. Havenga, resigned from Parliament and announced their decision to return to private life.

After declaring war on Germany, Field Marshal Smuts prorogued Parliament until January, 1940. Subsequently he issued a series of emergency decrees under which the country was governed. Among the Cabinet Ministers who resigned with General Hertzog were: Mr. O. Pirow, General J. C. Kemp, Mr. N. C. Havenga and Senator A. P. J. Fourie.

The following is the Ministry of the National Government: Field Marshal J. C. Smuts (Prime Minister, Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Defense), Col. Deneys Reitz (Minister of Native Affairs), J. H. Hofmeyr (Minister of Finance and Education), Col. W. R. Collins (Minister of Agriculture and Forestry), H. G. Lawrence (Minister of the Interior and Public Health), F. C. Sturrock (Minister of Railways and Harbors), C. F. Clarkson (Minister of Posts, Telegraphs and Public Works), W. B. Madeley (Minister of Labor and Social Welfare), Senator A. M. Conroy (Minister of Lands), Dr. Colin Steyn (Minister of Justice), Col. C. F. Stallard (Minister of Mines), Richard Stuttaford (Minister of Commerce and Industries) and Major P. V. G. van der Byl (Minister without Portfolio).

RE-UNITED OR PEOPLE'S PARTY: This party was formed in January, 1940 by followers of former Prime Minister Hertzog who withdrew from the United Party, and the Nationalist Party under Dr. D. F. Malan. In November, 1940, however, there was a split in this new party and General Hertzog and Mr. Havenga resigned leadership of it.

Leaders: Dr. D. F. Malan (formerly Minister of Interior), F. C. Erasmus (organizing Secretary of the Cape Nationalist Party), J. G. Strydom, Eric Louw and A. J. Werth (Members of Parliament).

DOMINION PARTY: This party consists of former members of the South African Party who left the Fusion Party when the government introduced the Constitutional Bills. It contends that it represents the old principles of the South African Party and places coöperation within the British Empire, as opposed to sovereign independence, in the forefront of its program. It challenged Prime Minister Hertzog's contention that South Africa could remain neutral in any war in which Great Britain might be involved.

The party has formulated an advanced policy for the rehabilitation of industry and agriculture and advocates social justice for all races and classes.

Leaders: Col. C. F. Stallard (Minister of Mines) and J. S. Marwick.

LABOR PARTY: With the end of the pact with the Nationalist Party made in 1924 and continued in 1929, and the split in the party, the Labor Party in South Africa lost practically all of its former strength and importance. It favors the maintenance of the color bar in industries, protection of the wel-

fare of workers, state assistance to industry and most of the usual labor policies, and supports the present war policy.

Leaders: Thomas Boydell, Senator J. D. F. Briggs and W. B. Madeley (Minister of Labor and Social Welfare).

PRESS

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Cape Argus (Cape Town) (evening)	United Party.	L. E. Neame (<i>Ed.</i>)
Cape Times. (Cape Town)	United Party; progressive in Dominion matters; has large and influential circulation throughout Cape Province.	George H. Wilson (<i>Ed.</i>)
Die Burger (Cape Town)	Official organ of Dr. Malan's Party; large circulation; influential; in Afrikaans.	Dr. A. L. Geyer (<i>Ed.</i>)
Die Suiderster. (Cape Town) (evening)	United Party; in Afrikaans.	A. H. Jonker (<i>Ed.</i>)
The Friend (Bloemfontein)	United Party; oldest newspaper published in Orange Free State.	A. W. Wells (<i>Ed.</i>)
Die Volksblad (Bloemfontein) (evening)	Official organ of Dr. Malan's Party in Orange Free State.	Dr. A. J. R. Van Rhyn (<i>Ed.</i>)
Daily News (Durban) (evening)	United Party; evening home journal.	H. Flather (<i>Ed.</i>)
Natal Mercury (Durban)	Independent; conservative in Imperial politics; extensive circulation throughout Natal and adjoining provinces; leans to Dominion Party.	Mervyn Ellis (<i>Ed.</i>)
Daily Dispatch. (East London)	Independent; wide circulation.	V. A. Barber (<i>Ed.</i>)
Die Vaderland (Johannesburg)	Supported Hertzog; in Afrikaans.	W. Van Heerden (<i>Ed.</i>)
Rand Daily Mail (Johannesburg)	United Party; only English morning daily in Transvaal.	J. L. Levy (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sunday Times (Johannesburg)	Independent; largest circulation in South Africa.	F. R. Paver (<i>Ed.</i>)
The Star (Johannesburg) (evening)	United Party; evening home paper.	Dr. H. F. Verwoerd (<i>Ed.</i>)
Die Transvaler (Johannesburg)	Dr. Malan's Party; strong republican views.	A. Harrington (<i>Ed.</i>)
Diamond Fields Advertiser (Kimberley)	United Party; Argus group.	G. H. Calpin (<i>Ed.</i>)
Natal Witness (Pietermaritzburg)	Independent; progressive; oldest paper in Natal.	Sir Edgar H. Walton (<i>Ed.</i>)
Eastern Province Herald (Port Elizabeth)	United Party; devotes special attention to commercial and agricultural subjects; wide circulation.	C. S. Coetzee (<i>Ed.</i>)
Die Volkstem (Pretoria)	United Party; oldest Afrikaans paper in the Union.	Rex Hall (<i>Ed.</i>)
Pretoria News (Pretoria) (evening)	Independent; supports Field Marshal Smuts.	J. P. Cope (<i>Ed.</i>)
Forum (Johannesburg) (weekly)	Economic questions.	Economic Society of South Africa (<i>Pub.</i>)
South African Journal of Economics (quarterly)		Prof. S. H. Frankel and Prof. R. Lesslie (<i>Eds.</i>)
NEWS AGENCY		
South African Press Association	Independent.	R. N. Horne (<i>Mgr.</i>)

SPAIN

Capital: Madrid

Area: 190,050 square miles

Population: 24,583,096 (1934 estimate)

Chief of State

GENERAL FRANCISCO FRANCO Y BAHAMONDE
Assumed leadership of the Revolution in 1936

Cabinet

Military-Civilian Directorate
Reconstructed May 20, 1941

Premier

GENERAL FRANCISCO FRANCO

FALANGE POLITICAL COUNCIL

President: RAMÓN SERRANO SUÑER

Number of members 19

Following the election of February 16, 1936, when the Left parties won a majority in the Cortes, the political situation became more and more confused until armed revolt under the leadership of General Francisco Franco broke out on July 18, 1936. The Republican Government after nearly three years of war capitulated on March 29, 1939.

In January, 1938, the organic laws establishing the Spanish Syndicalist State were promulgated by the then rebel government. These laws continue as the basis of General Franco's régime.

The present cabinet is composed as follows: General Francisco Franco (Premier), Ramón Serrano Suñer (Minister of Foreign Affairs), General Vigón Suero Diaz (Minister of Air), Vice-Admiral Salvador Moreno (Minister of the Navy), General José Varela (Minister of the Army), Esteban Bilbao Eguía (Minister of Justice), Joaquín Benjumea Burín (Minister of Finance), Demetrio Carceller Segura (Minister of Commerce), José Ibañez Martín (Minister of Education), Alfonso Peña Boeuf (Minister of Public Works), Miguel Primo de Rivera (Minister of Agriculture), José Antonio Girón (Minister of Labor) and José Luis Arrese (Minister-Secretary of Falange).

PARTIES

All political parties have been outlawed, and by decree of General Franco merged into one government party (the Falange Española) under his control. However there are several distinct divergent tendencies that correspond to the old parties in fact — the Falangists (Fascists), the Requetés (the Carlists) and the Monarchists, and to these may be added the Church Party.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted the newspapers listed are dailies which are published six times a week, that is, exclusive of Sunday evening or Monday morning. In the large cities there is a paper which comes out only on Monday morning and is called the *Hoja Oficial del Lunes*. It is edited by the press association of the city where it is printed.

Spanish newspapers can not properly be said to have any "political affiliation" as all political parties have been abolished and replaced by the single organization known as the Falange Española Tradicionalista y de las Juntas Obreras Nacional Sindicalistas, but where a paper is the organ of the Falange or has a definite connection which is known, the fact is indicated under the heading "political affiliation."

The entire press is subject to control by the Vice Secretariat of Popular Education of the Falangist Party (Law of Marzo, 1941).

Name of Paper *Political Affiliation* *Proprietor, Director, Editor, etc.*

PAPERS PUBLISHED IN MADRID

A. B. C.		José Losada (<i>Ed.</i>)
Arriba	Falange Organ.	Xavier de Echarrri (<i>Ed.</i>)
El Alcázar		J. E. Casariego (<i>Ed.</i>)
Hoja Oficial del Lunes	Edited by Press Association of Madrid.	Victor Ruiz Albéniz (<i>Ed.</i>)
Informaciones		Victor de la Serna (<i>Dir.</i>)
Madrid		Juan Pujol (<i>Ed.</i>)
Mundo (weekly)	Edited by Official News Agency EFE.	Vicente Gállego (<i>Ed.</i>)
Pueblo	National Syndicalist Organ.	Jesus Ercilla (<i>Ed.</i>)
Semana (weekly)		Manuel Aznar (<i>Ed.</i>)
Ya		Juan José Pradera (<i>Ed.</i>)

PROVINCIAL NEWSPAPERS

A. B. C. (Seville)		José Maria Vazquez (<i>Ed.</i>)
Baleares (Palma de Mallorca)	Falange Organ.	Diego Ramirez Pato (<i>Ed.</i>)
El Correo Catalan (Barcelona)	Falange Organ.	Joaquin Zuazagoitia (<i>Ed.</i>)
El Correo Español (Bilbao)	Falange Organ.	Ignacio Agustí (<i>Ed.</i>)
Destino (weekly) (Barcelona)	Falange Organ.	Antonio de Alascoaga (<i>Ed.</i>)
Diario Vasco (San Sebastian)	Falange Organ.	Francisco Ortiz Muñoz (<i>Ed.</i>)
F. E. (Seville)	Falange Organ.	Manuel Otero (<i>Ed.</i>)
Faro (Vigo)		A. López Becerra (<i>Ed.</i>)
Gazeta del Norte (Bilbao)		Bernardo Bureba (<i>Ed.</i>)
Hierro (Bilbao)	Falange Organ.	Ignacio Catalán (<i>Ed.</i>)
Levante (Valencia)	Falange Organ.	José Palou Garí (<i>Ed.</i>)
Noticiero Universal (Barcelona)		Teodoro Llorente (<i>Ed.</i>)
Las Provincias (Valencia)		Victoriano Ballesteros (<i>Ed.</i>)
El Pueblo Gallego (Vigo)	Falange Organ.	Luis Santamarina (<i>Ed.</i>)
Solidaridad Nacional (Barcelona)	Falange Organ.	
Sur (Malaga)	Falange Organ.	
La Vanguardia Española (Barcelona)		Luis de Galinsoga (<i>Ed.</i>)

NEWS AGENCIES

EFE	Official Spanish Foreign News Agency.	Vicente Gállego (<i>Dir.</i>)
CIFRA	Official Spanish Local News Agency.	Vicente Gállego (<i>Dir.</i>)
MENCHETA	Private Local News Agency.	Luis Mencheta (<i>Dir.</i>)

SWEDEN

Capital: Stockholm
Area: 173,347 square miles
Population: 6,370,538 (1941 estimate)

Ruler

KING GUSTAF V

Born in 1858; ascended throne December 8, 1907

Cabinet

National Coalition (Social Democratic, Agrarian,
Conservative and People's)
Appointed December 13, 1939

Premier

PER ALBIN HANSSON (Social Democrat)

PARLIAMENT (Riksdag)

UPPER CHAMBER* (Första Kammaren)

LOWER CHAMBER (Andra Kammaren)

Election of September, 1940 (for four years)

Speaker: JOHAN NILSSON (Conservative)

Speaker: AUGUST SÄVSTRÖM (Social Democrat)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Social Democratic	78
Conservative	34
Agrarian	22
People's	15
Communist	1
Total	150

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Social Democratic	134
Conservative	42
Agrarian	28
People's	23
Communist	3
Total	230

* One-eighth elected annually by provincial and city councils.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

The Cabinet has the following make-up: 5 Social Democrats, 2 Agrarians, 3 Conservatives, 2 members of the People's Party (Liberals) and 3 non-partisans. Its members are: Per Albin Hansson (Premier), Christian E. Günther (Minister of Foreign Affairs), Ernst Johannes Wigforss (Minister of Finance), Gustav Möller (Minister of Social Welfare), Per Edvin Sköld (Minister of Defense), Karl Gustaf Westman (Minister of Justice), A. Pehrsson-Bramstorp (Minister of Agriculture), G. Andersson of Rasjön (Minister of Communications), Gösta A. Bagge (Minister of Education), Herman Eriksson (Minister of Commerce), Axel Gjöres (Minister of Civilian Supply), J. F. Domö, R. E. Rosander, Thorwald Bergquist and Knut Ewerlöf (Ministers without Portfolio).

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY: A moderate, constitutional socialist labor

party. In regard to *foreign policy* the Social Democratic Party has since the outbreak of war in common with the other government parties unreservedly adhered to the policy of strict neutrality in the war between the Great Powers adopted by the government. A strong defense organization is advocated by the Party as a means to ensure this policy and the respect of the independence and the integrity of the country. The resumption of the close coöperation between the Northern countries broken off by the occupation of Denmark and Norway is also a common program to all the government parties. Under present circumstances the development of the coöperation with Finland is especially advocated. For peace time universal coöperation between all countries and the development of international law constitute the leading principles. In *domestic policy*, advocates democracy in management of industry, social measures such as housing reforms and development of social insurance.

Leaders: Per Albin Hansson (Premier, President of Party), Torsten Nilsson (Secretary of Party), Rickard Sandler (formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs), Gustav Möller (Minister of Social Welfare), E. Wigforss (Minister of Finance), P. E. Sköld (Minister of Defense), Albert Forslund (formerly Minister of Social Welfare) and Zeth Höglund.

CONSERVATIVE PARTY: Firmly monarchical. In *foreign policy*, follows the same policy as the Social Democrats. In *domestic policy*, favors maintenance of existing private system of production, freedom of labor as against monopolistic tendencies of unions; development of agriculture and commerce and moderate protection of domestic industry against foreign competition; interested in Christian and ethical education of youth.

Leaders: Gösta A. Bagge (Minister of Education), J. F. Domö and K. Ewerlöf (Ministers without Portfolio), Martin Skoglund and Ivar Anderson.

PEOPLE'S PARTY: A fusion of the old Prohibition Liberal Party and the Liberal Party. In *foreign policy*, follows the same policy as the Social Democrats. In *domestic policy*, favors collaboration between the classes, private enterprise, commerce, handicraft and small industry; the facilitation of international trade; checking of trusts and other monopolies, both State and private; reform of the electoral system (favoring election of individuals, not, as now, the dominance of lists under the proportional system).

Leaders: Gustaf Andersson of Rasjön (Minister of Communications), Thorwald Bergquist (Minister without Portfolio) and Sam Larsson.

AGRARIAN PARTY: Conservative in tendency, working for the social, economic, and political interests of the farmers. In *foreign policy* follows same policy as the Social Democrats; in *domestic policy* favors protection for domestic agriculture, reduction of farm taxation, aid to farm laborers in securing homes, farm credit facilities, increase of local self-government, protection of land ownership, economy in administration and adequate national defense.

Leaders: Axel Pehrsson-Bramstorp (Minister of Agriculture), Prof. Karl Gustaf Westman (Minister of Justice), G. H. Svensson of Grönvik, Erik von Heland and Petrus Grånebo.

COMMUNISTS: Affiliated with the 3d Internationale.

Leader: Sven Linderot.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Aftonbladet	People's Party.	P. G. Peterson (<i>Ed.</i>)
Dagens Nyheter	People's Party.	Sten F. Dehlgren (<i>Ed.</i>)
		Leif Kihlberg (<i>Pol. Ed.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Ny Dag	Communist.	Gustav Johansson (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nya Dagligt Allehanda	Conservative.	Ragnar Ekman (<i>Ed.</i>)
Social-Demokraten	Social Democratic.	Richard Lindström (<i>Ed.</i>)
Stockholms-Tidningen- Stockholms Dagblad	People's Party.	Börje Brilioth (<i>Ed.</i>)
Svenska Dagbladet	Conservative.	Ivar Anderson (<i>Ed.</i>)
Svenska Morgonbladet	People's Party.	D. Ollén (<i>Ed.</i>)
Göteborgs Handels-och Sjöfartstidning (Gothenburg)	People's Party.	Torgny Segerstedt (<i>Ed.</i>)
Göteborgs Morgonpost (Gothenburg)	Conservative.	S. Neander-Nilsson (<i>Ed.</i>)
Göteborgs-Posten (Gothenburg)	People's Party.	Harry Hjörne (<i>Ed.</i>)
Ny Tid (Gothenburg)	Social Democratic.	K. J. Olsson (<i>Ed.</i>)
Östgöta Correspondenten (Linköping)	Conservative.	C. R. E. Ridderstad (<i>Ed.</i>)
Arbetet (Malmö)	Social Democratic.	Allan Vougth (<i>Ed.</i>)
Skånska Dagbladet (Malmö)	Agrarian.	Hjalmar Berlin (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sydsvenska Dagbladet Snällposten (Malmö)	Conservative.	Claes Lindskog (<i>Ed.</i>)
Uppsala Nya Tidning (Uppsala)	People's Party.	Axel Johansson (<i>Ed.</i>)
Affärsvärlden (weekly)	Financial.	Emil Fitger (<i>Ed.</i>)
Finanstidningen (weekly)	Financial.	Hjalmar Fredriksson (<i>Ed.</i>)
Bankvärlden (monthly)	Financial.	S. Hallnäs (<i>Ed.</i>)
Svensk Tidskrift (monthly)	Conservative.	Elis Håstad (<i>Ed.</i>)
Swedish Export (monthly)	Trade Journal; in English.	Erik Nylander (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tiden (monthly)	Social Democratic.	T. Gårdlund (<i>Ed.</i>)

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS AND AGENCIES

Tidningarnas Telegrambyrå	Central news agency, owned and operated on coöperative basis by Swedish press, exchanging news with Associated Press and other foreign news agencies.	Gustaf Reuterswärd (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>)
Svensk-Amerikanska Nyhetsbyrå	Independent.	Nils Horney (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>)
Svensk-Internationella Pressbyrå	Owned and operated by the General Export Association of Sweden.	E. Hummelgren (<i>Dir.</i>)

SWITZERLAND

Federal capital: Berne
 Area: 15,944 square miles
 Population: 4,250,000 (1941 census)

Federal Council

Composed of seven members, chosen by Parliament for term ending December 31, 1943

MARCEL PILET-GOLAZ (Radical Democratic) Foreign Affairs
 DR. PHILIPP ETTER (Catholic Conservative) Interior
 DR. ERNST WETTER (Radical Democratic) Finances and Customs
 DR. ENRICO CELIO (Catholic Conservative) Posts and Railroads
 DR. WALTER STAMPFLI (Radical Democratic) Public Economy
 EDUARD VON STEIGER (Farmers, Workers and Middle Class)
 Justice and Police
 DR. KARL KOBELT (Radical Democratic) Army

President of the Confederation

DR. PHILIPP ETTER (Catholic Conservative)
 Elected by Parliament on December 10, 1941; assumed office January 1, 1942, for one-year term

PARLIAMENT

(Assemblée fédérale; Bundesversammlung; Assemblea federale)

COUNCIL OF STATES

(Conseil des États; Ständerat; Consiglio degli Stati)

Chosen by the 22 cantons of the Confederation, 2 for each canton

President: ALBERT JEAN-LOUIS MACHE (Radical Democrat)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Catholic Conservative	19
Radical Democratic	14
Farmers, Workers and Middle Class	4
Social Democratic	3
Social Political Group	2
Liberal Democratic	2
Total	44

NATIONAL COUNCIL

(Conseil National; Nationalrat; Consiglio Nazionale)

Election of October 29, 1939 (for legislative period ending December, 1943)

President: DR. EMIL NIETLISPACH (Catholic Conservative)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Radical Democratic	52
Social Democratic	45
Catholic Conservative	43
Farmers, Workers and Middle Class	22
Independents' Party	10
Liberal Democratic	6
Progressive Farmers	6
Minor groups	3

Total 187

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

RADICAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY: A progressive, middle-class party; brought about the revolution of 1847, which definitely impelled the change from a

confederation to a federative state; centralist, responsible for the Constitution of 1874, and in large part for assumption of control of railways by the Federal Government. Favors strengthening of national defense; advocates reform legislation including social measures, factory laws, etc., and use of alcohol and tobacco revenues for social welfare; urges the restriction of foreign residents.

Leaders: Marcel Pilet-Golaz, Dr. Ernst Wetter, Dr. Walter Stampfli, and Dr. Karl Kobelt (Members of Federal Council), Ernest Béguin (President of Party, Member of Council of States), Dr. G. Keller (formerly President of Council of States), Dr. Henri Vallotton (formerly President of National Council), Ernst Löpfe-Benz (formerly President of Council of States), Bizio Bossi, Dr. L. F. Meyer, A. Lachenal, Th. Gut and Dr. Henri Berthoud (Members of National Council).

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY: A constitutional and trade-union socialist Marxist party, with an active radical wing; adherent of the 2d Internationale. Advocates wider State ownership and control, direct federal taxation and woman suffrage; its success in Parliament dates from the introduction of proportional representation as well as its defense of higher salaries for government employees and workmen.

Leaders: Ernest-Paul Graber (formerly President of National Council), Dr. Klöti (formerly President of National Council, Member of Council of States), F. Hauser (formerly President of National Council), E. Reinhard, Dr. Oprecht (President of Party), Robert Grimm, Dr. Arthur Schmid, Johannes Huber (formerly President of National Council), Konrad Ilg and Robert Bratschi (Members of National Council).

CATHOLIC CONSERVATIVE PARTY: A clerical federalist party, dating from opposition to the revolution of 1847. Opposes centralization of national power; advocates religious freedom for the cantons as to control of religious education; opposes direct taxation and favors alcohol and tobacco taxes; advocates social measures; comprises two factions, one tending to social conservatism and one to Christian socialist principles.

Leaders: Dr. Philipp Etter (President of the Confederation), Dr. Enrico Celio (Member of Federal Council), Dr. Heinrich Walther (formerly President of National Council), Dr. Ruggero Dollfus (formerly President of National Council), Maurice Troillet (formerly President of National Council), Dr. Emile Nietlisbach (President of National Council), Bernard de Weck (formerly President of Council of States), Raymond Evéquo (Member of Council of States, formerly President of National Council), Riccardo Rossi (formerly Member of National Council), Antonio Riva (formerly President of Council of States), Albert Züst (formerly President of Council of States) and Dr. Walter Amstalden (formerly President of Council of States).

FARMERS, WORKERS AND MIDDLE CLASS PARTY: Seceded from Radical Democratic Party in 1919; a governmental party, but more conservative and strongly in favor of agrarian reforms. Advocates laws and tariffs protecting agricultural interest and industry, and strong national defense.

Leaders: Eduard von Steiger (Member of Federal Council), Hans Stähli (President of Party), Rudolf Minger (formerly Member of Federal Council), Prof. Ernest Laur (formerly Secretary of the "Swiss Peasants' Union," not a member of the Parliament), Dr. R. Abt (formerly President of National Council), Dr. Marcus Feldmann (Member of National Council), Rudolf Reichling (formerly President of National Council), R. Weber, J. Winzeler, Dr. Hans Bernhard and Dr. Erich Ullmann (Members of Council of States).

INDEPENDENTS' PARTY: A progressive, middle class party representing consumers' interests; favors reduction of cost of living.

Leaders: Gottlieb Duttweiler (President of Party), Dr. Alfred Büchi, Dr. Walter Muschg and Dr. Hermann Walder (Members of National Council).

LIBERAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Similar to Catholic Conservative Party in program, but recruited more in protestant circles; federalist; opposed to socialism and strong centralist tendencies in government; supported by middle classes of the larger towns. Favors free trade and social insurance measures, and opposes direct federal taxation.

Leaders: Dr. Jakob Albert Oeri, Ch. Gorgerat, Albert Picot, Marcel Krugel (Members of National Council), Frederic Martin and Marcel de Coulon (Members of Council of States).

PROGRESSIVE FARMERS PARTY: Seceded from Farmers, Workers and Middle Class Party; tends to the left.

Leaders: Dr. Hans Müller and Dr. Andreas Gadiant (Members of National Council).

SOCIAL POLITICAL GROUP: Formed by split from Radical Democratic Party on issues involving a more advanced program of social legislation tending to socialism and state direction of economic activities; centralist.

Leaders: Dr. A. Lardelli and Melchior Hefti (Members of Council of States).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliations</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Berner Tagblatt	Independent.	W. Thormann (<i>Dir.</i>)
Berner Tagwacht	Social Democratic.	Hans Vogel (<i>Ed.</i>)
Bund	Radical Democratic.	Dr. Arnold H. Schwengeler (<i>Dir.</i>)
Neue Berner Zeitung	Farmers Party.	Dr. M. Feldmann (<i>Ed.</i>)
Aargauer Tagblatt (Aarau) . .	Radical Democratic.	Dr. Lauchenauer (<i>Ed.</i>)
Basler Arbeiterzeitung	Social Democratic.	W. Hungerbühler (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Basle)		
Basler Nachrichten	Liberal Democratic.	Dr. Jakob Albert Oeri (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Basle)		
Freiheit* (Basle)	Official organ of Communist Party.	Marino Bodenmann (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nationalzeitung (Basle) . . .	Radical Democratic.	Dr. F. Hagemann (<i>Ed.</i>)
Neue Basler Zeitung*	Conservative.	Max W. Wagner (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Basle)		
Dovere (Bellinzona)	Radical.	Carlo Maggini (<i>Ed.</i>)
Popolo e Libertà (Bellinzona) .	Catholic Conservative.	Don Alberti (<i>Ed.</i>)
Buendner Tagblatt (Chur) . .	Catholic Conservative.	Dr. Andreas Brügger (<i>Ed.</i>)
Frier Raetier (Chur)	Radical Democratic.	Dr. Willi Rohner (<i>Ed.</i>)
Thurgauer Zeitung	Radical Democratic.	Dr. R. Huber (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Frauenfeld)		
Liberté (Fribourg)	Catholic Conservative.	A. Dessonaz (<i>Dir.</i>)
Freiburger Nachrichten	Catholic Conservative.	A. Remy (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Fribourg)		
Courrier de Genève	Catholic Conservative.	Abbé A. M. Chamonin (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Geneva)		
Journal de Genève	Liberal Democratic.	Jean Martin (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Geneva)		René Payot (<i>Ed.</i>)
La Suisse (Geneva)	Independent.	Alfred Nicole (<i>Ed.</i>)
		Marc Chenevière (<i>Pol. Ed.</i>)
Travail	Socialistic. (Suspended.)	Léon Nicole (<i>Pol. Dir.</i>)
(Geneva)		

*Suspended in December, 1939, for utterances endangering Switzerland's neutrality.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliations</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Tribune de Genève . . . (Geneva)	Independent.	E. Junod (<i>Dir.</i>) M. Bridel (<i>Ed.</i>)
Glärner Nachrichten (Glarus)	Democratic.	Hans Trümper (<i>Ed.</i>)
Feuille d'Avis de Lausanne . . . (Lausanne)	Independent.	O. Treyvaud (<i>Ed.</i>)
Gazette de Lausanne . . . (Lausanne)	Liberal.	Maxime Reymond (<i>Pol. Ed.</i>) M. Rigassi (<i>Ed.</i>)
Le Peuple (Lausanne)	Social Syndicalist.	M. Muret (<i>Pol. Ed.</i>) M. von der AA (<i>Ed.</i>)
La Revue (Lausanne)	Radical Democratic.	Paul Golay (<i>Pol. Ed.</i>) Paul Martinet (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tribune de Lausanne . . . (Lausanne)	Independent.	Charles Rieben (<i>Pol. Ed.</i>) R. Monnet (<i>Dir. and Ed.</i>)
Luzerner Tagblatt (Lucerne) .	Radical Democratic.	Dr. F. Keller (<i>Ed.</i>)
Vaterland (Lucerne) . . .	Catholic Conservative.	Anton Aufdermauer (<i>For. Ed.</i>)
Corriere del Ticino (Lugano) .	Independent.	Vittore Frigerio (<i>Ed.</i>)
Gazetta Ticinese (Lugano) . .	Liberal Democratic.	Fulvio Bolla (<i>Ed.</i>)
Giornale del Popolo	Catholic Conservative.	Don Leber (<i>Ed.</i>)
Feuille d'Avis de Neuchâtel . . (Neuchâtel)	Independent.	H. Wolfrath (<i>Dir.</i>)
Ostschweiz (St. Gall)	Catholic Conservative.	A. Horat (<i>Ed.</i>)
St. Galler Tagblatt (St. Gall)	Radical Democratic.	E. Flükiger (<i>Ed.</i>)
Landbote (Winterthur) . . .	Democratic.	Oscar Hüsch (<i>Ed.</i>)
Intelligenzblatt (Schaffhausen)	Radical Democratic.	Dr. F. Uhlmann (<i>Ed.</i>)
Neue Zürcher Nachrichten . . (Zurich)	Catholic Conservative.	Hermann Odermatt (<i>Ed.</i>)
Neue Zürcher Zeitung	Radical Democratic; wide circulation; well informed on economic questions.	F. Rietmann (<i>Dir.</i>) Willy Bretscher (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tages-Anzeiger für Stadt und Landschaft Zurich (Zurich)	Independent; largest circulation of any paper in Switzerland.	
Volksrecht (Zurich)	Social Democratic.	Friedrich Heeb (<i>Ed.</i>)
Weltwoche (weekly)	Independent; supports strong army.	K. von Schuhmacher (<i>Ed.</i>)
Politische Rundschau (Schaffhausen) (monthly)	Radical Democratic.	Dr. E. Steinmann (<i>Ed.</i>)
Neue Schweizer Rundschau . . (Zurich) (monthly)	Swiss and European culture.	Dr. Walther Meyer (<i>Dir.</i>)
Rote Revue (Zurich) (monthly)	Social Democratic.	E. Nobs (<i>Ed.</i>)
Revue de Droit International (Geneva) (quarterly)	Organ of International Law Association.	Dr. Antoine Sottile (<i>Dir.</i>)
Schweizer Rundschau (Einsiedeln) (monthly)	Catholic.	Dr. C. Doka (<i>Ed.</i>)
Schweizerische Monatshefte für Politik und Kultur (Zurich) (monthly)	Swiss and European politics.	Dr. Jann von Sprecher (<i>Ed.</i>)

NEWS AGENCY

Swiss Telegraphic Agency . .	Independent.	Dr. R. Lüdi (<i>Dir.</i>)
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THAILAND (SIAM)

Capital: Bangkok

Area: 198,095 square miles (not including area obtained from French Indo-China)

Population: 14,464,489 (1937 census)

Ruler

KING ANANDA MAHIDOL

Born September 20, 1925; proclaimed King March 2, 1935

Council of Regency

H. R. H. PRINCE ADITYA DIBABHA (President) and
GEN. CHAO PHYA BIJAYENDRA YODHIN

Premier

LUANG PIBUL SONGGRAM
(President of Council of Ministers)
Appointed December 17, 1938

On June 24, 1932, the absolute monarchy in Thailand was overthrown by a *coup d'état*. Three days later King Prajadhipok signed a provisional constitution, which was replaced on December 10, 1932, by a permanent constitution. The constitution provides for a State Council of Ministers appointed by the King and composed of a President and from fourteen to twenty-four other Ministers. It also provides for a unicameral legislative body, known as the Assembly of the People's Representatives, which is made up of members elected for four years by the people. During a transitional period, not to exceed ten years from the date of the signing of the provisional constitution, there shall be two categories of members of the Assembly, members of the first category being elective and an equal number of the second being appointed by the King under the terms of the Electoral Law (promulgated December 16, 1932); at the close of the transitional period all members are to be elective. In 1940, the Assembly further extended the period of transition for another ten years. The Assembly as now organized consists of 182 members. The State Council must possess the confidence of the Assembly, to which it is collectively responsible for the general policy of the Government.

In the latter part of 1933 the new government banned political associations and no political parties are recognized as existing in Thailand.

On April 1, 1933, King Prajadhipok dissolved the Assembly of the People's Representatives and appointed a State Council of conservative character. In June, 1933, Colonel Phya Phahol, who had participated as a leader in the original *coup d'état* of June, 1932, led a new *coup d'état*, following which a liberal State Council was formed. He became Premier, serving until December, 1938.

On March 2, 1935, King Prajadhipok abdicated, whereupon Prince Ananda Mahidol, son of His late Royal Highness Prince Mahidol of Songkhla, was proclaimed King as from the same date. A Council of Regency represents the authority of the King.

On September 11, 1938, the Council of Regency in the name of the King dissolved the Assembly of the People's Representatives but did not accept the

resignation of the Council of Ministers, the members of which continued to act in their various capacities. An election of first category members was ordered within ninety days and was duly held on November 12, 1938. The Assembly convened on December 10, 1938.

The King, who had been absent from Thailand since the beginning of his reign, arrived in Bangkok on November 15, 1938, for a visit. He departed again on January 13, 1939, to return to Switzerland to complete his education.

PRESS

The press in Thailand is subject to government control.
All publications listed are published in the capital city.

NEWSPAPERS

<i>Name of Publication</i>	<i>Editor or Proprietor</i>
Bangkok Times (in English)	W. H. Mundie (<i>Ed.</i>)
Bangkok Chronicle (in English)	Sivaram Madhvan (<i>Ed.</i>)
Khao Bhap (in Thai) (Pictorial News)	Nai Prayoon Darakorn na Ayudhya (<i>Ed.</i>)
Krungdeb Varasap (in Thai) (Bangkok Daily News)	Mom Rajawongee Nopakeo Navaratana (<i>Ed.</i>)
Phadungjati (in Thai) (Nation's Uplift)	Nai Vichai Prasangsit (<i>Ed.</i>)
Prajajati (in Thai) (the Nation)	Nai Saluey Asvanonda (<i>Ed.</i>)
Prajamitr (in Thai) (Friend of the Nation)	Nai Malai Chubhinij (<i>Ed.</i>)
Pramuan Wan (in Thai) (Daily Report)	Nai Chalerm Vudhikosit (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sahai Rashdr (in Thai) (Friend of the People)	Nai Thongyoo Thiphasathien (<i>Ed.</i>)
Srikrung (in Thai) (City's Welfare)	Nai Sandana Darndranonda (<i>Ed.</i>)
Subhap Burush (in Thai) (Gentlemen)	Nai Kularb Saipradist (<i>Ed.</i>)
Thai Mai (in Thai) (The New Thai)	Nai Prakai Sarachamnong (<i>Ed.</i>)
Thai Rashdr (in Thai) (The Thai People)	Nai Sandhana Dhandharanonda (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tong Nguan (in Chinese)	Nai Kiakmeng Se Kow (<i>Ed.</i>)

PERIODICALS

Kasikorn (in Thai) (Farmer's Magazine) (Official)	Department of Agriculture and Fisheries (<i>Prop.</i>)
Khao Baedya (in Thai) (Medical News)	The Medical Association (<i>Prop.</i>)
Khao Bhap (in Thai) (Pictorial News)	The Khao Bhap Co., Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>)
Prajajati (in Thai) (The Nation)	Nai Yud Mahajati (<i>Ed.</i>)
Pramuan Sarn (in Thai) (Weekly Report)	Momchao Bhorn Bhimolbham Ratchani (<i>Ed.</i>)
Thalaeng Karn Satharanasukh (in Thai) (Medical Journal of Thai Medical Association)	The Public Health Department (<i>Prop.</i>)
Tong Tiew Sabdaha (in Thai) (Weekly Traveling — Semi-official)	Bureau of Tourist Promotion, Department of Commerce (<i>Prop.</i>)
Yarnyontr (in Thai) (Automobiles)	Nai Damri Patamasiri (<i>Ed.</i>)

TRADE PUBLICATIONS

Khao Sinka (in Thai) (Trade Bulletin — Official)	Department of Commerce (<i>Prop.</i>)
Record (in Thai and English) (Quarterly)	Department of Commerce (<i>Prop.</i>)

TURKEY

Capital: Ankara (Angora)
Area: 296,502 square miles
Population: 17,858,164 (1940 census)

President

GENERAL ISMET INÖNÜ (People's Party)
Elected by the National Assembly on November 11, 1938,
to succeed the late President Atatürk; reelected
on April 3, 1939, for four-year term

Cabinet

People's Party
Appointed January 25, 1939; reorganized April 4, 1939

Premier

DR. REFIK SAYDAM (People's Party)

PARLIAMENT

(Grand National Assembly)
(Buyük Millet Meclisi)

Election of March 26, 1939 (four-year term)

President: ABDULHALIK RENDA (People's Party)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
People's Party	404
"Independent Group" of People's Party.	21
Independents	4
Total	429

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

PEOPLE'S PARTY: The only political party existing in Turkey; strongly nationalistic. In *foreign policy* it favors the settlement of international disputes by negotiation or arbitration, but advocates a strong army to insure Turkish sovereignty and independence. By its joint declarations of May 12, 1939, and June 23, 1939, with Great Britain and France respectively, which led up to the Tripartite Treaty of Alliance and Mutual Assistance signed at Ankara on October 19, 1939, Turkey became conditionally obligated to support Great Britain and France in the event of a forcible change in the *status quo* in the Eastern Mediterranean or, under certain circumstances, in the Balkan Peninsula — providing that the fulfilling of such engagements should not have the effect of causing Turkey to take up arms against the Soviet Union. In *domestic policy* the party works for the modernization of Turkey; the building of highways and railways for economic and strategic reasons; the separation of Church and State; the establishment of absolute equality in the eyes of the law; and the support of the Turkish language and culture to assure unity among the people. In economic matters it advocates *étatisme*. On February 5, 1937, the Turkish Constitution was amended to include the principles of the People's

Party as a result of which it defines the state as "republican, nationalist, populist, étatist, laicist and revolutionary." By a unanimous vote of a special Party Congress in December 1938, the election of General Ismet İnönü as President General of the Party was rendered valid for life.

Following a decision reached by the Fifth Grand Congress of the Party on May 27, 1939, an Independent Group of 21 deputies was experimentally formed from among the members of the Republican People's Party to act as benevolent critics of the Party's program during debates in the Assembly. President İnönü, also President of the Republic and of the Party, is President of the Independent Group; and Ali Rana Tarhan, former Minister of Customs and Monopolies, is Vice-President. In addition to the "Independent Group" of the Party, there are also four deputies independent of the Party.

Leaders: General Ismet İnönü (President of the Republic and President of the People's Party); Abdulhalik Renda (President of the Grand National Assembly); Dr. Refik Saydam (Premier and Vice-President of the People's Party) and Dr. Ahmet Fikri Tuzer (Secretary General of the Party).

Members of the Cabinet are: Hassam Menemencoglu (Minister of Justice), Gen. Ari Reza Artunkal (Minister of National Defense), Faik Öztrak (Minister of Interior), Sükrü Saracoğlu (Minister for Foreign Affairs), Fuat Ağralı (Minister of Finance), H. Ali Yücel (Minister of Education), General Ali Fuat Cebesoy (Minister of Public Works), Sirri Day (Minister of Economy), Dr. H. Alatas (Minister of Hygiene and Social Assistance), R. Karadeniz (Minister of Customs and Monopolies), Muhlis Erkmén (Minister of Agriculture), Fahri Engin (Minister of Transportation) and Mumtaz Okmen (Minister of Commerce).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in Istanbul.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Character</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Akşam	People's Party.	Necmeddin Sadik (<i>Prop., Ed.</i>)
Beyoglu	Italian interests; in French.	Gilberto Primi (<i>Ed.</i>)
Cumhuriyet	People's Party; also publishes a French edition, <i>La République</i> .	Yunus Nadi (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Istanbul	French interests.	Pierre Le Goff (<i>Ed.</i>)
Le Journal d'Orient	Jewish interests; in French.	Albert Carcasso (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Resmi Gazete (Ankara)	Official, Government daily.	Prime Minister's Office (<i>Pub.</i>)
Son-Posta	Independent.	Selim Ragip (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tan	People's Party.	Zekeriya Sertel (<i>Ed.</i>)
Türkische Post	German interests.	Van Ritgen & Co. (<i>Prop.</i>)
Ulus	People's Party; also publishes a weekly French edition, <i>Ankara</i> .	Fahri Rifki Atay (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Ankara)		
Vakit	People's Party.	Mehmet Asim Us (<i>Prop., Ed.</i>)
Ayin Tarihi (monthly)	Press Review.	Press Bureau (<i>Pub.</i>)
Bulletin de la Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie d'Istanbul (monthly)	Economic; in French.	Istanbul Chamber of Commerce (<i>Pub.</i>)
Bulletin d'informations Commerciales	Economic; in French.	Turkish Ministry of Commerce (<i>Pub.</i>)
Der Nahe Osten	Economic; in German.	Van Ritgen & Co. (<i>Prop.</i>)
L'Economiste d'Orient	Economic; in French.	Resit Saifet (<i>Ed.</i>)
L'Information d'Orient (monthly)	Economic; in French.	French Chamber of Commerce (<i>Pub.</i>)
Monthly Trade Review	Economic; in English.	British Chamber of Commerce (<i>Pub.</i>)
(monthly)		

NEWS AGENCIES

Anatolian News Agency	Semi-official.	Muvaffak Menemencioğlu (<i>Dir.</i>)
Turkish Press Association	Independent.	Fahri Rifki Atay (<i>Dir.</i>)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Capital: Washington

Area: Continental United States 3,026,789 square miles;

including outlying possessions 3,738,395 square miles

Population: Continental United States 131,669,275 (1940 census)

President

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT (Democrat)

Reëlected November 5, 1940, for third term of four years

Cabinet

Democratic

Assumed office March 4, 1933

PARLIAMENT

(Congress)

UPPER CHAMBER

(Senate)

*Election of November 5, 1940 (six-year term;
renewed by thirds every two years)*

President: HENRY A. WALLACE
(Democrat)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Democratic	65
Republican	28
Progressive	1
Independent	1
Vacancy	1

Total 96

LOWER CHAMBER

(House of Representatives)

Election of November 5, 1940 (for two years)

Speaker: SAM RAYBURN (Democrat)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Democratic	262
Republican	163
Progressive	3
Farmer-Labor	1
American Labor	1
Vacancies	5

Total 435

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

There are no fundamental differences between the major political parties of the United States — the Democratic and the Republican — corresponding to the parliamentary bloc system of Continental Europe or to the clear distinction between the Labor and the Tory Parties in England. Even in the case of the principal issue of the tariff, the economic changes which have occurred in recent years, such as the growing industrialization of the Southern states, have caused modifications in the programs of the parties, bringing their views on this major question more and more into accord. Formerly the Republicans, centering in the North and industrial East, advocated a high or protective schedule, while the Democrats of the agricultural South stood for a tariff for revenue only. A careful examination of the programs of the Democratic and Republican parties, which follow, will reveal few important differences. Although the 1940 platforms reveal that the two parties have exchanged certain planks, neither has broken completely with tradition. There are liberal and conservative Democrats, liberal and conservative Republicans. Obviously, a popular program in either case must be a compromise between these extremes.

The fundamental difference between the parties of Europe and the United

States grows out of the federal character of the American Union. Thus while every nation-wide party is compelled to maintain a national organization, which becomes especially active during the quadrennial presidential campaigns, it must also have an organization in every state in order to carry on campaigns for state offices, and also to assist the national organization in presidential years. Each state organization is autonomous and at liberty to adopt any platform of principles which it chooses, and between the state organizations there is frequently a diversity of interest or at least a diversity in the selection of paramount issues. It follows that each major party includes in its membership citizens of all ranks and grades and some without apparent identity of interest or convictions.

In occasional instances blocs representing sectional, or economic, or personal interests are formed within the major parties. Sometimes these result in open secession, when independent candidates are supported. But these splits have been of brief duration, and compromises or termination of the cause that led to them have effected the return of minorities to the major party, in which they sometimes continue to operate as blocs.

The Progressives, who for long paid nominal allegiance to the Republican party, became an independent group in 1934, and an independent national party in 1938. It is concentrated in Wisconsin and is led by Robert La Follette (Senator), and his brother Philip La Follette (former Governor of Wisconsin). It did badly in the 1938 election. Its strength in the House was reduced from eight to two. Senator La Follette did not come up for reelection that year and retained his seat in the Senate. Philip La Follette was defeated in his attempt for reelection as Governor of Wisconsin. In the 1940 election three Progressives were elected to the House, and Senator La Follette represents the party in the Senate.

The programs, or platforms, of the parties are adopted at the quadrennial conventions, when the presidential candidates are chosen. It should be pointed out that the parties do not necessarily carry out the pledges in their platforms even though they succeed in electing a majority in both houses of Congress. They serve to get candidates elected rather than specifically to guide them after they attain office. The platforms of the two principal parties are as follows:

DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Traditionally the low-tariff party; strongest in the Southern states. Its general principles have been: In *foreign policy*, non-interference in the internal affairs of other nations and coöperation with the nations of the Western Hemisphere to maintain the spirit of the Monroe Doctrine, all of which it calls the "Good Neighbor" Policy; opposition to war as an instrument of national policy and the settlement of international disputes by arbitration; making the Kellogg-Briand treaty effective by consultation and conference in case of a threatened violation; international agreements for reduction of armaments, but maintenance of an army and navy adequate for hemisphere defense; a policy of taking the profits out of war; no cancellation of the debts owed the United States by foreign nations. The party originally advocated joining the League of Nations, but it subsequently dropped this issue; membership in the World Court has likewise been dropped following the Senate's defeat of this bill in 1935. The party favored full aid "short of war" to Great Britain, China, Greece and other nations resisting the aggression of dictator states, and regarded the United States as the "arsenal of democracy." In *domestic policy* it defended the Reciprocal Trade Treaties as beneficial to both agriculture and industry; conceived of unemployment as a national problem to be met in a

national way; other problems — drought, dust storms, minimum hours and wages, child labor — it defined as not capable of solution by 48 separate states but recommended State and Federal coöperation, Federal coöperation to proceed within the limits of the Constitution, but if this is impossible the Party recommends an amendment to the Constitution; opposed monopolies and concentration of power; recommended various safeguards for savings and investment (insisting on the truth in the sale of securities, applying a brake on use of credit for speculative purposes, curbing certain practices of utility holding companies, insuring fifty million bank accounts); continued protection of the rights of labor; defended old age and social security insurance; approval of rural electrification and cheap power; promised continued aid to the farmer, defended soil conservation, and expressed a desire to mitigate farm tenancy; it promised an immediate extension of the merit system and a reduction in the expenses of government, a part of this reduction to come by returning prosperity; has spoken for a sound currency but a currency so stabilized as to prevent former wide fluctuations in value.

Leaders: Franklin D. Roosevelt (President of the Republic), Henry A. Wallace (Vice-President of the Republic, President of the Senate), Edward J. Flynn (Chairman of National Democratic Committee), Alvin W. Barkley (Party Leader in the Senate), Sam Rayburn (Speaker of the House) and John W. McCormack (Party Leader in the House). There is a National Committee of 108 members and 48 Chairmen of State Committees who may all be considered party leaders.

REPUBLICAN PARTY: Traditionally the high-tariff party, strong in the Northern and Eastern states. Its general principles have been as follows: In *foreign policy*, urged collection of Allied debts; officially endorsed the Kellogg-Briand treaty for the renunciation of war, though some of its members have opposed it; favored consultative conference in any case of non-fulfillment of Article 2 of Kellogg-Briand treaty; stood for non-recognition of gains made through violation of treaties; pronounced against joining the World Court; opposed membership in the League of Nations or the assumption of any obligations under the Covenant of the League, but advocated coöperation in its humanitarian and technical work; favored the negotiation of commercial treaties based on equal opportunity for trade and commerce on the most-favored-nation principle; declared against imperialistic ambitions with respect to the independent nations of Latin America, but wishes only to promote their welfare and common interest; desired an adequate national defense but coöperation with other nations for a limitation of armaments and control of traffic in arms; advocated full aid to Great Britain "short of war" in her fight against the dictators. In *domestic policy* it endorsed a tariff to protect American manufactures and labor, and demanded the repeal of the Reciprocal Trade Agreement Law; defended the independence and integrity of the Supreme Court; championed local self-government and recommended that relief be returned to the local areas; promised continued assistance to the farmer, approved of soil conservation and land retirement; urged the repeal of all Federal laws hindering the prosperity of industry and agriculture inasmuch as the solution of unemployment lies in the increased activity of all branches of production; protection of the full rights of labor; approved of old age security but on a pay-as-you-go basis; strict enforcement of laws against monopolies; enforcement of the principle of civil service; demanded a cessation of the government's spending policy, the necessity of a balanced budget, and a revision of the Federal tax system; postulated the existence of a sound currency on a

balanced budget, promised no further devaluation, and approved of coöperation with other countries to promote currency stabilization.

Leaders: Wendell Willkie (Presidential candidate in 1940), Herbert Hoover (formerly President of the Republic), Alfred M. Landon (Presidential Candidate in 1936), Joseph W. Martin, Jr. (Chairman of the Republican National Committee and Party Leader in the House) and Charles L. McNary (Party Leader in the Senate). There is a National Committee of 104 members and 48 Chairmen of State Committees who may all be considered party leaders.

PRESS

(*m.* morning; *e.* evening)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Circulation *</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
ALABAMA			
Age-Herald (<i>m.</i>)	45,801	Democratic.	Victor H. Hanson (<i>Pub.</i>) J. E. Chappell (<i>Pres. and Ed.</i>)
Advertiser (<i>m.</i>)	46,003	Democratic.	R. F. Hudson (<i>Pub.</i>)
CALIFORNIA			
Times (<i>m.</i>) (Los Angeles)	219,890	Republican.	Harry Chandler (<i>Pub.</i>)
Chronicle (<i>m.</i>)	114,765	Republican.	George T. Cameron (<i>Pub.</i>)
Examiner (<i>m.</i>)	167,350	Independent.	Hearst newspaper (See Note p. 189) Clarence R. Lindner (<i>Pub.</i>)
COLORADO			
Post (<i>e.</i>)	158,063	Independent.	W. C. Shepherd (<i>Pub. and Ed.</i>)
Rocky Mountain News	44,423	Independent.	Scripps-Howard newspaper (See Note p. 189)
CONNECTICUT			
Courant (Hartford) (<i>m.</i>)	47,330	Republican; oldest daily in the United States; established in 1764.	Henry H. Conland (<i>Pub.</i>) Maurice S. Sherman (<i>Ed.</i>)
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA			
Post (<i>m.</i>) (Washington)	142,182	Independent.	Eugene Meyer (<i>Pub.</i>)
Star (<i>e.</i>) (Washington)	162,104	Independent.	Theo. W. Noyes (<i>Ed.</i>)
FLORIDA			
Florida Times Union (<i>m.</i>)	92,430	Democratic.	W. M. Ball (<i>Pres. and Ed.</i>)
GEORGIA			
Constitution (<i>m.</i>)	128,362	Democratic.	Clark Howell (<i>Pres. and Ed.</i>)
ILLINOIS			
Daily News (<i>e.</i>)	457,981	Independent.	Paul Scott Mowrer (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tribune (Chicago) (<i>m.</i>)	1,065,297	Independent Republican.	Robert R. McCormick (<i>Pub. and Ed.</i>)
INDIANA			
News (<i>e.</i>) (Indianapolis)	162,515	Independent.	Richard Fairbanks (<i>Pres.</i>) Stephen C. Noland (<i>Ed.</i>)
Star (<i>m.</i>) (Indianapolis)	132,615	Independent Republican.	J. C. Shaffer (<i>Pub. and Ed.</i>)
IOWA			
Register (<i>m.</i>)	177,464	Republican.	Gardner Cowles (<i>Pub.</i>) Harvey Ingham (<i>Ed.</i>)
KANSAS			
Capital (<i>m.</i>) (Topeka)	49,260	Republican.	Senator Arthur Capper (<i>Pub.</i>)
KENTUCKY			
Courier-Journal (<i>m.</i>)	120,442	Democratic.	Chas. H. Seasons (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>) Barry Bingham (<i>Pub.</i>) Herbert Agar (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)

* Circulation is taken from *Editor & Publisher, International Year Book, 1942*

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Circulation</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
LOUISIANA			
Times-Picayune (<i>m.</i>) . . (New Orleans)	133,965	Independent Democratic.	L. K. Nicholson (<i>Pres.</i>)
MAINE			
News (<i>m.</i>) (Bangor) . .	33,381	Republican.	Fred D. Jordan (<i>Pub.</i>)
MARYLAND			
Sun (<i>m. and e.</i>) (Baltimore)	152,401 (<i>m.</i>) 163,083 (<i>e.</i>)	Independent Democratic.	Paul Patterson (<i>Pres.</i>) John W. Owens (<i>Ed.</i>)
MASSACHUSETTS			
Christian Science Monitor (<i>e.</i>) (Boston)	128,581	Independent; published by Christian Science Publishing Society, but not a religious organ; has wide general circulation.	Erwin D. Canham (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
Globe (<i>m. and e.</i>) . . (Boston)	142,542 173,409	Democratic.	L. L. Winship (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
Herald (<i>m.</i>) (Boston)	130,136	Republican.	R. B. Choate (<i>Pub.</i>)
Post (<i>m.</i>) (Boston)	376,622	Independent Democratic.	Richard Grozier (<i>Pub. and Ed.</i>)
MICHIGAN			
Free Press (<i>m.</i>) (Detroit)	329,682	Independent.	John S. Knight (<i>Pres.</i>)
News (<i>e.</i>) (Detroit)	363,014	Independent.	William E. Scripps (<i>Pres.</i>) W. S. Gilmore (<i>Ed.</i>)
MINNESOTA			
Star-Journal (<i>e.</i>) . . (Minneapolis)	243,678	Independent Republican.	John Thompson (<i>Pub.</i>)
Pioneer Press (<i>m.</i>) . . (St. Paul)	63,802	Independent Republican.	Bernard H. Ridder (<i>Pub.</i>)
MISSOURI			
Star (<i>e.</i>) (Kansas City)	312,570	Independent.	H. J. Haskell (<i>Ed.</i>)
Globe-Democrat (<i>m.</i>) . . (St. Louis)	241,606	Independent Democratic.	E. Lansing Ray (<i>Pub.</i>)
Post Dispatch (<i>e.</i>) . . (St. Louis)	248,323	Independent.	Joseph Pulitzer (<i>Pub.</i>) Ben Reese (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
NEBRASKA			
World-Herald (<i>m. and e.</i>) (Omaha)	93,657 (<i>m.</i>) 91,975 (<i>e.</i>)	Independent Democratic.	Harry Doorly (<i>Pub.</i>) H. E. Newbranch (<i>Ed.</i>)
NEW JERSEY			
News (<i>e.</i>) (Newark)	189,805	Independent.	Edward W. Scudder (<i>Pub.</i>)
NEW YORK			
Herald Tribune (<i>m.</i>) . . (New York City)	330,138	Republican.	Ogden Reid (<i>Pres. and Ed.</i>)
Journal of Commerce (<i>m.</i>) (New York City)	16,803	Commercial.	Alexander R. Sharton (<i>Pub.</i>) Jules I. Bogen (<i>Ed.</i>)
PM (<i>e.</i>) . . (New York City)	89,851	Independent Democratic.	Ralph Ingersoll (<i>Pub. and Ed.</i>)
Post (<i>e.</i>) . . (New York City)	208,918	Democratic.	George Backer (<i>Pub. and Ed.</i>)
Sun (<i>e.</i>) . . (New York City)	289,015	Republican.	William T. Dewart (<i>Pub.</i>) Frank M. O'Brien (<i>Ed.</i>)
Times (<i>m.</i>) . . (New York City)	455,825	Independent Democratic.	A. H. Sulzberger (<i>Pub.</i>) Charles Merz (<i>Ed.</i>)
Wall Street Journal (<i>m.</i>) . . (New York City)	28,318	Financial.	W. H. Grimes (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
World-Telegram (<i>e.</i>) . . (New York City)	395,201	Independent.	Scripps-Howard newspaper (See Note p. 180) Roy W. Howard (<i>Ed.</i>)
NORTH CAROLINA			
Observer (<i>m.</i>) (Charlotte)	93,172	Democratic.	Julian S. Miller (<i>Ed.</i>)
News & Observer (<i>m.</i>) . . (Raleigh)	67,329	Democratic.	Josephus Daniels (<i>Pub.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Circulation</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
OHIO			
Enquirer (m.)	127,329	Independent.	W. F. Wiley (<i>Pub. and Ed.</i>)
(Cincinnati)			
Plain Dealer (m.) . . .	233,640	Independent Democratic.	Paul Bellamy (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Cleveland)			
Press (e.)	241,109	Independent.	Scripps-Howard newspaper (See Note below) L. B. Seltzer (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Cleveland)			
OKLAHOMA			
Tribune (e.) (Tulsa) . .	52,659	Independent.	Richard Lloyd Jones (<i>Pres.</i>)
World (m.) (Tulsa) . .	65,966	Independent Democratic.	Eugene Lorton (<i>Pub.</i>)
OREGON			
Oregonian (m.) (Portland)	151,591	Independent Republican.	Palmer Hoyt (<i>Pub. and Ed.</i>)
PENNSYLVANIA			
Bulletin (e.)	477,021	Independent Republican.	Robert McLean (<i>Pres.</i>)
(Philadelphia)			
Inquirer (m.)	415,159	Independent Republican.	John T. Curtis (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Philadelphia)			
Press (e.)	228,818	Independent.	Scripps-Howard newspaper (See Note below) Edward T. Leech (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Pittsburgh)			
RHODE ISLAND			
Bulletin (e.)	116,665	Independent.	Sevellon Brown (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Providence)			
Journal (m.) (Providence)	39,198	Independent.	Sevellon Brown (<i>Ed.</i>)
TENNESSEE			
Commercial Appeal (m.) .	125,112	Democratic.	Scripps-Howard newspaper (See Note below) John H. Sorrells (<i>Pres.</i>)
(Memphis)			
TEXAS			
News (m.) (Dallas) . .	110,713	Independent Democratic.	J. J. Taylor (<i>Ed.</i>)
UTAH			
Tribune (m.)	62,263	Republican.	J. F. Fitzpatrick (<i>Pub.</i>)
(Salt Lake City)			
VIRGINIA			
News Leader (e.) (Rich- mond)	83,656	Independent Democratic.	John Stewart Bryan (<i>Pub.</i>) Douglas S. Freeman (<i>Ed.</i>)
WASHINGTON			
Post Intelligencer (m.) .	106,108	Republican.	Hearst newspaper. (See Note below) John Boettiger (<i>Pub.</i>) C. B. Blethen (<i>Pub.</i>)
(Seattle)			
Times (e.) (Seattle) . .	115,449	Independent.	
WISCONSIN			
Journal (e.) (Milwaukee)	262,257	Independent.	Marvin H. Creager (<i>Pres.</i>)

NOTE. — One of the noteworthy developments of the press of the United States is the increase of newspaper groups. There are now approximately fifty such groups and their combined circulation is nearly 40 percent of the total for the daily papers of the country. Most of these groups are sectional. Only the following two may be said to have attained national scope:

<i>Name of Group</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Hearst newspapers	Independent; composed of 16 papers in 13 cities.	William R. Hearst (<i>Prop.</i>)
Scripps-Howard newspapers . . .	Independent; composed of 19 papers in 16 cities.	William W. Hawkins (<i>Chairman of Board</i>) G. B. Parker (<i>Ed.</i>)

A number of important papers which maintain large staffs of foreign correspondents operate syndicated news services which are used extensively by other papers. The larger services of this kind include those of the New York Times, the New York Herald Tribune, the Chicago Daily News, and the Chicago Tribune.

OUTLYING TERRITORY

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Empire (Juneau, Alaska)	Independent.	Helen Troy Bender (<i>Pres.</i>)
Chronicle (Ketchikan, Alaska)	Independent.	Roy Anderson (<i>Ed.</i>)
Advertiser (Honolulu, T. H.)	Independent Republican.	L. P. Thurston (<i>Pres.</i>) Raymond Coll (<i>Ed.</i>)
Hawaii Hochi (<i>c.</i>) (Honolulu, T. H.)	In Japanese and English.	Fred K. Makino (<i>Pub.</i>)
Nippu Jiji (Honolulu, T. H.)	In Japanese and English.	Yasutaro Soga (<i>Pub. and Ed.</i>)
Star-Bulletin (<i>c.</i>) (Honolulu, T. H.)	Independent Republican.	J. R. Farrington (<i>Pres.</i>) Riley H. Allen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tribune Herald (Hilo, T. H.) (evening and Sunday)	Independent Republican.	J. R. Farrington (<i>Pres.</i>) Jack O'Brien (<i>Ed.</i>)
El Día (Ponce, Puerto Rico)	Independent; in Spanish.	Guillermo Vivas Valdivieso (<i>Ed.</i>)
Alma Latina (<i>w.</i>) (San Juan, Puerto Rico)	Political and literary com- ment; in Spanish.	Eduardo Franklin (<i>Ed.</i>)
Correspondencia (San Juan, Puerto Rico)	Independent; in Spanish and English.	Francisco M. Zeno (<i>Pub.</i>)
Democracia (San Juan, Puerto Rico)	Popular; advocates Puerto Rican independence as ulti- mate goal, and autonomous form of government until then; in Spanish.	Luis Muñoz Marín (<i>Ed.</i>)
El Imparcial (San Juan, Puerto Rico)	Independent; in Spanish.	Antonio Ayuso Valdivieso (<i>Pub.</i>)
El Mundo (San Juan, Puerto Rico)	Independent; leading paper in Puerto Rico; in Spanish.	José Coll Vidal (<i>Ed.</i>)
El País (San Juan, Puerto Rico)	Union Republican; advocates Puerto Rican Statehood; in Spanish and English.	José Luis Gueits (<i>Ed.</i>)
Puerto Rico Ilustrado (San Juan, Puerto Rico) (weekly)	Literary and political com- ment; in Spanish.	José Coll Vidal (<i>Ed.</i>)
Puerto Rico World Journal (San Juan, Puerto Rico)	Independent; in English.	William J. Dorviller (<i>Ed.</i>)

FOREIGN LANGUAGE PRESS IN THE UNITED STATES

The following are the more important non-English newspapers in the United States. In each case the newspaper chosen is the one with the greatest circulation of all papers in the given language. Circulation figures are based on *Editor & Publisher, International Year Book, 1941*.

DAILIES

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Circulation</i>	<i>Language</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Baikal (Boston, Mass.)	5,000	Armenian	H. Yervant (<i>Ed.</i>)
Chinese Journal (New York City)	15,000	Chinese	Dr. C. K. Yang
Denni Hlasatel (Chicago, Ill.)	50,747	Czechoslovak	Edward Rezabek (<i>Pres.</i>)
Raivaaja (Fitchburg, Mass.)	7,213	Finnish	George Makela (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
L'Indépendant (Fall River, Mass.)	6,846	French	Phillippe A. Lajoie (<i>Ed.</i>)
Staats-Zeitung und Herold (New York City)	46,479	German	Victor F. Ridder (<i>Ed.</i>)
Atlantis (New York City)	12,531	Greek	V. Constantinides (<i>Ed.</i>)
Amerikai Magyar Nepszawa (New York City)	28,466	Hungarian	Paul Nadanyi (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
Il Progresso Italo-Americano (New York City)	82,319	Italian	Italo Carlo Falbo (<i>Ed.</i>)
New World-Sun Daily (San Francisco, Cal.)	9,772	Japanese	T. Abe (<i>Ed.</i>)
Jewish Daily Forward (New York City)	101,052	Yiddish	Abraham Cahan (<i>Ed.</i>)
Naujienos (Chicago, Ill.)	36,440	Lithuanian	Pius Grigaitis (<i>Ed.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Circulation</i>	<i>Language</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Kuryer Codzienny (Boston, Mass.)	28,324	Polish	J. Twarog (<i>Ed.</i>)
Russky Golos (New York City)	30,113	Russian	Dr. D. Z. Krinkin (<i>Ed.</i>)
L'Udovy Dennik (Chicago, Ill.)	26,000	Slovak	Pavel Hodos (<i>Ed.</i>)
La Prensa (New York City)	12,140	Spanish	José Campubí (<i>Ed.</i>)
Ukrainian Daily News (New York City)	15,100	Ukrainian	Michael Tkach (<i>Ed.</i>)

NEWS AGENCIES

Associated Press	Association of newspaper publishers; independent; exchange arrangements with Reuters-Havas group.	Robert McLean (<i>Pres.</i>) Kent Cooper (<i>Mgr.</i>)
United Press	News agency serving more than 1,400 newspapers in the United States and many other countries; politically independent.	Hugh Baillie (<i>Pres.</i>)
International News Service and Universal News Service	A Hearst subsidiary; independent.	Joseph V. Connolly (<i>Pres.</i>) S. Berkson (<i>Ed.</i>)

WEEKLY, MONTHLY, AND QUARTERLY PUBLICATIONS

(w. weekly; m. monthly; q. quarterly)

<i>Name of Journal</i>	<i>Character</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
American Economic Review . . . (q.) (Evanston, Ill.)	Economic.	P. T. Homan (<i>Mgr. Ed.</i>)
American Historical Review . . . (q.) (New York City)	Historical.	Guy Stanton Ford (<i>Mgr. Ed.</i>)
American Journal of International Law (q.) . . . (Washington, D. C.)	Political and legal.	George G. Wilson (<i>Ed.</i>)
American Political Science Review (bi-monthly) . . . (Madison, Wis.)	Political.	Frederic A. Ogg (<i>Mgr. Ed.</i>)
Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science (bi-monthly) . . . (Philadelphia, Pa.)	Political and social.	Thorsten Sellin (<i>Ed.</i>)
Atlantic Monthly (m.) . . . (Boston, Mass.)	Literary, political and economic.	Edward A. Weeks, Jr. (<i>Ed.</i>)
Barron's (w.) (Boston, Mass.)	Financial.	Kenneth C. Hogate (<i>Pres.</i>) George E. Shea, Jr. (<i>Ed.</i>)
Business Week (w.) (New York City)	Economic and financial.	Ralph Smith (<i>Ed.</i>)
Current History (Incorporating Events, Forum and Century) (m.) (New York City)	Political and current events.	Spencer Brodney (<i>Ed.</i>)
Federal Reserve Bulletin (m.) . . . (Washington, D. C.)	Financial and economic.	Federal Reserve Board (<i>Pub.</i>)
Foreign Affairs (q.) (New York City)	Political, economic, financial; leading review devoted to international relations.	Hamilton Fish Armstrong (<i>Ed.</i>)
Foreign Commerce Weekly (w.) (Washington, D. C.)	Official; survey of foreign trade.	Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce (<i>Pub.</i>)
Fortune (m.) (New York City)	Political, economic and social.	Editorial Board—Henry R. Luce and others.
Geographical Review (q.) (New York City)	Geographical.	G. M. Wrigley (<i>Ed.</i>)

<i>Name of Journal</i>	<i>Character</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Harper's Magazine (<i>m.</i>) . . . (New York City)	Literary, political and economic.	Frederick Lewis Allen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Journal of Modern History (<i>g.</i>) (Chicago, Ill.)	Historical.	Bernadotte E. Schmitt (<i>Ed.</i>)
Life (<i>w.</i>) (New York City)	Pictorial; political; social and economic.	Henry R. Luce (<i>Pub.</i>)
Nation (<i>w.</i>) (New York City)	Political, social, and current events; left tendency.	Freda Kirchwey (<i>Pub. and Ed.</i>)
Nation's Business (<i>m.</i>) . . . (Washington, D. C.)	Organ of U. S. Chamber of Commerce.	Merle Thorpe (<i>Ed.</i>)
New Republic (<i>w.</i>) (New York City)	Political, social, and current events; left tendency.	Bruce Bliven and others (<i>Eds.</i>)
Newsweek (<i>w.</i>) (New York City)	Weekly news organ.	Joseph B. Phillips (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
Pacific Affairs (<i>g.</i>) (New York City)	Far Eastern political, social and economic questions.	Edward C. Carter (<i>Ed.</i>)
Political Science Quarterly . . (New York City)	Political and economic.	John A. Krout (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
Quarterly Journal of Economics (Cambridge, Mass.)	Economic.	Arthur E. Monroe (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
Saturday Evening Post (<i>w.</i>) . . (Philadelphia, Pa.)	Political, social and current events.	Curtis Publishing Co. (<i>Prop.</i>) Wesley Winans Stout (<i>Ed.</i>)
Survey of Current Business . . (<i>m.</i>) (Washington, D. C.)	Official; statistical exhibit of current economic developments in the U. S.	Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce (<i>Pub.</i>)
Time (<i>w.</i>) (New York City)	Weekly news organ; flippant presentation.	Henry R. Luce (<i>Pub.</i>)
United States News (<i>w.</i>) . . . (Washington, D. C.)	Non-partisan; record of government and state activity.	David Lawrence (<i>Ed.</i>)
Virginia Quarterly Review . . . (Charlottesville, Va.)	Political, literary and economic.	Archibald Bolling Shepperson (<i>Ed.</i>)
Yale Review (<i>g.</i>) (New Haven, Conn.)	Political, literary and economic.	Wilbur Cross (<i>Ed., Emeritus</i>) Helen MacAfee (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)

URUGUAY

Capital: Montevideo
Area: 72,153 square miles
Population: 2,039,000 (1938 estimate)

President

GENERAL ALFREDO BALDOMIR (Colorado)
Assumed office June 19, 1938, for four-year term

Cabinet

Colorado
Reorganized March 18, 1941

PARLIAMENT

SENATE

Election of March 27, 1938

President: DR. JUAN MORELLI

Parties	Representation
Colorado	15
Blanco (Herreristas)	15
	—
Total.	30

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES

Election of March 27, 1938

President: DR. EUCLIDES SOSA AGUIAR

Parties	Representation
Colorado	64
Blanco (Herreristas)	29
Socialist Party.	3
Catholic	2
Communist	1
	—
Total.	99

Note: The General Assembly is made up of both houses of Parliament and totals 129 members. Certain questions must be brought before the General Assembly.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

The Colorado (liberal) and Blanco or Nationalist (conservative) Parties date from the civil war in 1835, their names being taken from the colors of the emblems which the two warring factions then adopted. As the struggle between them for the control of the government has continued for more than a century, adherence to one or the other group has become, in general, a question rather of traditional loyalty than of political program.

Under the Uruguayan political system, factions (using *sublemas*) are recognized within the parties (using *lemas*) for the purpose of running candidates for the presidency and the higher elective offices. The right of any group to use the *lema* or *sublema* is a legal one which must be granted by the electoral court. In national elections the total of the votes cast for each *sublema* is credited to the *sublema* candidate having the greatest number of votes within the *lema* itself. In effect this procedure combines a primary with a general national election. As an example of this, the presidential election of March 27, 1938, may be cited when the Colorado Terristas presented two candidates for president, one of whom, General Alfredo Baldomir was elected as in the final count he also received the votes cast for his opponent, Dr. Eduardo Blanco Acevedo, thus outdistancing the Nationalist candidate.

Recent party history dates from March 31, 1933, when President Terra (Colorado) dissolved the National Administrative Council and both Houses of Congress and called a National Constituent Assembly to draft a new constitution. Following the approval of this new constitution on March 24, 1934, a general election which confirmed President Terra in power was held on May 18, 1934. In the Constituent Assembly and in the general election the Batllista group, the most important *sublema* of the Colorado Party, and the Independent group (those opposed to the leadership of Herrera) of the Blanco Party abstained from participation and are consequently not represented in the government at the present time.

The 1934 constitution with its peculiar provision that three of the nine cabinet members and half of the members of the Senate must be taken from the chief opposition party (Blanco Herreristas), has proved in the opinion of the Baldomir Administration, as well as in that of the Batllista and Blanco-Independiente groups, highly unsatisfactory. The last years have been marked by numerous bitter political struggles, with a relatively small minority in a position to block measures proposed by the administration.

Finally, on March 18, 1941, the three Blanco cabinet ministers were forced to resign because of disagreement over a point of the administration's policy and were eventually replaced by three Colorados. Recently the administration has gathered all other groups, with the exception of the Blanco-Herrerista group, into an informal committee to agree upon amendments to the constitution which will be submitted for ratification at the forthcoming general election in March, 1942.

COLORADO PARTY: The Colorado Party has controlled the executive power for over fifty years. While under the dominance of the Batllista group its program was very progressive, advocating: advanced labor laws; extension of physical education and public playgrounds; old-age and unemployment pensions; government ownership and operation of public utilities and of other enterprises serving the public; continued separation of Church and State; and close coöperation in inter-American affairs.

This forward policy has in practice been considerably tempered since the fall of the Batllista group from party dominance.

The majority of the Colorado Party supported President Terra in the change of government March 31, 1933, but the Batllista faction as such abstained from all participation in the government. This faction has, however, announced formally that it will participate in the forthcoming election.

Leaders: General Alfredo Baldomir (President of the Republic), Dr. César Charlone (Vice President of the Republic and presidential candidate for 1942 elections), Dr. Pedro Manini Ríos (Minister of Interior), Dr. Alberto Mañé (former Minister of Foreign Affairs), Dr. César G. Gutierrez (former Riverista, Ambassador in Río de Janeiro), Dr. Eduardo Blanco Acevedo (formerly Minister of Public Health, presidential candidate for 1938 and 1942 elections), Dr. Augusto César Bado (Senator), Dr. Claudio Williman (Senator, presidential candidate for 1942 elections); Batllista faction: César Batlle Pacheco, Dr. Edmundo Castillo, Tomás Berreta, Dr. Antonio Rubio and Ing. Juan P. Fabini.

BLANCO PARTY: The old Blanco Party has, temporarily at least, split into two parties (*lemas*). The regular party which has legal right to the Blanco or Nationalist *lema* is made up entirely of followers of Senator Herrera. The Blanco Herreristas have consistently opposed the Colorado Administration in

any legislation of importance, more particularly over such issues as: constitutional reform, increased inter-American ties and Uruguayan participation in hemisphere defense. The Blanco Party membership comprises most of the large landowners and their adherents and finds its strength principally in the interior towns and agricultural districts in contradistinction to the Colorado Party which has made its appeal to the urban classes largely composed of immigrants and sons of immigrants. Blanco policy is conservative almost to the point of reaction.

Leaders: Dr. Luis Alberto de Herrera (Senator), Juan José de Arteaga (Herrerista presidential candidate in the 1938 elections and until April, 1941 Minister of Public Works in the Baldomir Cabinet), Dr. Abalcázar García (former Minister of Industries and Labor).

INDEPENDENT PARTY: The Independent wing of the Blanco Party was refused the right to its *sublema* within the Blanco Party by the electoral court of 1941 and was obliged to adopt its own party name. This new party advocates a generally more democratic policy than the Blanco-Herrerista group although inherently more conservative in fiscal matters than the Colorado Party. It has expressed strong sympathy for the cause of the democracies in the present world war.

Leaders: Dr. Juan Andrés Ramírez, Dr. Eduardo Rodríguez Larreta and Dr. Leonel Aguirre.

Other Party Leaders: Dr. Joaquín Secco Illa and Dr. Dardo Regules (leaders of the Unión Cívica or Catholic Party), Dr. Emilio Frugoni (leader of the Socialist Party), and Sr. Eugenio Gómez (leader of the Communist Party). Dr. Regules and Dr. Frugoni are members of the Chamber of Deputies.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
El Bien Público	Catholic; conservative.	Dr. Thomas G. Brena (<i>Ed.</i>)
El Debate	Blanco-Herrerista.	Dr. Angel María Cusano (<i>Dir.</i>)
El Día	Colorado-Batllista.	Rafael Batlle Pacheco (<i>Dir.</i>)
El Diario (evening)	Colorado.	Vicente F. Costa (<i>Ed.</i>)
El Diario Oficial	Official gazette.	Govt. Printing Office (<i>Pub.</i>)
La Mañana	Colorado.	Dr. Eugenio Lagarmilla (<i>Ed.</i>)
Montevideo	Colorado-Charlonista.	César Charlon (<i>Dir.</i>)
El Plata (evening)	Blanco Independent.	Juan Andrés Ramírez (<i>Dir.</i>)
El País	Blanco Independent.	Eduardo Rodríguez Larreta and Dr. Leonel Aguirre (<i>Dirs.</i>)
El Pueblo	Colorado-Blanco Acevedo.	Gabriel Terra, Lijo and Alfredo Terra (<i>Dirs.</i>)
El Tiempo	Colorado-Baldomirista.	Hugo L. Ricaldoni (<i>Dir.</i>)
Tribuna Popular	Independent.	Dr. Héctor Lapido (<i>Dir.</i>)
The Sun	In English; non-partisan.	George Mayer (<i>Ed.</i>)
Mundo Uruguayo (weekly)	Political and current events.	Orestes Baroffio (<i>Dir.</i>)
Boletín Del Ministerio de Hacienda (monthly)	Commercial and statistical.	Contaduría General de la Na- ción (<i>Pub.</i>)

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Círculo de la Prensa	Independent.	Dr. Juan Vicente Chiarino (<i>Pres.</i>)
Associated Press	Independent.	Rodolfo Piria (<i>Dir.</i>)
United Press	Independent.	Ricardo Alvarez (<i>Dir.</i>)

VATICAN CITY

Area: 108.7 acres

Population: 970 (1941 estimate)

Ruler

THE SUPREME PONTIFF, PIUS XII

Born in 1876; elected Pope (262nd) March 2, 1939

Crowned, March 12, 1939

Secretary of State

LUIGI CARDINAL MAGLIONE

THE COLLEGE OF CARDINALS

The cardinals constitute the Senate of the Pope and are his chief advisers. Upon his death, they elect his successor for life. The cardinals themselves are created for life by the Pope as vacancies occur. The College, when complete, consists of 70 members: 6 Cardinal-Bishops, 50 Cardinal-Priests and 14 Cardinal-Deacons. Their nationalities at present are: Italian 30, French 5, Spanish 2, German 2, American 2, Polish, Argentine, Austrian, Belgian, Brazilian, Canadian, English, Hungarian, Irish, Portuguese and Syrian 1 each. There are 18 vacancies.

THE CURIA ROMANA

The Curia Romana, which carries on the central administration of the Roman Catholic Church, consists of 12 congregations, 3 tribunals and 5 offices.

FOREIGN REPRESENTATION

The Holy See maintains regular diplomatic relations with 38 countries by means of Apostolic Nuncios or Inter-Nuncios in the foreign country or by diplomatic representatives resident in the Vatican City. It also has unofficial relations by means of Apostolic Delegates with a number of other countries.

GOVERNMENT

The immediate government of the State of the Vatican City, established by the Lateran Treaty of February 11, 1929, is in the hands of a Governor (Marquis Camillo Serafini). He is assisted by a Counselor General and by a number of offices. The legal system is based on canon law and pontifical constitutions and rules, and where these do not apply, the Italian law of Rome applies. There are no political parties and no parliament. There is a complete coinage system, postal system, railroad station and radio station.

PRESS

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Nature</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Osservatore Romano (daily)	Semi-official.	Count G. Dalla Torre (<i>Ed.</i>)
Bollettino Ufficiale della Santa Sede (Acta Apostolicae Sedis) (monthly)	Official.	Monsig. Filippo Giobbe (<i>Dir.</i>)
Annuario Pontificio (annual)	Official.	Office of the Secretary of State

(196)

VENEZUELA

Capital: Caracas
Area: 352,051 square miles
Population: 3,491,159 (1936 census)

President

GENERAL ISAIAS MEDINA ANGARITA

Elected by Congress on April 28, 1941, for five-year term
Assumed office May 5, 1941

Cabinet

Appointed May 5, 1941

PARLIAMENT (Congreso Nacional)

UPPER CHAMBER
(Camara del Senado)

Last election January, 1941 †

President: Changes every month.

Number of members 40

LOWER CHAMBER
(Camara de Diputados)

Last election January, 1941 †

President: Changes every month.

Number of members 87

† Senators are elected by State Legislatures, Deputies by Municipal Councils; Members of Municipal Councils by direct ballot.

PARTIES AND PARTY PROGRAMS

The government is highly centralized and has great influence over Congress. There is some opposition to the strong Government party, but it was relatively ineffective in the last elections.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Ahora	Juan de Guruceaga (<i>Prop. and ir.</i>)
La Esfera	Luis Barrios Cruz (<i>Ed.</i>)
Fantoches	Suegart & Co. (<i>Prop.</i>)
El Heraldo	R. David Leon (<i>Ed.</i>)
La Religión	Julio Ramos (<i>Ed.</i>)
El Tiempo	Angel Maria Corao (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
El Universal	Monseñor Jesús Maria Pellin (<i>Ed.</i>)
El Impulso (Barquisimeto)	Victor Manuel Rivas (<i>Dir.</i>)
Panorama (Maracaibo)	Pedro Sotillo (<i>Dir.</i>)
Billiken (weekly)	Juan Carmona (<i>Ed.</i>)
Elite (weekly)	Ramon Villasmil (<i>Dir.</i>)
Nos-Otras (monthly)	Lucas Manzano (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
	Juan de Guruceaga (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
	Luisa Martinez (<i>Ed.</i>)

YUGOSLAVIA *

Capital: Beograd (Belgrade)
Temporary Seat of Government: London, England
Area: 95,558 square miles
Population: 15,703,000 (1939 estimate)

Ruler

KING PETER II

Proclaimed King upon the assassination of his father Alexander I, October 9, 1934. He governed under a Regency until March 27, 1941, when the Regency was abolished by revolution and he took royal prerogatives in his own hands

Cabinet

Coalition of Yugoslav Radical, Croatian Peasant, Slovene People's, Yugoslav Democrat, Agrarian, Independent Democratic and Yugoslav National Parties

Premier

DR. SLOBODAN JOVANOVIĆ

Appointed January 12, 1942

PARLIAMENT

(Narodno Pretstavništvo)

UPPER CHAMBER (Senat)

Election of November, 1939; six-year term; renewed by halves every three years.

Groups Representation

Yugoslav Radical Union and	
Dissident Radicals	32
Croatian Peasant	15
Agrarian	5
Independent Democratic	4
Others	28

Total 84

LOWER CHAMBER (Skupština)

Dissolved August 26, 1939. The date of new elections has not yet been fixed.

Note: Of the Senators, 47 are appointed by the Crown and 47 are elected. Forty-seven members were elected on November 12, 1939.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

(As composed prior to German Invasion)

The Royal Decree of January 6, 1929, dissolved the old political parties. The Constitution of September 3, 1931, prohibited their reconstruction. New parties were not to be formed if they were based on regional, racial or religious divisions. This, however, was unofficially disregarded and the old parties were tacitly approved. For example, the Croatian Peasant Party was racial and regional.

* In April, 1941, German troops invaded Yugoslavia and overran the country. The King and his government moved to Egypt, and thence to London, England, where they are now established.

CROATIAN PEASANT PARTY: Founded by the late Stjepan Radić. Included almost all Croats. Powerful, homogeneous party considered by the Croats as their "National Movement." Stood for integral federalism.

Leaders: Dr. Vladimir Maček, Mr. August Košutić and Dr. Juraj Šutej (Minister of Finance).

YUGOSLAV DEMOCRAT PARTY: Old Serbian party inclined towards agreement with the Croats but afraid that federalism might mean secession. Very powerful in Serbia where it claimed a majority.

Leaders: Božidar Vlajić and Milan Grol (Minister for Communications).

YUGOSLAV RADICAL PARTY: Oldest of Serbian parties (pre-war). The unity of the party was shaken first by Stojadinović who, together with some other dissidents, created the Yugoslav Radical Union, and later by Dr. Lazar Marković (then Minister of Justice) who advocates his own trend and did not recognize the central committee of the Party.

Leaders: Aca Stanojević, Miša Trifunović and Krsta Miletić.

SLOVENE PEOPLE'S PARTY: Founded in 1899 on the basis of social principles. In Austria-Hungary this party was leading the national struggle of the Slovenes against their Germanization. Its chief, the late M. Korosec, read in May, 1917 at the Vienna Parliament the famous declaration by which the Yugoslavs demanded their own Yugoslav Independent State. Since 1920 this party, headed by M. Korosec, participated in all Yugoslav Governments with few exceptions. M. Korosec died in 1940.

Leader: Dr. Hriho Krek (Deputy Prime Minister).

AGRARIAN PARTY: More liberal than the Democrats and the Radicals. It was considered to be the party of small farmers and the rural proletariat. Some of its members were very leftist.

Leaders: Milan Gavrilović (Minister of State) and Branko Čubrilo (Minister for Agriculture and Supplies).

INDEPENDENT DEMOCRAT PARTY: Comprised Serbs living in Croatia and other non-Serb regions. It formed a coalition with the Croatian Peasant Party. Federalistic.

Leaders: Srdjan Budisavljević (Minister for Public Welfare and National Health), Dr. Sava Kosanović (Minister of State) and Dr. Hinko Križman.

The Members of the Cabinet are: Dr. Slobodan Jovanović (Premier), General Dusan T. Simović (Minister for the Interior, Minister for Aviation, Minister for the Navy), Dr. Juraj Krnjević (Deputy Prime Minister, Minister for Posts: Telegrams and Telephones), Dr. Milan Gavrilović (Minister for Justice), Dr. Hriho Krek (Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Public Works), M. Bogoljub Jevtić (Minister of State), Dr. Momcilo Nincić (Minister for Foreign Affairs), M. Milos Trifunović (Minister for Education), M. Milan Grol (Minister for Communications), M. Frano Snaj (Minister of State), Dr. Juraj Šutej (Minister of Finance, Acting Minister of Trade and Industry), Dr. Srdjan Budisavljević (Minister for Public Welfare and National Health), Dr. Branko Čubrilo (Minister for Agriculture and Supplies), Dr. Milan Gavrilović (Minister of State), General Draja Mikhailović (Minister of War; now leading fighting inside Yugoslavia), M. Jovan Banjanin (Minister for Forests and Mines), Dr. Sava Kosanović (Minister of State) and Dr. Bozidar Marković (Minister of State).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

The press is under the control of the German occupation authorities. The following list includes the papers published at the time of the invasion. Many have been suppressed.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Politka	Independent; with large circulation throughout the country.	V. Ribnikar (<i>Dir.</i>) M. Milenovich and K. Tanovich (<i>Eds.</i>)
Pravda (evening)	Independent.	Damyan Sokich (<i>Ed.</i>)
Samouprava (weekly). . .	Organ of Yugoslav Radical Union.	D. Trivkovich (<i>Prop.</i>) M. S. Yovanovich (<i>Ed.</i>)
Vreme	Independent.	Grgur Kostich (<i>Ed.</i>)
Jutro (Ljubljana)	Unionist (Dr. Albert Kramer).	Davorin Ravljen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Slovenec (Ljubljana)	Supported Dr. Koroshets.	Ivan Rokovec (<i>Prop.</i>)
Dan (Novi-Sad)	Independent; supported Government Party.	L. Atansakovich (<i>Ed.</i>)
Reggeli Ujság (Novi-Sad)	Hungarian organ; in Hungarian.	Andre Dezé (<i>Ed.</i>)
Deutsches Volksblatt . . .	German organ; in German.	Dr. Franz Perc (<i>Ed.</i>)
Deutsches Volksblatt . . . (Novi-Sad)		
Hrvatski List (Osijek)	Organ of Croatian Opposition.	Josip Pavišić (<i>Ed.</i>)
Jugoslavenski List	Organ of Yugoslav National Party; opposition.	I. Strazhishich (<i>Ed.</i>)
Jugoslavenska Poshta . . .	Independent but supported Government Party.	Radmilo Grdjich (<i>Ed.</i>)
Novo Doba (Split, Dalmatia)	Independent; Unionist.	Vinko Brayević (<i>Ed.</i>)
Hrvatski Glasnik (Split, Dalmatia)	Dr. Maček's Croatian Peasant Party.	Dr. I. Tartaglia (<i>Prop.</i>)
Becsmezy Naplo (Subotitza)	Hungarian organ; in Hungarian.	L. Fonyves Lojosh (<i>Ed.</i>)
Primorske Novine (Sushak)	Independent with Unionist tendency.	Kazimir Vidas (<i>Ed.</i>)
Hrvatski Dnevnik (Zagreb)	Official organ of Croatian Peasant Party.	Ilija Jakovljević (<i>Ed.</i>)
Jugoslavenski Lloyd	Non-partisan; a well-informed economic paper.	Dr. Zlatan Roajich (<i>Ed.</i>)
Jutarni List (Zagreb)	Independent; has evening edition, <i>Vecer</i> .	Yosip Horvat (<i>Ed.</i>)
Morgenblatt (Zagreb)	In German; supported Government Party.	Zlatko Gorjan (<i>Ed.</i>)
Novosti (Zagreb)	Supported Yugoslav union.	Ivo Mihovilović (<i>Ed.</i>)
L'Echo de Belgrade	Semi-official; political, economic and literary; in French.	Dr. Bourgoïn (<i>Dir.</i>)
Narodno Blagostanje (weekly)	Economic and financial.	Dr. V. Baykich (<i>Ed.</i>)
Privredni Pregled (weekly)	Economic and financial.	G. Kozomarich (<i>Ed.</i>)
South Slav Herald (fortnightly)	Local, tourist and economic news; in English.	A. T. Atherton (<i>Ed.</i>)
Balkan Herald (monthly)	Tourist and economic news; in English.	A. T. Atherton (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nova Europa (Zagreb) (monthly)	Political, cultural and artistic.	Milan Čurčin (<i>Ed.</i>)
Revue Internationale	Essays on Balkan historical, ethnic, social and economic questions; in French.	Prof. P. Skok and Prof. M. Budimir (<i>Eds.</i>)
des Etudes Balkaniques (Belgrade)		

OTHER COUNTRIES

AFGHANISTAN

Capital: Kabul

Area: 270,000 square miles (estimated)

Population: 8,000,000 (estimated)

Form of Government

Constitutional Monarchy

Ruler

KING MOHAMMED ZAHIR SHAH

Born in 1914; succeeded November 8, 1933

LIECHTENSTEIN (PRINCIPALITY OF)

Capital: Vaduz

Area: 65 square miles

Population: 10,213 (1930 census)

Form of Government

Constitutional Monarchy

Ruler

PRINCE FRANCIS JOSEPH II

Born in 1906; succeeded July 25, 1938

MONACO

Capital: Monaco

Area: 370 acres

Population: 22,956 (1,761 Citizens of Monaco)
(1938 estimate)

Form of Government

Constitutional Monarchy

Ruler

PRINCE LOUIS II

Born in 1870; succeeded June 26, 1922

MUSCAT (OMAN)

Capital: Muscat

Area: 82,000 square miles

Population: 500,000 (estimated)

Ruler

SULTAN SAIYID SAID BIN TAJMUR

Born in 1910; succeeded 1932

OTHER COUNTRIES

NEPAL

Capital: Kathmandu

Area: 54,000 square miles

Population: 5,600,000 (estimated)

Form of Government

Military Oligarchy

Ruler

KING TRIBHUBANA BIR BIKRAM

Born in 1906; succeeded December 11, 1911

Prime Minister

GEN. JOODHA SHUM SHERE JUNG BAHADUR RANÁ

Appointed September 1, 1932

SA'UDI ARABIA (KINGDOM OF)

Formerly Kingdoms of Hejaz and of Nejd and Dependencies

Capitals: Mecca and Riyadh

Area: 462,000 square miles (estimated)

Population: 4,750,000 (estimated)

Ruler

KING ABDUL AZIZ IBN ABDUR RAHMAN AL FAISAL AL SAUD

Born in 1880; proclaimed King of Hejaz, January 8, 1926; King of Sa'udi Arabia by decree of September 22, 1932

YEMEN

Capital: Sana

Area: 75,000 square miles (estimated)

Population: 3,500,000 (estimated)

Ruler

IMAM YAHYA BEN MUHAMMED BEN HAMID EL DIN

